

THE
PANJAB
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR
1937-1938



LAHORE

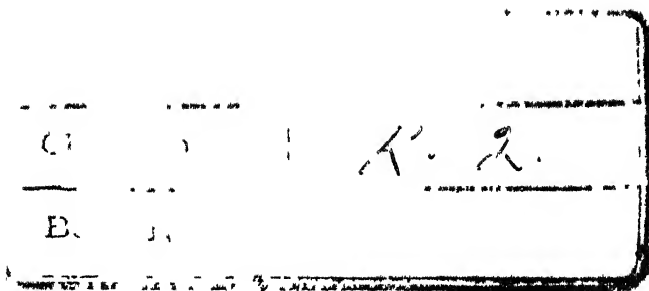
1937

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BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA.

I. ADVERTISEMENTS.
PANJAB UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL
PUBLICATIONS.

NOTE :—*The list has been rearranged. The old serial numbers are indicated in italics, after the new ones.*

I. SANSKRIT, PĀLI, PRAKRITS, AND VERNACULARS.

A. Vedic.

1 (8). **The Nighaṇṭu and the Nirukta.** The oldest Indian treatise on Etymology, Philology and Semantics. Critically edited from the original manuscripts by DR. LAKSHMAN SARUP, M A , D. PHIL (Oxon.), OFFICIER D'ACADEMIE (France), Professor of Sanskrit in the Panjab University.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 39+292. Bombay, 1927. Rs. 3-6.

The text is preceded by a brief introduction¹ describing the manuscript material utilized in constituting the text, its different recensions, stages of interpolation, etc. In the appendix the text of the Nirukta is compared with that of the Brāhmaṇas, Prātiśākhya, Astādhyāyī, Mahābhārata, etc.

2 (3). **The Nighaṇṭu and the Nirukta.** English translation and notes by DR. L. SARUP.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. iv+259. Oxford, 1921. Rs. 6.

On account of numerous derivations and etymological explanations, the Nirukta had never been translated before. This is the very first translation of the Nirukta into any European language

¹ A detailed introduction was published separately by the Oxford University Press. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 80; 1920.

3 (11). **Indices and Appendices to the Nirukta**, compiled with an introduction by DR. L. SARUP.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 76+394. Allahabad, 1929. Rs. 4-8.

4, 5, 6 (16, 18, 24). **Commentary of Skandasvāmin and Maheśvara on the Nirukta**. Critically edited by DR. L. SARUP.

Part I (Comm. on Chap. I); $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 15+139. Lahore, 1927. As. 15.

Part II (Comm. on Chaps. II-VI); $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 18+508. Lahore, 1931. Rs. 3-12.

Parts III and IV (Comm. on Chaps. VII-XIII); $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 101 (Introduction)+176 (part III)+626 (part IV), Lahore, 1934. Rs. 6-12.

The commentary of Skandasvāmin on the Nirukta has been discovered and edited for the first time.

7 (5). **The Atharva-Prātiśākhya** or the Phonetico-grammatical Aphorisms of the Atharva Veda, critically edited with introduction for the first time from original manuscripts by VIŚVABANDHU VIDYĀRTHI, SHĀSTRĪ, M.A., M.O.L.

Part I, $\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. 80. Lahore, 1923. Rs. 2-4.

Contents. Description of manuscripts. History and Title of the Text. *Atharvavedaprātiśākhya and the Caturadhyāyikā*. Nature of the treatise. Its authorship and date. Pāṇini and Prātiśākhyas. Division and subject-matter. *Text*. Appendices.

8 (17). **Vārāhaṅgrhyasūtra** with short extracts from the *paddhatis* of Gaṅgādhara and Vasiṣṭha, critically edited by DR. RAGHUVĪRA, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT. ET PHIL.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. 21 (Introduction)+64. Lahore, 1932. Rs. 3-12.

B. Sanskrit (Classical).

1 (6). **The Mahāvīra Caritam.** A drama by the Indian poet Bhavabhūti, edited with critical apparatus, introduction and notes by the late Todar Mall, revised and prepared for the press by A. A. MACDONELL.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. liv+351. Oxford, 1928. Rs. 7-8.

Contents. Part I: Preface, detailed account of 18 MSS. and their mutual relationship. Bhavabhūti's life and ancestry, his date, writings, style, etc. Bhavabhūti and Kālidāsa. Part II: Text. Part III: Illustrative notes. Part IV: Supplementary passages, variants in acts VI-VII, appendices, Sanskrit and Prakrit word-indices.

2 (15). **The Saundarananda of Aśvaghoṣa**, critically edited with notes by E. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. xvi+171. Oxford, 1928. Rs. 9-6.

3 (22). **The Saundarananda or Nanda the Fair**, translated from the original Sanskrit of Aśvaghoṣa by E. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. xii+123. Oxford, 1932. Rs. 9-6.

This is the first *complete* translation of the poem in a European language.

4 (13). **Thirteen Trivandrum Plays attributed to Bhāsa**, translated into English by A. C. WOOLNER and LAKSHMAN SARUP.

2 Vols. $\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, Vol. I, pp. xii+200, Vol. II, pp. 181. Oxford, 1930, 1931. Each Vol. Rs. 6-12; Vols. I and 2 together Rs. 11-4.

*5 (27). **The Jasmine Garland or Kundamālā**, translated into English by A. C. WOOLNER.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. xvi+50. Oxford, 1935. Rs. 4.

Kundamālā is a play written somewhere between the seventh and eleventh centuries. It is based on the conclusion of the *Rāmāyaṇa* though it is of a more sophisticated sentiment and has heightened and complicated the simpler pathos of the epic.

6 (26). **Kapphiṇābhyudaya**, an hitherto unpublished Buddhist *Kāvya* of Śivasvāmin, critically edited with an introduction and notes by GAURISHANKAR, M.A., B.LITT. (*Oxon.*). Rs. 6.

7 (31). **Buddhacarita** of Aśvaghōṣa, critically edited by DR. E. H. JOHNSTON, M.A., D.LITT. Part I. Rs. 4.

8 (32). **Buddhacarita** of Aśvaghōṣa.

Part II. Cantos 1-14 English translation with the Tibetan version by DR. E. H. JOHNSTON. Rs. 5-8.

9 (29). **Udaipur Inscription**, 1082 Sanskrit verses with historical notes by PROF. SIRI RAM SHARMA, M.A. (*In the Press.*)

C. Pāli and Prakrits.

*1 (7). **Aśoka Texts and Glossary**, by ALFRED C. WOOLNER, M.A. (*Oxon.*), *Professor of Sanskrit at the Panjab University and Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.*

$\frac{20 \times 26}{4}$, 2 parts. Part I. pp. xxxvii+52.

Part II. iv+53. Oxford University Press, 1924. Rs. 10.

Contents. Part I: Preface and Introduction describing edicts of Aśoka, their decipherment and interpretation; outline of Aśoka Grammar. The text of the Inscriptions of Aśoka (Roman characters).

Part II: Glossary, Index of Sanskrit roots.

2 (1). **Introduction to Prakrit**, by ALFRED COOPER WOOLNER, M.A. (*Oxon.*), *Principal, Oriental College, Lahore*. (2nd edition revised.)

$\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. xvi+235. Lahore, 1928. Rs. 3. (*Out of print.*)

Contents. Preface. Introduction to the subject as a whole, an account of three stages of Prakrit, a description of the chief literary forms and their general characteristics. Chapters on phonetics, accent, the dialects, and Prakrit Literature (pp. 1-92). Thirty-five specimens of various Prakrits—Śaurasenī, Māhārāṣṭrī, Māgadhī, Ardhamāgadhī, Jaina-Śaurasenī, Jaina-Māhārāṣṭrī, Pāli, Aśoka, and Apabhraṃśa with translation and notes. Index-vocabulary. Student's Bibliography.

3 (23). **Prākṛit Praveśikā**, being a Hindi translation of Dr. Woolner's *Introduction to Prakrit*, translated into Hindi by BANARSI DAS JAIN.

$\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. 22+356. Lahore, 1933. Rs. 2-4.

4 (4). **Ardhamāgadhī Reader**, by BANARSI DAS JAIN, M.A., PH.D.

$\frac{18 \times 22}{8}$, pp. lxv+180. Lahore, 1923. Rs. 2-4.

Contents. A brief account of the Ardhamāgadhī language and literature, Thirteen Ardhamāgadhī Texts from the Jaina Sūtras with English translation.

D. Vernacular Languages and Literatures (Panjabi and Hindī). (For Urdu see Persian.)

1 (12). **Phonology of Panjābī** as spoken about Ludhiana, and a Ludhiānī Phonetic Reader by BANARSI DAS JAIN.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. vii+226. Lahore, 1934. Rs. 3-12.

Contents. Phonology, pp. 1-100; Index of Ludhiānī words (with etymological remarks), 101-36; Index of Sanskrit words with Ludhiānī equivalents, 137-51, Ludhiānī Phonetic Reader (155-226) in three parts, the sounds of Ludhiānī, 155-76, twelve texts 177-213, Vocabulary to the texts, 215-26.

Some of the characteristics are :—

- (i) The discovery of the law of accent-shift in the Central languages, Hindi, Panjābī, Gujarātī and Rājasthānī. By its help have been explained such forms as seemed irregular hitherto.
- (ii) It defines the limits of the period in which the *anusvāra*, the parent of the so-called 'spontaneous nasalisation' was inserted.
- (iii) It affords new strength to the regularity with which the phonetic laws work in a language.
- (iv) It contains a number of minute phonetic observations.

2 (12a). **Ludhiānī Phonetic Reader** (A part of the previous volume printed separately also). As. 12.

3 (25). **The Padumāwati** of Malik Mohammad Jāisi, edited with an etymological word index by DR. SURYAKANTA SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L., Vol. I, Cantos 1-25.

$\frac{20 \times 26}{8}$, pp. xviii + 123 + 261. Lahore, 1935. Rs. 5-4.

Contents. Foreword and Preface, Text 1-123; Index 1-261.

4 (28). **Word-Index of Tulsī Rāmāyaṇa**, by SURYAKANTA SHASTRI, M.A., D.LITT. (*In the Press.*)

All the books, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, can be had of Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mitha Bazar, Post Box 71, Lahore. Those marked with an asterisk can be had from the Oxford University Press, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

II. ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND URDU.

1 (10). **Iqlid al-Khizana** or Index of the titles of works referred to or quoted by 'Abdul Qādir al-Baghdādī in his **Khizanat al-Adab**. Prepared by M. 'ABD-AL-'AZIZ MAITMAN, *Lecturer in the Muslim University, Aligarh*. Printed in Lahore, 1927. Pp. 19+130. Price: paper cover Re. 1-0-6, bound Re. 1-5.

2 (19). **Majmua-i-Naghz** or the **Tadhkira-i-Shuara-i-Urdu** (in Persian) by Mir Qudratullāh Qāsim. Edited by H. M. SHAIRĀNĪ, *Lecturer in Urdu in the Panjab University*, from the author's autograph copy. Two volumes in one. Lithographed. Price: bound Rs. 3-12, unbound Rs. 3-6.

3 (20). **Tatimma Siwan al-Hikma** or **Akhbar al-Hukama'** of 'Ali b. Zaid al-Baihaqi (d. 565 A.H.). Arabic Text and the Persian version, with copious notes and full indices. Edited by PRINCIPAL MOHAMMAD SHAFI', M.A. (*Cantab*), *Panjab University Oriental College, Lahore*, from Berlin, Istambul and Lahore MSS. Printed in Lahore, 1935. (In 2 pts.) Price Rs. 8-8.—Part 3 (Introduction). (*In the Press*.)

4 (21). **Akhbar al-Dawlat al-Saljuqiya** also known as **Zubdat al-Tawarikh**. Edited by DR. MOHAMMAD IQBĀL, M.A., PH.D. (*Cantab*), *Professor of Persian, Panjab University*. The text is based on the unique copy in the British Museum. Printed in Lahore, 1933. Pages viii+228. Price: cloth bound Rs. 4-5, paper cover Rs. 3-12.

5 (9). **Analytical Indices of the Kitab al-Ikd al-Farid** of Aḥmad B. Muḥammad B. 'Abd Rabbihi (Cairo edn. A.H. 1321). Prepared by PRINCIPAL MOHAMMAD SHAFI', M.A., *Panjab University Oriental College, Lahore*.

Index I—Names of Poets cited in the work.

Index II—Rhymes.

Index III—Names of Persons, Tribes, etc.

Index IV—Names of Places.

With a conspectus of the pagination of the contents in the various editions of the '*Ikḍ*'. Pages lxxiii+1044. Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1935. Price Rs. 26. Vol. II (Notes). (*In the Press*.)

6 (30). **Life and Works of Amir Khusrau**, by DR. MOHAMMAD WAḤID MIRZĀ, M.A. (*Panjab*), PH.D. (*London*), *Professor of Arabic in the Lucknow University*. Price Rs. 4 or 6 shillings.

Under Preparation.

7 (14). **Letters of Rashid ud-Din Faḍlullah**. Persian text and abridged translation, by PRINCIPAL MOHAMMAD SHAḤĪ, M.A. (*Cantab.*).

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**DATES OF INCORPORATION OF VARIOUS
INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.**

1. University of Calcutta .. 24th January, 1857.
2. University of Bombay .. 18th July, 1857.
3. University of Madras .. 5th September, 1857.
4. University of the Panjab 14th October, 1882.
5. University of Allahabad 16th November, 1889.
6. Benares Hindu University 1st April, 1916.
7. University of Mysore .. 22nd July, 1916.
8. University of Patna .. 1st October, 1917.
9. Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan .. 28th August, 1919.
10. University of Dacca .. 23rd March, 1920.
11. University of Rangoon .. 1st December, 1920.
12. Muslim University, Aligarh 1st December, 1920.
13. University of Lucknow .. 2nd December, 1920.
14. University of Delhi .. 1st May, 1922.
15. University of Nagpur .. 4th August, 1923.
16. Andhra University .. 26th April, 1926.
17. Agra University .. 1st July, 1927.
18. Annamalai University .. 1st July, 1929.

The Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904) was passed on the 24th of March, 1904.

Calendar for 1937, from Oct to Dec

OCTOBER

Mo		3	10	17	24 31
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
Th		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

NOVEMBER.

Mo		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	
Th	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

DECEMBER

Mo		1	8	15	22
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
Th	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17		
S	4	11	18		

Calendar for 1938.

JANUARY.

Su		2	9	16	23 30
M		3	10	17	24/31
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
Th		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29

FEBRUARY.

Su		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	
W	2	9	16	23	
Th	3	10	17	24	
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	

MARCH.

Su		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
Th	3	10	17	24	31
F	4		18	25	
S	5		19	26	

APRIL

Day		4	11	18	25
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
Th		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

MAY

Day	1	8	15	22	29
M	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
W	4	11	18	25	
Th	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28	

M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
Th	2	9	16	23	
F	3	10	17	24	
S	4	11	18	25	

JULY

		3	11	18	25
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
Th		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

AUGUST

		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	31
Th	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

SEPTEMBER

		5	12	19	26
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
Th	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	
S	3	10	17	24	

OCTOBER.

Su		2	9	16	23 30
M		3	10	17	24/31
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
Th		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29

NOVEMBER.

Su		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
Th	3	10	17	24	
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	

DECEMBER.

Su		1	8	15	22
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
Th	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	
S	3	10	17	24	

**List of holidays to be observed in Public Offices under
the Punjab Government during the year 1938.**

Description of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days including Sundays.
General ..	Proclamation Day.	1st January	Saturday..	1
Hindu ..	Basant Panchmi	5th February.	Saturday..	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Zuha ..	12th February.	Saturday..	1
Hindu ..	Sheoratri ..	28th February.	Monday ..	1
Mohammadan	Muharram ..	11th to 13th March.	Friday, Saturday and Sunday.	3
Hindu ..	Holi ..	15th March..	Tuesday ..	1
Hindu ..	Baisakhi ..	13th April ..	Wednesday	1
Christian ..	Easter holidays	15th to 18th April.	Friday, Saturday and Monday.	4
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Milad ..	13th May ..	Friday ..	1
General ..	Empire day ..	24th May ..	Tuesday ..	1
General ..	Bank holiday	30th June ..	Thursday ..	1
Hindu ..	Solono ..	11th August	Thursday ..	1
Hindu ..	Janam Ashtmi	19th August	Friday ..	1
Hindu ..	Dosehra ..	30th Sept. to 3rd October.	Friday, Saturday and Monday.	4
Mohammadan	Shab-i-Barat ..	9th October	Sunday ..	1
Hindu ..	Devali ..	22nd October	Saturday..	1
Sikh ..	Guru Nanak Dev's Birthday.	7th November.	Wednesday	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Fittar ..	24th November.	Thursday	1
General ..	King's Birthday	14th December.	Wednesday	1
Christian ..	Christmas holidays.	24th to 31st December.	Saturday to Saturday.	8

1. Every Sunday in the year is a holiday

2 Local holidays have been omitted from this list

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1938.

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SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS	Last date for applications to reach Controller's Office.	Approximate dates of the commencement of Examinations.
Matriculation Examination and School-Leaving Certificate Examination (School candidates) ..	3rd January, 1938	10th March, 1938.
Do. ..	2nd December, 1937	Do.
Intermediate Examination ..	13th February, 1938	11th April, 1938.
B.O.L., B.A., B.Sc., M.O.L., M.Sc. and M.A. Examinations ..	Do.	Do.
Bachelor of Teaching Degree Examination ..	19th February, 1938	19th April, 1938.
Prajna, Visharada, Shastri, Maulvi, Maulvi Alim and Maulvi Fazil Examinations ..	21st March, 1938	2nd May, 1938.
Munshi, Munshi Alim and Munshi Fazil Examinations ..	Do.	Do.
Examinations in Vernacular Languages ..	Do.	Do.
First Examination and Final Examination in Agriculture ..	6th March, 1938	15th April, 1938.
M.Sc. Agriculture Examination ..	15th April, 1938	15th August, 1938.
First Examination in Law ..	Do.	2nd May, 1938.
LL.B. Examination ..	Do.	Do.
The Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings ..	.....	To be decided by the Syndicate.
Special Test in Law Examination ..	5th January, 1938	2nd May, 1938.
LL.M. Examination ..	1st April, 1938	9th May, 1938.
Medical Examinations (First and Second M.B.B.S.) ..	1st March, 1938	April and October, 1938.
Do. (Third and Final M.B.B.S.) ..	Do.	October, 1938.
M.D. and M.S. Examinations ..	Do.	Do.
Bachelor of Dental Surgery (First, Second, Third and Final Professional) ..	7th September, 1938	1st October, 1938.
Bachelor of Commerce Examination ..	20th March, 1938	2nd May, 1938.
Engineering Examinations (First, Second and Final) ..	.....	June, 1938.

IV. ACTS.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XIX OF 1882.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

*(Received the assent of the Governor-General on
5th October, 1882.)*

C O N T E N T S.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short Title and Commencement.
2. Establishment and Incorporation of University.
3. Property of Panjab University College to vest in University.
4. Chancellor.
5. Vice-Chancellor.
6. Fellows.
7. First Fellows.
8. Cancellation and Vacation of appointment of Fellow.
9. Constitution and Powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers.
13. Functions of Syndicate.

14. Power to confer Degrees, etc., after Examination.
15. Power to confer Degrees on persons who have passed Examinations at the Panjab University College in 1882.
16. Power to confer Honorary Degrees.
17. Power to levy Fees.
18. Power to make Statutes, Rules, and Regulations.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Acts, Statutes, Rules, and Regulations.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts.
22. Temporary provision as to Statutes, Rules, and Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICERS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (b) OR (c).

An Act to establish and incorporate the University of the Panja

Whereas an Institution, styled at first the Lahore University College, but subsequently the Panjab University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869, with the special objects of promoting the diffusion of European Science, as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjab, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government, in the promotion and supervision of popular education;

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that, in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction;

And whereas this Institution was by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869, published in the *Panjab Government Gazette* of the twenty-third day of December, 1869, declared to be so established, in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles, and influential classes of the Panjab, and it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success, further to fulfil the wishes of the said Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes, by constituting the said Institution a University for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and for the purpose of conferring upon them academical degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour;

And whereas it is also expedient that the University so constituted should be incorporated, and the property, movable and immovable, which has been hitherto held by, or in trust for, the said Institution, should become the property of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, the property or any part thereof to be applied;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.	1. This Act may be called the Panjab University Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.
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2. (1) A University shall be established at Lahore, Establishment and Incorporation of University.	and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.
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(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a Body Corporate by the name of the University of the Panjab, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to

transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

3. All the property, movable and immovable, held at the date at which the University comes into existence by, or in trust for, the Panjab University College, shall, on that date, become the property of the University, to be administered by it for the purposes of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purpose to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University; and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umphers-ton Aitchison, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Doctor of Laws.

5. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be reappointed.

(3) But if a Vice-Chancellor leaves India, without the intention of returning thereto, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor.

(4) James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present Financial Commissioner of the Panjab, shall be deemed to have been appointed the Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December, 1884

6. **Repealed.**

7. (1) **Repealed.**

(2) The persons named in Part II of that schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 6, be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under clause (b) or (c) of section 6.

8. (1) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate for the time being in India cancel the appointment of any Fellow.

(2) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management, and exercise that superintendence, in accordance with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force.

10. **Repealed.**

11. **Repealed.**

12. * (1), (2), (3), (4), (a) and (b). **Repealed.**

The first Registrar shall be Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Barrister-at-Law.

13. **Repealed.**

14. **Repealed.**

15. **Repealed.**

16. **Repealed.**

17. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance in the University, and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the

University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the Rules or Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

18. Repealed.

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under the same; and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may (among other things) annul, by notification in the official Gazette, any such proceeding, which is not in conformity with this Act and the said Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

20. All appointments made under section 5, all Notification in certain cases. appointments cancelled under section 8, all degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles or licenses conferred, and all Statutes, Rules and Regulations made under section 18,* shall be notified in the official Gazette, wherein, also, the record of the proceedings of every meeting of the Senate shall duly be published.

21. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted Annual Accounts. once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

22. The Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjab University College shall, Temporary provision as to Statutes, Rules and Regulations. so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to be Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the University, and shall remain in force for two years from the date on which the University comes into existence, unless they are sooner repealed by a Statute made in accordance with section 18.

* Now made under the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 7.)

PART I.—REPEALED.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under Section 6, Clause (b) or (c) :—

- His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India;
His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Singh of Patiala;
His Highness Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur,
G.C.S.I.;
His Highness Raja Raghubir Singh of Jhind, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Counsellor of the Empress of India;
His Highness Raja Hira Singh of Nabha, G.C.S.I.;
His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala;
Raja Bije Sen of Mandi;
Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan of Maler Kotla;
Raja Bikrama Singh of Faridkot;
Nawab Abdul Majid Khan;
Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E., Atariwala;
Munshi Amin Chand, Sardar Bahadur;
Malaz-ul-Ulma-Fuzala Sardar Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Badhaur;
Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps, late
Deputy Commissioner, Panjab;
David Graham Barkley, Esquire, LL.D., Bengal Civil Service,
Barrister-at-Law;
Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I.;
Right Reverend Edward Bickersteth, D.D.;
Charles Boulnois, Esquire, late Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
Sardar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I., Ahluwalia;
Arthur Brandreth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal
Civil Service and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D.;
John Scarlet Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service,
and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
Reverend Robert Clark, M.A.;
John Graham Cordery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service;
Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,
Judge of the High Court, Calcutta;
Surgeon-General Alexander Morrison Dallas;
Mansel Longworth Dames, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor
of the Panjab and its Dependencies;
Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I.;

Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, B.A., C.B.;
 Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the
 Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and its
 Dependencies;
 Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-
 at-Law;
 Reverend C. W. Forman, D.D.;
 The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Lord Bishop
 of Lahore;
 Munshi Ghulam Nabi Khan;
 Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B.;
 Lt.-Col. Leopold John Henry Gray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps;
 Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service;
 Pandit Guru Prasada;
 Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hadi Husain Khan;
 Raja Harbans Singh;
 Kaur Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia;
 Thomas Hastings, Esquire, M.D., late Deputy Inspector-General
 of Hospitals;
 Edward Piercy Henderson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Bar-
 rister-at-Law;
 Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D.;
 Mir Hidayat Ali, Khan Bahadur;
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd;
 Reverend W. Hooper, M.A.;
 Reverend T. P. Hughes, B.D.;
 Munshi Hukm Chand, Rai Bahadur;
 Sodhi Hukm Singh;
 Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Raja Jahandad Khan Bahadur, Gakhar;
 Khan Bahadur Agha Kalbabid Khan;
 Fakir Sayid Qamar-ud-din Khan;
 Rai Bahadur Kanhaya Lal, M.I.C.E.;
 Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Shah;
 Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.;
 John Lockwood Kipling, Esquire, C.I.E.;
 Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.B.;
 Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, M.A., LL.D., D.O.L.;
 Thomas Crompton Lewis, Esquire, M.A.;
 Charles Robert Lindsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil
 Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
 James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 General Robert Maclagan, R.E., late Secretary to Government,
 Panjab Public Works Department;
 Major-General Charles Arthur McMahon;
 The Ven'ble Henry James Matthew, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore;
 Colonel Julius George Medley, R.E.;
 Philip Sandys Melville, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil
 Service, and Governor-General's Agent, Baroda;

John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire;
 Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju;
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan;
 Mashur-ud-Daula Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Khalifa Sayid Muhammad
 Hussain;
 Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.;
 Rai Mul Singh;
 Nasir Ali Khan, Kazilbash;
 Babu Navina Chandra Rai;
 Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., Kazilbash;
 Major Edward Newbery;
 Edward O'Brien, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Henry Edward Perkins, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service;
 Henry Meredith Plowden, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge,
 Chief Court, Panjab;
 Major-General Charles Pollard, R.E.;
 Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Ser-
 vice, and Settlement Commissioner, Panjab;
 Honorary-Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur;
 Diwan Ram Nath;
 William Henry Rattigan, Esquire, M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law;
 Pandit Rikhi Kesh;
 Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I.;
 Rai Bahadur Sahib Singh;
 Leslie Seymour Saunders, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
 Brigade-Surgeon John Barklay Scriven, late Civil Surgeon,
 Lahore;
 David Simson, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and
 Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
 John Sime, Esquire, M.A.;
 Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian
 Medical Service;
 John Watt Smyth, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-
 Law;
 Charles Henry Spitta, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law;
 Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, D.C.L., C.S.I., late of the
 Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjab;
 Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service,
 Barrister-at-Law;
 Charles Lewis Tupper, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service;
 Major Isaac Peat Westmorland, R.E.;
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon Young;
 William Mackworth Young, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service;
 Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT.

1904 (VIII OF 1904).

C O N T E N T S.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Interpretation.

The University.

3. Incorporation and powers of the University.
4. Constitution and powers of the Senate.

Fellows.

5. *Ex-officio* Fellows.
6. Ordinary Fellows.
7. Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.
8. Ordinary Fellows elected by Senate.
9. Election by the Faculties.
10. Nomination by the Chancellor.
11. Vacating of office.

Transitory Provisions.

12. Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act and temporary continuance of existing University administration.

Honorary Fellows.

13. Honorary Fellows.

Faculties and Syndicate.

14. Faculties.
15. Syndicate.

Degrees.

16. Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour.
17. Honorary degrees.
18. Cancellation of degrees and the like.

Affiliated Colleges.

SECTIONS.

19. Certificate required of candidates for examination.
20. Existing Colleges.
21. Affiliation.
22. Extension of affiliation.
23. Inspection and reports.
24. Disaffiliation.

Regulations.

25. Regulations.
26. New body of regulations.

Miscellaneous.

27. Territorial exercise of powers.
28. Rector.
29. Repeals.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

ACT No. VIII OF 1904.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th March, 1904.)

An Act to amend the law relating to Universities of British India.

Whereas by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887, Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act;

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904; and
 Short title and commencement. (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.
2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five
 Interpretation. Universities were respectively established and incorporated

(2) In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) the term “College” or “affiliated College” includes any collegiate institution affiliated to or maintained by the University:

(b) the expression “the Government” means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor-General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government: and

(c) the expressions “the University” and “the Act of Incorporation” and any expression denoting any University, authority or officer or any statute, regulation, rule or bye-law of the University, shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

The University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint
 Incorporation and powers of the University.

University Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums; to make regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution and Act of Incorporation, the Body powers of the Sen- Corporate of the University shall ate. consist of—

- (a) the Chancellor;
- (b) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector;
- (c) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (d) the *ex-officio* Fellows; and
- (e) the Ordinary Fellows—
 - (i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,
 - (ii) elected by the Faculties, and
 - (iii) nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) The Ordinary Fellows shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years:

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(3) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor. Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act.

(4) No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.

Fellows.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the persons *Ex-officio* Fellows. for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the list contained in the first schedule to this Act or added to the said list under sub-section (2) shall be the *ex-officio* Fellows of the University.

(2) The Government may, by notification published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule:

Provided that the number of *ex-officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Ordinary Fellows. Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred; and of such number—

- (a) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates;
- (b) ten shall be elected by the Faculties; and
- (c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Panjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five; and of such number—

- (a) ten shall be elected by the Senate or by registered Graduates;
- (b) five shall be elected by the Faculties; and

(c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

(4) Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties and nominations of such Fellows by the Chancellor under this section shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the Fellows so elected and so nominated respectively shall be persons following the profession of education.

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Ordinary Fellows Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(a) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty; or

(b) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act, or of one year from the date on which he becomes so entitled.

Provided that, if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears:

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum prescribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) No person other than a Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) A Graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Panjab* or to the University of Allahabad until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities, who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) In the case of the University of the Panjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.

9. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Election by the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties.

(2) An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications

* Applies to the Panjab University with effect from the 1st April, 1909. *Vide* Panjab Government Notification, No. 1465 (IIome), dated the 4th December, 1908.

of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office.
 Vacating of office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

Transitory Provisions.

12. In their application to the election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications:—

(a) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates, shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(b) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (a) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed

to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c).

(c) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(d) In the case of the Universities of the Panjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (2), clause (c).

(e) When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under clause (d), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (d), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(f) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) shall as soon as may be after their appointment, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(g) An election under clause (c) or clause (f) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

(h) As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (a), (b) and (c), or under clauses (d), (e) and (f), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall

append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor-General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the Gazette of India.

(i) The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (h) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list.

(j) Until the said declaration is published under clause (h), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.

(k) Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.

(l) At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (h), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—

- (i) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (a) or clause (e) as the case may be;
- (ii) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (c) or clause (f), and
- (iii) of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor,

(after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (h) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause) shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (h), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.

isting Faculty by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Regulations made under sub-section (1) may—

(a) provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate; and

(b) empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed, Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty:

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty.

(3) A person added to a Faculty under sub-section (2), clause (b), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

15. (1) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

(a) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman;

(b) the Director of Public Instruction for the Province in which the headquarters of the University are situated; and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces; and

(c) not less than seven or more than fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, to hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(2) The regulations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.

(3) If in the case of any election the question is

raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (2), the question shall be decided by the Senate.

Degrees.

16. The Senate may institute and confer such degrees and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

18. Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted* of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title, or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour shall be cancelled accordingly.

* See *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th Feb., 1914, para. 6.

Affiliated Colleges.

19. Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, Certificate required by special order of the Senate, and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a College* affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation.

20. Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

21. (1) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(a) that the College is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body;

(b) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College;

(c) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made in conformity with the regulations, for the residence

* See the interpretation given by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Syndicate (*vide* paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th November, 1935).

† For affiliation of further degree classes outside Lahore, see letter No. 21005 dated the 4th December, 1929, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Education), given as appendix to paragraph 24 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th December, 1929.

in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students;

(d) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(e) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students;

(g) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(h) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline; and

(i) that the College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing College in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated, any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under subsection (1), the Syndicate shall—

(a) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(b) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary; and

(c) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (a) and (b).

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(3) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

23. (1) Every College affiliated to the University, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College.

(2) The Syndicate shall cause every such College to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in

respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (1).

24. (1) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(2) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (1) to the Head of the College concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the College, will be considered by the Syndicate.

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.

(3) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(4) On receipt of the report under sub-section (3), the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(5) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(6) Whereby an order made under sub-section (3) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

Regulations.

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may from time to time make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the procedure to be followed in holding any election of Ordinary Fellows;

(b) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the *ex-officio* members, of the Syndicate shall be elected to represent the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted;

(c) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(d) the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(e) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University;

(f) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University;

(g) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19, and the conditions on which any such certificate may be granted;

(h) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University, and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register;

(i) the inspection of Colleges and the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges;

(j) the register of students to be kept by Colleges affiliated to the University;

(k) the rules to be observed and enforced by Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students;

(l) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University;

(m) the residence and conduct of students;

(n) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, and for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University;

(o) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the matriculation examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognised schools or not;

(p) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any College affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University; and

(q) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or bye-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act.

26. (1) Within one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as the Government may fix in this behalf,—

New body of regulations.

(a) the Senate, as constituted under this Act, shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government;

(b) if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft

submitted appear to the Government to be necessary, the Government, after consulting the Senate, may sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary.

(2) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by the Senate within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as may be fixed under sub-section (1), the Government may, within one year after the expiry of such period or of such further period, make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared and sanctioned under sub-section (1).

Miscellaneous.

27. The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits* within which, and specify the Colleges in respect of which any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised.

28. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta, and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

* The following order was issued by the Governor-General in Council on the subject of territorial limits :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

The 20th August, 1904.

No. 717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to define the territorial limits hereinafter set forth below as those within or in relation to which the powers conferred upon the Universities respectively entered against them by or under the Act of Incorporation or the said Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall be exercised :—

(2) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

29. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

TERRITORIAL LIMITS.		UNIVERSITY.
Province (including any State in India which on the 20th August, 1904 was in political relations with the local Government of the province, and any foreign possession included within its boundaries).	State in India or Colony.	
Bengal, Burma & Assam Madras and Coorg ...	Hyderabad, Mysore and Ceylon.	Calcutta. } Madras.
Bombay and Sind ...	Baroda ...	Bombay.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces (including Berar and Ajmer-Merwara).	The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies.	} Allahabad.
Panjab, North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan.	Kashmir, Baluchistan	Panjab.

Under proviso to Section 5 (1) of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (Act No. VIII of 1922), the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, continues its affiliation with the University of the Panjab, and under Government of India Notification No. 2080-Edn., dated the 20th November, 1930, the Harcourt Butler School, New Delhi, is under the territorial jurisdiction of the University of the Panjab.

Under Notification No. F. 94-5/32-E, dated the 30th March, 1933, issued by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (VIII of 1922) do not apply in the case of the St. Thomas's High School for Girls, New Delhi.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*(Section 5.)**Ex-Officio FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.**The University of Calcutta.*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

The Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal, Burma, and Assam.

The University of Bombay.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

The University of Madras.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

The University of the Panjab.

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction in the Panjab.

The representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

The University of Allahabad.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 29.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1857	II	The Calcutta University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." In section 5, the words "in the Calcutta Gazette." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
1857	XXII	The Bombay University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
1857	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1860	XLVII	The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860.	The whole Act.
1882	XIX	The Panjab University Act, 1882.	<p>Section 6.</p> <p>In section 7, sub-section (1). In section 8, in sub-section (1), the words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section and in sub-section (2), the words from the word "appointed" to the words "this Act."</p> <p>In section 9, the words "under this Act."</p> <p>Sections 10 and 11.</p> <p>Section 12, except the last paragraph.</p> <p>Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18.</p> <p>In section 20, the words "made or," "section 6, clauses (b) and (c), and" and "under sections 14, 15, and 16."</p> <p>In the Schedule, Part I.</p>
1884	I	The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act, 1887.	<p>Section 5.</p> <p>In section 6, sub-section (1). In section 7, sub-section (1). and in sub-section (2), the</p>

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
			words after the word "Fellow" to the end of the sub-section. Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17. In section 20, the words and figures "appointments made and," "under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c)," "under sections 14 and 15" and "under section 17." In the Schedule, Part I.

V.

REGULATIONS.

PRELIMINARY REGULATIONS.

All Statutes, Rules and Regulations heretofore in force are hereby cancelled.

Provided that with the exception of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching, of the examination in the Faculty of Law, and of any Examination for the Degree of Doctor, no examination shall be held under these Revised Regulations, Part 4, XII, until the year 1908, but examinations shall continue to be held under the old Regulations, pages 53 to 122, pages 127 to 143, pages 145 to 161, pages 185 to 211, and pages 215 to 236 of the Panjab University Calendar (Edition for 1904-05) until the year 1908.

Provided further that any person who has joined the Law College at any time previous to the 1st October, 1905, may be examined under the old Regulations, pages 164 to 173 of the Panjab University Calendar (Edition for 1904-05) relating to the Preliminary Examination in Law, the First Certificate Examination, the Licentiate in Law Examination, and the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, if such person appear not later than the month of December in the year 1908. *Exception.*—Regulation 7 on page 165, Regulation 7 on page 167, Regulation 7 on page 171, and Regulation 8 on page 172, shall be deemed to be cancelled on the 1st April, 1906.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.**1.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.***

1. Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows to be elected by Registered Graduates.

2. No person unless his name is borne on the Register of Graduates shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at any election held under Regulation (1).

A.—REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

3. The Registrar shall be the authority responsible for the preparation of Register of Graduates.

4. The Registrar shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for election, cause a notice to be issued in the Local Government Gazette notifying the date on which an election is to take place calling upon the Registered Graduates to co-operate in the preparation and revision of the Register of Graduates. A copy of the notice shall also be posted up at the Hailey Hall, Lahore.

5. The Syndicate shall maintain a register, on which any graduate of the Panjab University, who has—

(a) taken the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, or

(b) graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained subject to the regulations following.

* Regulations under Section 25, sub-section (2), clause (a) of the Indian Universities Act.

6. Any graduate satisfying the conditions of Regulation 5—who wishes to have his name entered on the Register, shall fill up a form of application, obtainable from the Registrar and shall forward the same to the Registrar along with the initial fee of rupees ten, and either the first annual fee of rupees two or a composition fee of rupees fifteen. The Registrar shall thereupon cause his name to be entered on the Register. The date on which a graduate has taken a degree or graduated in any Faculty shall be the date on which he is admitted to the degree. All applications for fresh enrolment shall continue to be received up to 15 days before the date of election after which date no application shall be entertained on any account.

7. Every Registered Graduate who has not compounded for his annual fee, shall pay an annual fee of rupees two, not later than the 31st of December of each calendar year. Should any such Registered Graduate fail to pay the annual fees on or before the prescribed date, his name shall be removed from the Register, but it may be re-entered thereon on payment of all arrears of annual fees provided that the payment is made at least 15 days before the date of election.

8. Any graduate, at any time while his name is on the Register, shall become entitled to the retention of his name on the Register for life by completing the payment to the Registrar of a composition fee of rupees twenty-five including what he has already paid as initial fee and annual fee.

9. Printed copies of the preliminary Register of Graduates shall be made available to Registered Graduates on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 at least 30 days before the date of election.

10. The Registrar shall publish the preliminary Register of Graduates by causing a copy of it to be posted in the Hailey Hall, Lahore, at least 30 days before the date of election. All claims and objections

shall be received and scrutinised by the Registrar up to fifteen days before the date of election. The Registrar shall be the Revising Authority and his decision in all cases shall be final.

11. The supplementary Register of Graduates shall be made available at least ten days before the date of election, after which date no additions or modifications shall be made in the Register.

12. The Register of Graduates shall bear the date of its publication.

13. Registered Graduates shall notify to the Registrar every change of their address.

B.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

The following procedure shall be observed at elections of Ordinary Fellows by Registered Graduates under Section 7 of the Indian Universities Act:—

(i) When any Ordinary Fellows are to be elected by the Registered Graduates, the Registrar shall issue a notice in such a *manner as may be decided by the Syndicate from time to time, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice. Such time shall be not less than a fortnight from the date of issue of the notice.

†(ii) The nomination of every candidate shall be by a Registered Graduate, supported by another Registered Graduate on a prescribed

* The Syndicate has decided that the fact of election be advertised in the University Gazette, in newspapers and by a notice posted on the public notice board in the University Office (paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

† If the candidate or proposer or seconder is defaulter on the day the nomination paper is submitted, then the nomination paper shall be considered invalid.

form* obtainable from the Registrar and forwarded to the Registrar by name under a registered cover. Each Registered Graduate shall be entitled to nominate as many persons for election as there are vacancies.

The candidate proposed shall sign his Nomination Form as a token of his consent to stand for election.

On the day succeeding the date fixed for the receipt of nomination papers, the Registrar shall post at his office a list of all the candidates who have been *duly* proposed and seconded.

Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing subscribed by him and delivered to the Registrar before three o'clock of the afternoon of the seventh day succeeding the date fixed for the receipt of nomination papers. No person who has thus withdrawn his candidature shall be allowed to cancel his withdrawal.

- (iii) At least seventeen days before the date of the election, the Registrar shall send under a registered cover to every Registered Graduate resident in India on the address as given in the Register of Graduates a list of candidates duly nominated printed in alphabetical order, a voting paper sealed with a prescribed seal after noting on its counterfoil the number of the Elector on the Register of Graduates with a covering letter containing a statement of the date appointed by the Chancellor for the election, and of the hours between which votes may be recorded.

* Though the nomination is to be made on a prescribed form, it is not necessary that the form should be a printed one.

- (iv) The election shall not be invalidated because an Elector to whom a voting paper has been duly forwarded failed to receive it in time to enable him to return it to the Registrar not later than the day prescribed.
- (v) Each Elector shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies, but he shall not record more than one vote for any one of the candidates. If more than one vote be recorded by any Elector for the same candidate such votes shall be reckoned as one vote. If the Elector records more votes than the number of vacancies, his votes shall be cancelled by the Registrar.
- (vi) The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.
- (vii) An Elector who has inadvertently dealt with his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used as a voting paper, or who has lost his voting paper, may, after delivering such voting paper to the Presiding Officer and satisfying him of such inadvertence or after satisfying the Presiding Officer as to the loss of the voting paper, as the case may be, obtain another voting paper in place of the spoilt or lost paper, and the latter, together with its counterfoil, shall be marked as cancelled and the new one supplied together with its counterfoil shall be marked as duplicate.
- (viii) An Elector resident in Lahore* shall sign the covering letter at the Hailey Hall on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with clause (iii) in the presence

* An Elector ordinarily resident in Lahore, who is not in Lahore at the time of the election, could be regarded for this purpose as an Elector not resident in Lahore (*Syndicate*, 16th February, 1911).

of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with clause (vi), or the Registrar, and put the covering letter along with the closed envelope, containing his voting paper but bearing no mark outside, in a second envelope and deliver the envelope and the covering letter to the Registrar or the member of the Senate who shall cause it to be deposited in a ballot-box, provided that no account will be taken of the voting paper in the closed envelope unless the covering letter which accompanies it bears on it the signature and the serial number of the Elector and is countersigned by the Registrar or a member of the Senate appointed under clause (vi). No such voting paper shall be received after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with clause (iii).

An Elector resident in Lahore shall also have the option of following, for purposes of voting, the procedure laid down in clause (ix).

- (ix) *An Elector not resident in Lahore or such Elector resident in Lahore who desires, under clause (viii), to follow the procedure laid down in this clause, shall sign his covering letter in the presence of a Magistrate of rank not lower than that of a Magistrate of the second class, and put the covering letter along with the closed envelope, containing his voting paper but bearing no mark outside, in a second

* An Elector ordinarily not resident in Lahore, who is in Lahore at the time of the election, could be regarded for this purpose as an Elector resident in Lahore (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

envelope, provided that no account will be taken of the voting paper in the closed envelope unless the covering letter which accompanies it bears on it the signature and the serial number of the Elector and is countersigned by a Magistrate (of rank not lower than that of a Magistrate of the second class) who shall authenticate the covering letter with his signature and designation. In case of an Elector residing in a Native State, the covering letter in the closed envelope shall be signed in the presence of a Magistrate of the Native State whose signature shall be authenticated by the counter-signature of the Chief Judge of the Native State, or of a Political Officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Political Agent. The Elector shall thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such voting papers, deposit them in the ballot-box. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any voting paper received with a forwarding letter unsigned or not properly authenticated or otherwise than by Registered Post shall be regarded as invalid.

- (x) On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with clause (iii) the members of the Senate appointed in accordance with clause (vi) shall open the ballot-box, scrutinise the voting papers rejecting those which do not fulfil the conditions of these regulations and shall count the votes recorded.

- (xi) After the scrutiny is completed, the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval and if approved, shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.
- (xii) In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

C.—BY THE FACULTIES.

7. The following procedure shall, subject to the provisions of Sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, be observed at elections of Fellows by the Faculties:—

- (i) When an Ordinary Fellow is to be elected by a Faculty, the Registrar shall circulate to all members of that Faculty resident in India a notice setting forth the directions (if any) given by the Chancellor under Section 9, sub-section (2), of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, and stating that candidates should be nominated in accordance with such directions, if any, within a time to be named in the notice. This time shall not be less than a fortnight from the date of the issue of the notice.
- (ii) Every nomination of a candidate shall be made by a member of the Faculty supported by another member of the Faculty and forwarded to the Registrar. The members nominating a person for election shall certify that they have ascertained that he is willing to be elected.
- (iii) The Registrar shall prepare a list of candidates duly nominated and send it to all members of the Faculty resident in India, stating the date appointed by the Chancellor on which the election will take place.

- (iv) The election shall take place at the meeting of the Faculty upon the date so appointed, and the voting shall be by ballot.

A fresh vote shall be taken when an equality of votes makes this necessary. In case of equality after a second vote, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

- (v) The name of the person elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval, and if approved, shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

8. Of the five Ordinary Fellows to be elected by the Faculties, one shall be elected by each of the five Faculties. As each of the five Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (f) of Section 12 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 ceases to be a Fellow, his successor shall be elected by that Faculty by which he was nominated for appointment.

II.—FACULTIES.*

1. In these Regulations the expression "member of a Faculty" includes a member added to the number of a Faculty under Section 14, sub-section (2), clause (b), of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

2. There shall be eight Faculties, namely, (1) Oriental Learning, (2) Arts, (3) Law, (4) Medicine, (5) Science, (6) Agriculture, (7) Commerce, and (8) Engineering.

3. Fellows shall be assigned to the several Faculties by order of the Senate, with reference to their special qualifications after considering the recommendations made by the Syndicate in this behalf. The lists of Fellows assigned to the several Faculties shall be revised annually.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (b) and (c), and Section 14 (2)(b) of the Indian Universities Act.

4. The Vice-Chancellor shall be deemed to be *ex-officio* a member of every Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall appoint its own Dean in November or December of each year to take office from the 1st January following. The Syndicate may from time to time determine the Faculties of which the Assistant Registrar shall act as Secretary. The other Faculties shall appoint the Secretary at the time of appointing the Dean.

Should a vacancy in the above offices occur during the year, it shall be filled by the Faculty concerned and the new officer shall continue to act until the next annual election.

6. The Fellows assigned to each Faculty may add to their number Graduates in that Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by that Faculty.

Provided that the number of persons so added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to that Faculty.

7. The nomination of every person for addition to a Faculty shall be made by a Fellow assigned to that Faculty, supported by another such Fellow and forwarded to the Registrar at least ten days before the date of meeting. Such Fellows shall certify that they have ascertained that the nominee is willing to serve on the Faculty for which he is proposed.

The Registrar shall cause this proposal to be circulated not less than seven days before the meeting at which it will be considered.

8. A meeting of the Fellows assigned to each Faculty shall be held in the first half of *March to elect added members. The number of members added to a Faculty at this meeting shall not exceed one-quarter

* If it is impossible to hold a meeting of the Fellows for this purpose in the first half of March the meeting may be held later on (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 18th May, 1984).

of the number of Fellows assigned to that Faculty. Another meeting of such Fellows shall be held in *November at which vacancies may be filled.

9. A person so nominated shall be duly elected if he receives at least one-half of the votes of the Fellows present, provided that the number of Fellows taking part in such election shall not be less than the quorum prescribed for that Faculty in Regulation 13.

Provided that if on a vote being taken, there remain one or more vacancies, a †second vote may be taken to fill these vacancies if a majority of the Fellows present so desire. A person elected to a Faculty in March shall become an added member of that Faculty on the 15th April following, and shall cease to be a member on the 15th April two years later. A person elected in November shall become an added member at once, and shall cease to be a member of the Faculty on the fifteenth day of April in the second year following.

In either case such person shall be eligible for re-election.

10. An Added Member of a Faculty who leaves the territorial jurisdiction of the University for the remaining period of his term shall be considered as having vacated his seat.

11. The Vice-Chancellor, and in his absence the Dean, shall be Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty. In the absence of Vice-Chancellor and Dean the members present at each meeting shall elect a Chairman. At a meeting of two or more

* The number of vacancies is to be determined by subtracting the number of available added members elected in March of the year from one-quarter of the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty (*vide* paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th November, 1926).

† Whenever a second vote is necessary it is to be taken on the names of all the persons who had been duly nominated previously but failed to be elected in the first vote (*vide* paragraph 6 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th May, 1936).

Faculties the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside; in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor the members present at such meeting shall elect a Chairman.

12. Meetings of the members of each Faculty shall be convened by the Secretary of the Faculty, as occasion may require, or as the Dean may direct. Notice of meetings of any Faculty shall be given to the members of the Faculty, provided that the proceedings at any meeting shall not be invalidated because a member did not receive notice of the meeting.

13. Eight members shall form a quorum* at meetings of the Arts Faculty, seven of the Oriental Faculty, five at meetings of the Law Faculty and of the Science Faculty, and four at meetings of the Medical Faculty, the Agricultural Faculty, the Commercial Faculty, and of the Faculty of Engineering. At a meeting of more than two Faculties and at a meeting of the Arts and Oriental Faculties ten members, and at a meeting of any other two Faculties eight members, shall form a quorum.

The order of speaking and conduct of business at meetings shall be regulated by the Chairman, and, in the absence of any regulation to the contrary, all matters shall be determined in accordance with the vote of the majority of members present, and, when the votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. Copies of proceedings at all meetings of Faculties shall be sent forthwith to the Registrar, who shall lay them before the Syndicate for submission to the Senate.

14. Each Faculty shall, subject to what is stated in the proviso below, from time to time, report on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for examinations of the University, other than the

* The quorum prescribed applies also to the meetings of the Fellows assigned to the Faculties held for the election of representatives on the Syndicate or of the Added Members (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 18th May, 1934).

Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination; on the Examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for Degrees, Diplomas, Titles, Licenses and marks of favour and on any question referred to it by the Syndicate or Academic Council.

The recommendations of the Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts and Science on the Courses of Reading, the Syllabuses and the outlines in each paper for the examination in those Faculties shall be reported to the Academic Council, which shall have power to sanction them, but shall not alter them without referring them back to the Faculty for reconsideration. Provided that if any proposals of the Faculty involve additional expense to the University, the approval of the Academic Council shall be subject to the sanction of the Syndicate.

Similar recommendations of other Faculties shall be reported to the Syndicate, which shall have power to sanction them but not to alter them without first referring them back to the Faculty concerned.

The recommendations of the School Board relating to the Courses of Reading, Syllabus and outline in each paper for the M. & S.L.C. Examinations shall be circulated without delay to the members of the Faculty concerned and shall be reported to the Syndicate thirty days after the receipt of the proceedings of the Board, together with any objections made by a Faculty in a special meeting convened for this purpose at the request of five members of the Faculty.

If no objection has been received from any Faculty the Syndicate shall have power to sanction the proposals of the Board, but shall not alter them without referring them back to the Board for reconsideration.

If an objection has been received from a Faculty, the School Board shall have an opportunity to meet the objection, after which the Syndicate shall have power to decide the matter.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.*

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE.

1. The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, and fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion:—

Four	by the Faculty of Oriental Learning.
Four	„ „ „ of Arts.
Two	„ „ „ of Law.
Two	„ „ „ of Medicine.
Three	„ „ „ of Science.

A new Syndicate shall be elected in November of each year, and its year of office shall commence from the 1st January following.

1-A. †The Fellows assigned to each Faculty, except the Agricultural Faculty, Commercial Faculty and the Engineering Faculty shall, at an annual meeting in November, elect from their number Syndics to represent that Faculty, and shall each be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are Syndics to be elected.

Each candidate shall be proposed and seconded. The voting shall be by ballot. A fresh vote shall be taken when an equality of votes makes this necessary. If the votes are equal after a second vote is taken, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

2. At least two of the Syndics elected by the Arts Faculty, at least two elected by the Oriental Faculty, at least two elected by the Science Faculty, and at

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (b) and (c), Section 15 (1) (c) and Section 15 (2) of the Indian Universities Act.

† The quorum prescribed for the Faculties applies to meetings of the Fellows assigned to the Faculties held for the election of representatives on the Syndicate.

least one elected by the Medical Faculty, shall be Heads of, or Professors in, affiliated Colleges.

3. Should a vacancy occur in the Syndicate during the year, it shall be filled by the election of a new member by the Fellows assigned to the Faculty, whose representative has ceased to act on the Syndicate, and the new Syndic shall continue to act until the next annual election.

4. The duties of the Syndicate shall be—

- (1) To submit from time to time for the orders of the Senate recommendations regarding the following matters:—

The affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges;
the appointment of University Readers, Lecturers, or Professors;
the staffs of the Oriental, Law and Commerce Colleges;
the appointment of the Registrar and Assistant Registrar;
the grant of degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles, licenses, marks of honour, and rewards for the encouragement of literature.

- (2) To consider and report upon matters to be submitted to the Senate, subject to what is stated in Regulation 5 below.
- (3) To carry on the current business of the University, and generally to carry out the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Regulations of the University, and orders of the Senate.
- (4) To appoint Examiners in accordance with Rules approved by the Senate and to submit list of Examiners so appointed to the Senate.

5. No proposal, except such recommendations of the Academic Council as in accordance with the Regulations are submitted by the Academic Council direct to the Senate, shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have been first submitted to the Syndicate: Provided that, if a proposal submitted by a Faculty is not approved by the Syndicate, the resolution of the Syndicate, with that of the Faculty, shall be submitted to the Senate: Provided further that no matter affecting any Faculty shall be disposed of by the Academic Council, Syndicate or Senate without having been referred to the Faculty for opinion. In case of doubt the Vice-Chancellor shall decide what matter shall be referred under this rule to any Faculty.

6. As regards expenditure, the Syndicate shall have power to transfer sums (other than those voted for salaries, or given by the Donors for special objects), not exceeding Rs. 2,000, to increase the allotment for any one object for which provision has already been made, to transfer sums, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, to meet new expenditure on any one object for which no provision has been made and to sanction unforeseen expenditure not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in a year. All such transfers for the purposes of new expenditure and all such sanctions shall be reported at the next meeting of the Senate.

7. The Syndicate shall appoint annually Standing Committees to deal with cases of the alleged use of unfair means in connection with examinations, of deficiencies in attendances at lectures, and other matters affecting the discipline of students. When such Standing Committee is unanimous its decision shall be final. If the Standing Committee is not unanimous the matter shall be referred to the Vice-Chancellor who shall either decide the matter or refer it to the Syndicate for decision.

8. The Syndicate shall, except in cases provided by Regulation 12 in Chapter II—Faculties, upon the

recommendations of the Faculties, and subject to the approval of the Senate, from time to time, prescribe the courses of reading for the University examinations.

Provided that early in March every year, in the absence of the recommendations by the Faculties, the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate, may prescribe the same courses of reading for the next year.

9. Meetings shall be convened by the Registrar as occasion may require or as may be directed by the Vice-Chancellor.

10. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at all meetings of the Syndicate at which he may be present. In his absence the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman. The order of speaking and conduct of business shall be under the control of the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

11. Five members shall form a *quorum*, and the decision of the majority shall prevail. When the votes are equal, the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

12. All proceedings at meetings shall be recorded in writing and signed by the Registrar and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman. Any Fellow of the University shall be entitled to inspect in the University Office, during office hours, the proceedings at any meeting of the Syndicate.

IV.—THE SENATE.*

MEETINGS.

1. An ordinary meeting of the Senate shall be held not later than the month of November of each year, at which the accounts of the year shall be submitted. An ordinary meeting of the Senate shall be

* Regs under Section 25 (2) (b) of the Indian Universities Act.

held not later than the month of March of each year, at which the Budget for the ensuing year shall be submitted.

2. The Senate shall meet in Convocation for the purpose of conferring such degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles, licenses, and marks of honour, as have been previously sanctioned by the Senate on such date and time as may be fixed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor from time to time in that behalf.

3. Such other ordinary meetings shall be held as may be convened by the Registrar under the direction of the Syndicate for the due disposal of business.

4. Should the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, or six Fellows consider a special meeting of the Senate to be necessary, he or they shall inform the Syndicate, intimating the purpose for which such meeting is deemed to be necessary, who shall forthwith fix a date, and the Registrar shall circulate the notice of such date, together with the proposals to be discussed, to the Fellows of the University at least seven days before the date fixed for such meeting.

5. The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside at all meetings of the Senate at which he may be present; but in the absence of both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting.

6. At a meeting of the Senate fifteen members shall form a *quorum*.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

7. Proposals submitted by the Syndicate, or, in accordance with the Regulations, by the Academic Council, for the decision of the Senate, and entered upon the notice of meeting, shall be dealt with as motions before such meeting without being proposed and seconded at such meeting.

Every other motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing and read out by the mover, and shall be delivered to the Registrar. Every such motion that is not seconded shall drop.

In the event of no member wishing to speak on the motion or in respect of any amendment, or after such discussion on any such motion or amendment as the Chairman considers sufficient, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote.

8. When there is an amendment, the amendment shall be first put to the vote; if the amendment is lost, and no further amendment is proposed, the original motion shall be put to the vote.

9. Should any amendment be carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive proposal to which further amendments may be proposed and dealt with as hereinbefore provided. Not more than one amendment shall be taken to be before the meeting at any one time.

10. Any motion or amendment may be withdrawn if the mover states his wish to withdraw.

ORDER OF SPEAKING.

11. The Chairman shall control the order in which members may address the meeting, and the manner in which the business shall be conducted. No member shall address the meeting after the Chairman has called for a vote.

12. Members, when speaking, shall stand, and shall address the Chair. No member shall, without the leave of the Chairman, speak more than once to any proposition.

VOTING.

13. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for a show of hands for the affirmative or negative and shall declare the result.

14. Any member may then demand a division, which shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs.

REGULATIONS.

15. In making Regulations under Section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the following procedure shall be observed:—

- (i) The Syndicate shall, after framing any proposed Regulations, cause them to be printed and circulated to all Fellows of the University resident in India, and shall invite them to transmit their opinions thereupon to the Registrar by a date to be entered in the notice: such date shall allow not less than fourteen days from the date of the issue of the notice.
- (ii) On the date fixed in the notice, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Syndicate shall consider the replies received, and after making such alterations as to them may seem fit, shall submit the said Regulations in the usual manner to the Senate.
- (iii) After such Regulations have been passed by the Senate, they shall be submitted to Government for sanction.
- (iv) After the necessary sanction has been received, the Common Seal shall be affixed to the Regulations so made and sanctioned, and they shall be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.
- (v) All Regulations shall take effect from the date of such publication, unless any other date shall be named therein as the date upon which they are to come into force.

PROCEEDINGS.

16. The proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded by the Registrar, and shall be submitted to

the Chairman of the meeting for approval and counter-signature, and shall then be published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

V-A.—BOARDS OF STUDIES.*

1. For the purposes of all examinations, except the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination, for the subject of Military Science and for the examinations in the Faculty of Commerce and in the Faculty of Engineering, there shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

(1) English; (2) Latin and Greek; (3) French and German; (4) Sanskrit and Hindi; (5) Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Pashto; (6) Hebrew; (7) Panjabi; (8) Bengali; (9) Philosophy; (10) History; (11) Economics; (12) Mathematics and Astronomy; (13) Physics; (14) Chemistry; (15) Botany; (16) Zoology and Physiology; (17) Geology; (18) Teaching; (19) Law; (20) Medicine; (21) Agriculture; (22) Political Science; (23) Geography.

Each Board shall consist of—

- (a) the University Professor or Professors, or if there is no University Professor, the University Reader or Readers, or the Head of a Department of University teaching in which there is neither a Professor nor a Reader, in the subject or subjects with which the Board is concerned; and
- (b) Six members to be elected every alternate year in the manner laid down herein below; provided that on the recommendation of the Syndicate, the Senate may †increase the number of any Board from six to seven.

* Regs. under Section 25 (2) (d) of the Indian Universities Act.

† The number of the members of the Board of Studies in English, History and Agriculture, increased to seven (*vide Senate Proceedings*, dated the 12th December, 1925, 30th March, 1931, 4th December, 1931, and 28th May, 1937, respectively).

2. Boards of Studies shall be elected every alternate year in time to take office on the 15th April following: Provided that a person who has been elected in March to become an added member in April shall be eligible for election to Boards of Studies that April. Boards of Studies shall be elected in the following manner:—

- (i) The Dean of each Faculty shall fix a date or dates on which meetings of the Faculty will be held for the purpose of electing the Boards of Studies.
- (ii) All members of the Board for the previous term, including co-opted members, shall be eligible for re-election unless they have ceased to be members of the Faculty or Degree Teachers, and their names shall be put on the list of candidates, without being formally proposed, unless any such member notifies to the Registrar, at least 14 days before the date of election, his intention of not seeking re-election.
- *(iii) Any member of any Faculty, who is not a member of the Board for the previous term, or any teacher teaching at least for half of his †time the Degree Classes in the subject or subjects in the Faculty electing the Board, may be proposed as a candidate. All such proposals must reach the Registrar at least 14 days before the date of meeting, together with a statement of the qualifications of each candidate. It shall not be necessary to have these proposals seconded.

* *Ex-officio* members of the Faculties are eligible to propose names for election. A member cannot propose his own name for election to a Board of Studies (*vide* paragraph 12 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 26th April, 1935).

† This means working time (*vide* paragraph 23 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

- (iv) At least seven days before the date of election, the Registrar shall circulate to all the members of the Faculty—
- (a) A list containing the names of the members of the Board for the previous term showing the number of meetings attended by each of them during the term.
 - (b) A list containing the names and qualifications of the new candidates.
- (v) At the meeting of the Faculty votes for the candidates, whose names have been so circulated, shall be taken by ballot and those who secure the highest number shall be declared to have been elected. If the names proposed do not exceed the maximum number of the Board, then no meeting of the Faculty shall be held and the proposed candidates shall be declared, by the Dean of the Faculty, to be duly elected as members of the Board of Studies concerned.

2-A. Boards of Studies shall be elected by the Faculties as specified below:—

No.	Board.	Faculty.
1.	English ...	Arts.
2.	Latin and Greek ..	Arts.
3.	French and German .	Arts.
4.	Sanskrit and Hindi ...	Oriental.
5.	Arabic, etc. ...	Oriental.
6.	Hebrew ...	Arts.
7.	Panjabi ...	Oriental.
8.	Bengali ...	Arts.
9.	Philosophy ...	Arts.
10.	History ...	Oriental and Arts.
11.	Economics ...	Arts.
12.	Mathematics and Astronomy ...	Arts and Science.
13.	Physics ...	Science.

No.	Board.	Faculty.
14.	Chemistry ...	Science.
15.	Botany ...	Science.
16.	Zoology and Physiology ...	Science.
17.	Geology ...	Science.
18.	Teaching ...	Arts.
19.	Law ...	Law.
20.	Medicine ...	Medical.
21.	Agriculture ...	Agriculture.
22.	Political Science ...	Arts.
23.	Geography ...	Arts and Science.

At least half the number of the members of a Board of Studies in the Oriental, Arts and Science Faculties shall be teachers in the subject if such are proposed for election.

Each Board shall have power to fill up any vacancy that occurs during the term, by co-opting any person who, in accordance with the Regulations under this chapter, would have been eligible for election to a Board of Studies.

Co-opted members shall have the right of voting.

Each Board shall appoint its own Convener.

2-B. A member of the Board of Studies who leaves the territorial jurisdiction of the University for the remaining period of his term shall be considered as having vacated his seat.

3. At a meeting of a Board of Studies, three members, in the case of a Board consisting of five members, and four members, in the case of a Board consisting of more than five members, shall form a *quorum*.

4. The duties of each Board of Studies shall be to recommend Courses of Study and Reading, to frame, where necessary, Model Papers for the guidance of Examiners, to suggest to the Syndicate Examiners in its special subjects and to consider and determine in consultation with the Examiner all objections raised by candidates or by the Principal of any affiliated

College to questions set at any examination held by the University: Provided that if the Board of Studies and the Examiner are not able to agree upon the course to be adopted, the decision of the Board of Studies shall be subject to the confirmation of the Vice-Chancellor, and if the Vice-Chancellor does not confirm the decision of the Board, the matter shall be referred to the Syndicate, whose decision shall be final.

5. Each Board of Studies shall act as a consultative body in regard to all questions referred to it, and may bring to the notice of the Faculty or Faculties concerned any matters connected with the examinations in its special subjects.

Any Board of Studies in a subject included in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination may bring to the notice of the School Board dealing with that examination any matters connected therewith.

Except as otherwise provided the Boards of Studies shall in all cases report to the Faculty or Faculties concerned.

6. No book shall be recommended by a Board of Studies unless on the written report of a member of the Board who has read it.

7. For the subject of Military Science the functions of a Board of Studies shall be discharged by a Committee consisting of five members appointed by the Syndicate from time to time.

8. The duties of a Board of Studies in the Faculty of Commerce shall be assigned to the Hailey College of Commerce Committee.

9. The duties of a Board of Studies in the Faculty of Engineering shall be assigned to the Faculty.

10. For the purpose of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, the functions of a Board of Studies shall be discharged by a Committee appointed by the Syndicate every two years.

V.B.—SCHOOL BOARD.

1. For the purposes of the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination there shall be a School Board, which shall consist of:—

The Director of Public Instruction, Panjab (*ex-officio*) as chairman.

Four members to be elected by the Arts Faculty from among the members of that Faculty.

Two members to be elected by the Science Faculty from among the members of that Faculty.

Two members to be elected by the Faculty of Oriental Learning from among the members of that Faculty;

and Three members to be nominated by Government from among the members of any Faculty.

2. Ordinarily a new Board shall be appointed in November of each year, and its year of office shall commence from the 1st January following. If a member is absent from the University area for more than three consecutive months (except during the summer vacation) he shall cease to be a member of the Board. If any vacancy occurs among the elected members during the year, the Faculty concerned shall have power to elect a new member, who shall continue to act for the remainder of the year. Similarly Government may fill a vacancy among the nominated members.

3. At a meeting of this Board five members shall form a *quorum*.

4. The duties of this Board shall be to consider all questions relating to the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination, and to report thereon to the Syndicate. Provided that no matter affecting any Faculty shall be disposed of by the Syndicate without having been referred to the Faculty for opinion.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing it shall be the duty of this Board to recommend Courses of Study and Reading to be followed by candidates for the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination, to report on the conditions to be fulfilled and the tests to be passed by candidates for Matriculation or School Leaving Certificates, to suggest to the Syndicate Examiners for this Examination, and to consider all recommendations with regard to this Examination by any of the Boards of Studies in particular branches of knowledge.

Also to consider and determine in consultation with the Examiner all objections raised by the Head Master of any recognised High School to questions set at the Examination.

(Provided that if the Board and the Examiner are not able to agree upon the course to be adopted, the decision of the Board shall be subject to the confirmation of the Vice-Chancellor and if the Vice-Chancellor does not confirm the decision of the Board, the matter shall be referred to the Syndicate, whose decision shall be final).

VI.—ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

1. There shall be an Academic Council, constituted as follows:—

- (a) The Dean of University Instruction, *ex-officio* Chairman.
- (b) The Principals of the Arts Colleges in Lahore which either contribute teachers to, or contain students undergoing, University teaching as defined in Regulation 3 below.
- *(c) The Principals of Mofussil Arts Colleges which either undertake University teaching

* The list of such Principals is to be prepared on the 1st January and revised on the 1st April each year (*vide* paragraph 15 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 3rd January, 1930).

as defined in Regulation 3 below, or undertake teaching in Honours in not less than three subjects.

- (d) The University Professors, including Professors maintained by the University, and those designated by the Syndicate as Professors in any subject of University teaching, and Heads of Departments of University teaching in subjects where there is no University Professor nominated by the Syndicate.
- (e) Six teachers of Degree classes to be elected in the manner prescribed in Regulation 4 below.
- (f) Seven Fellows of the University to be elected by the Senate in accordance with Regulation 5 below.
- (g) Not more than two University Readers to be nominated by the Syndicate.
- (h) One Principal of such Arts Colleges as are affiliated for the Degree examination and not included in (b) and (c) above, to be elected by the Principals of such Colleges in the manner prescribed in Regulation 4 below.
- (i) Two Principals of Intermediate Colleges, to be elected by the Principals of such Colleges in the manner prescribed in Regulation 4 below.

2. The Syndicate shall appoint the Registrar or the Joint-Registrar, as Secretary of the Academic Council.

3. University teaching (for the purposes of this Chapter) shall include all teaching provided or organised by the University, including inter-collegiate teaching.

4. Any teacher of a Degree class in a College mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of Regulation 1 shall be

eligible for election to the Academic Council under clause (e) of Regulation 1, and eligible to vote. Provided that if such teacher teach also Intermediate classes for more than half of his time, he shall not be eligible.

Any Principal of an Arts College mentioned in (h) and (i) of Regulation 1 shall be eligible for election to the Academic Council under clauses (h) and (i) of Regulation 1, respectively, and eligible to vote.

In the month of November every alternate year the Registrar shall arrange for the election of six such teachers and three such Principals as members of the Academic Council to take office on the first day of January following, and hold office for two calendar years.

Should a vacancy occur during the period of office defined above, it shall be filled by the election of a new member in the same manner as at a biennial election and the new member shall continue to act until the next biennial election.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame rules for the holding of the election.

5. *Election of representatives of the Senate.*—At a meeting of the Senate in November of every alternate year there shall be an election, under clause (f) of Regulation 1, of seven Fellows as members of the Academic Council, to take office on the first day of January following, and hold office for two years.

Should a vacancy occur during the period of office defined above, it shall be filled by the election of a new member in the same manner as at a biennial election and the new member shall continue to act until the next biennial election.

6. The duties of the Academic Council shall be:—

- (1) To deal with University teaching as defined in Regulation 3 above, and to make proposals for the initiation of fresh developments.

- (2) To prescribe, subject to the approval of the Senate, and upon the recommendations of the Boards of Studies and the Faculties, the Courses of Reading, the Syllabuses and the outline of tests in each paper for all the examinations in the Arts and Science Faculties other than the Bachelor of Teaching and the M. and S.L.C., provided that the Academic Council shall have power only to accept, reject, or refer back, but not to amend the recommendations of the Faculties, and provided further that no change in the subjects of examination or in the number of options shall be recommended to the Senate without the approval of the Syndicate.

Provided that in the event of difference of opinion between the Academic Council and a Faculty after the first reference the opinions of both the bodies shall be placed before the Syndicate for decision.

Provided further that early in April every year, in the absence of the recommendations by the Faculties, the Academic Council, subject to the approval of the Senate, may prescribe the same courses of reading for the next year.

- (3) To approve or reject any subject proposed for a thesis by a candidate for the Degree of Doctor in the Oriental, Arts and Science Faculties.
- (4) To recognise the examinations of recognised Universities as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of the University of the Panjab, excepting the M. & S L.C. Examination.
- (5) To recommend to the Syndicate the creation of University teaching posts.

- (6) To advise upon all proposals put before the Syndicate for the creation or abolition of University teaching posts.
- (7) To advise the Syndicate on proposals of new expenditure on University Teaching.
- (8) To recommend to the Syndicate the making of grants to a department or Colleges which contribute to University Teaching.
- (9) To frame general rules for admission to classes under University Teaching.
- (10) To frame general rules dealing with the principles and methods of examination, as distinct from the actual conduct and supervision of examinations, and to frame general rules for the appointment of examiners.
The Academic Council shall not take any part in the selection or appointment of examiners.
- (11) To make proposals for consideration of the Syndicate for distribution of new grants by the Government to the University and to Colleges for the development of higher teaching, whenever the University is consulted by the Government on such matters.
- (12) To control the University Library; to frame rules regarding its use and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library.
The financial control of the University Library will continue in the hands of the Syndicate as at present.
- (13) To propose rules to the Syndicate for the award of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals, etc., and to award them in accordance with such rules.
- (14) To promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon.

7. At a meeting of the Academic Council nine members shall form a quorum.

VI-A.—MOFUSSIL BOARD.

1. There shall be a Mofussil Board, constituted as follows:—

(a) The Vice-Chancellor Chairman *ex-officio*.

(b) Nine representatives of the Degree Colleges as under:—

The Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar, or his nominee.

The Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar, or his nominee.

One representative of Sri Partap College, Srinagar, and Prince of Wales College, Jammu, to be nominated by the Education Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State.

The Principal of one of the following Colleges by rotation in the order of seniority, given below:—

1. Gordon College, Rawalpindi.
2. Murray College, Sialkot.
3. Edwardes College, Peshawar.
4. D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi.

The Principals of three out of the following Colleges by rotation in the order of seniority, given below:—

1. Mohindra College, Patiala.
2. D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.
3. Government College, Ludhiana.
4. Ramsukh Das College, Ferozpur.
5. Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.
6. M.A.O. College, Amritsar.

(At first the Principals of Mohindra College, Patiala, D.A.-V. College, Jullundur, and Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, shall be members of the Board and then the Principals of Government College, Ludhiana, Ramsukh Das College, Ferozpur, and M.A.O. College, Amritsar).

The Principals of two out of the following Colleges by rotation in the order of seniority given below:—

1. Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur.
2. deMontmorency College, Shahpur.
3. Government College, Lyallpur.
4. Emerson College, Multan.
5. V.B. College, D.I. Khan.

(At first the Principals of Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur, and deMontmorency College, Shahpur, then the Principals of Government College, Lyallpur, and Emerson College, Multan, and then the Principals of V.B. College, D.I. Khan, and Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur, and so on.)

- (c) Four representatives of Intermediate Colleges as under:—

Two representatives of Intermediate Colleges maintained by the Government to be elected by the Principals of these Colleges according to the system of single transferable vote.

Two representatives of the Intermediate Colleges not maintained by the Government to be elected by the Principals of these Colleges according to the system of single transferable vote.

- (d) Four nominees of the Syndicate of whom two must be University Professors or Principals

of Lahore Colleges—one of those two to represent Arts subjects and the other Science subjects.

- (e) The Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, or her nominee.
- (f) The Principal of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, or his nominee.
- (g) The Registrar—Secretary *ex-officio*.

The representatives of the Colleges on the Mofussil Board shall either be Principals or teachers in the Colleges.

2. In the month of November every second year the Registrar shall arrange for the election of the various representatives as members of the Mofussil Board to take office from the 1st day of January following and hold office for two Calendar years.

Should a vacancy occur during the period of office defined above, it shall be filled by the election of a new member in the same manner as at a biennial election and the new member shall continue to act until the next biennial election.

The constituencies of the four representatives of Intermediate Colleges shall also elect deputy representatives who shall have the right to attend the meeting of the Board when a representative is unable to be present.

Except in the case of representatives of Intermediate Colleges, if a representative is unable to be present at a meeting he shall have the right to nominate his substitute for that particular meeting.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame rules for the holding of the election.

3 The duty of the Mofussil Board shall be to give advice to competent University bodies concerning problems affecting Colleges and College education in the Mofussil.

**PART II.—APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF
OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY,
AND EXAMINERS, ETC.**

***VI-B.—REGISTRAR AND CONTROLLER OF
EXAMINATIONS, ETC.**

I.—Appointment and Salary.

1. The Senate may, from time to time, appoint any person to hold the office of Registrar, either substantively or as a temporary arrangement. In the case of a first substantive appointment, the term of office shall ordinarily be for a period of five years, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

In the case of a substantive appointment the Senate may, at any time, on giving six months' notice in writing, determine the appointment.

The terms of this Regulation shall also apply to any person holding the office of the Joint-Registrar when such appointment is, in the first instance, made after June, 1926.

2. The Senate may sanction the retention of any person holding the office of Registrar in that office after the expiry of the original term of five years, and in every such case such person shall be deemed to hold the appointment subject to the power of the Senate or of such person to terminate the engagement at any time after the expiry of six months' notice in writing given to the other.

3. The salary of the Registrar shall be such sum as the Senate may, at the time of making the appointment, fix in that behalf.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (e) of the Indian Universities Act.

II.—Duties.

4. The Registrar shall be the chief executive officer of the Senate and Syndicate, and shall have power to—

- (a) realise and receive all moneys due to the University, and sign and grant receipts for the same;
- (b) make all disbursements on account of the University authorised by the Senate or Syndicate, and sign such cheques and other instruments as may be necessary for that purpose;
- (c) conduct all correspondence relating to the University; and
- (d) do all other acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the orders and resolutions of the Senate and Syndicate.

5. The Registrar shall maintain proper records of the proceedings of all meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, and of all Faculties and Sub-Committees thereof, and shall be responsible for the regular and correct maintenance of records of the correspondence and accounts of the University. He shall be the custodian of all property of the University and shall have charge of its records and library.

6. The Registrar shall issue the notices convening all meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, and of all Faculties or Sub-Committees thereof.

7. The Registrar shall be responsible for the arrangements connected with the conduct of all examinations held under the authority of the Senate, including the proper printing and issue of examination papers and all other matters connected therewith.

8. The Registrar shall be responsible that adequate information is regularly supplied to the Senate and Syndicate in order that the provisions of the Panjab University Act, 1882, and the Indian Universities

Act of 1904, and of all regulations made thereunder, may be duly carried into effect.

9. The Common Seal of the University shall remain in the custody of the Registrar. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, under the orders of the Senate, to affix the Common Seal to Regulations, Degree Certificates, and other documents to which such Common Seal is required to be attached.

10. The Registrar shall discharge all such other duties as may be required of him by the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the Indian Universities Act of 1904, by any of the Regulations of the University or by the Senate or Syndicate.

11. The Registrar shall discharge his duties under the immediate direction of the Syndicate and the general control of the Senate.

12. In addition to the Registrar, the Senate may from time to time appoint any person to hold the office of Controller of Examinations, either substantively or as a temporary arrangement to perform the duties of the Registrar under Regulation 7 above in regard to the arrangements connected with the conduct of all examinations held under the authority of the Senate and the Syndicate may assign to the Controller of Examinations such other duties and functions of the Registrar as it may from time to time think proper.

13. The Controller of Examinations shall in the discharge of the duties and functions assigned to him be under the immediate direction of the Syndicate and general control of the Senate.

14. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar and of the Assistant Controller of Examinations by the Syndicate shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

15. The duties of the Assistant Registrar and of the Assistant Controller of Examinations shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

16. The Syndicate may, in the absence of the Registrar on leave or otherwise, assign such of his

duties to any officer of the University as it may think proper as a temporary arrangement.

*III.—*Dean of University Instruction.*

17. The Senate may from time to time appoint any person to hold the office of Dean of University Instruction either substantively or as a temporary arrangement.

VI-C.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE
APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL AND CONTROL
OF, THE GRANT OF LEAVE TO, AND THE
MAKING OF PROVISION FOR THE
RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS
AND SERVANTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY.

I.—Preliminary.

1. For the purposes of these Regulations there shall be two classes of officers, namely—

Class A—Officers drawing a salary of not less than rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem;

Class B—Officers drawing a salary of less than rupees two hundred and fifty, but of more than rupees forty-five per mensem.

All other employés of the University are hereinafter referred to as servants.

2. In these Regulations—

(a) “service” means the whole period of continuous service including periods spent on leave;

* For the functions of the Dean of University Instruction, see paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 22nd January, 1936.

- (b) "active service" means the time spent—
 - (i) on duty;
 - (ii) on subsidiary leave;
 - (iii) on recognised vacation, provided that the officer or servant is not absent on furlough or extraordinary leave during the period of such vacation;
- (c) "salary" means the amount of the monthly pay and allowances granted by the University to any officer or servant;
- (d) "average monthly salary" means the salary which any officer or servant has earned during so much of his active service as is within three years preceding the day on which he proceeds on leave, divided by the number of months on which the calculation is made; and
- (e) "furlough" means leave other than privilege leave, vacation, extraordinary leave, and leave on medical certificate;
- (f) terms not expressly defined in these Regulations shall bear the same interpretation as they bear in the Civil Service Regulations.

**II.—Appointment, removal and control.*

3. Save as may be otherwise provided in the Regulations, the appointment to, and removal from office of officers and servants of the University shall, in the case of—

- (a) officers of Class A—rest with the Senate;
 - (b) officers of Class B—rest with the Syndicate.
- Provided that no officer of Class B shall be appointed unless his post is provided for in

* For Rules re. applications and appeals from officers in Class B, see paragraph 35 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 3rd May, 1929.

the budget and no such officer shall be appointed on a salary higher than that provided in the budget, except with the sanction of the Senate in either case.

- (c) servants—rest with the Head of the Institution to which they are attached; subject to the control of the Syndicate.

Provided that the appointment and leave to, and removal from office of, the members of the clerical staff holding sanctioned posts with a maximum salary of Rs. 100 per mensem shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of dismissal the person affected may appeal to the Syndicate whose decision shall be final.

4. The salary and the conditions of service of every officer and servant shall be such as the Senate may, either in any particular case or by general direction given in that behalf, prescribe.

5. Officers and servants shall be under the control of the authority specified in the Regulations relating to such officers and servants.

III.—Leave in the case of officers of Class A.

6. Leave under the following regulations may be granted to officers of Class A by the Senate. The grant of furlough and extraordinary leave is subject to the condition that it can be granted without detriment to the business of the University.

7. During the regular annual University vacation an officer may be absent from Lahore, provided that arrangements to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor are made for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence.*

* University Readers are entitled to three months' summer vacation (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 22nd April, 1927, paragraph 2).

8. If, owing to the requirements of the University, an officer is in any year prevented from enjoying the whole or any part of the annual vacation, he may be granted *privilege leave on full pay, in lieu thereof, for such period not exceeding one month for a year, subject to a maximum of four months at a time, as the Senate may determine.

9. The furlough earned shall be deemed to be one-ninth of an officer's active service, provided that—

- (a) furlough may not be granted until the officer applying for it has completed $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' active service;
- (b) furlough may not be granted again until the expiry of three years from the date of such officer's last return from furlough;
- (c) not more than two years' furlough may be granted at one time;
- (d) not more than six months' furlough may be granted to an officer after he has attained the age of retirement in respect of his previous service;
- (e) not more than six months' furlough for any period of service after the age of 55 years.

Provided that officers who have attained the age of retirement before 30th September, 1926, may be granted six months' furlough at the time of retirement.

Furlough may be granted in combination with vacation or privilege leave.

10. Leave on medical certificate may be granted to an officer at any time, subject to such limitations

* Privilege leave on full pay can be accumulated by a non-vacation officer up to as many months as the years of his active service; though he is not permitted to take more than four months' privilege leave at a time and at the age of retirement (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 20th October, 1933, paragraph 16).

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and conditions as the Senate may, in each instance in which such leave is applied for, determine.

11. Furlough and leave on medical certificate taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the officer quits his office to the date on which he re-assumes office. Furlough and leave on medical certificate taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation at the port of arrival on return to India.

12. In the case of furlough or leave on medical certificate taken out of India, subsidiary leave, not exceeding ten days on any one occasion of taking such subsidiary leave, may be granted to the officer for the interval between the date of his quitting his office and the date on which he embarks at the port of departure from India and the interval between his landing in India and rejoining his appointment.

13. The monthly allowance to be granted to an officer while on subsidiary leave and furlough shall be a sum equal to half his average monthly salary, payable for the period spent out of India, at the current rate of exchange. In the case of an officer taking leave on medical certificate, the rate of the monthly allowance (if any) to be granted to him shall be such as the Senate may, in each instance, determine, but shall not exceed the rate allowable in the case of furlough.

14. Leave allowances shall be payable monthly, if payment is made in India, and quarterly, if in England.

15. If the officer overstays his leave, he shall forfeit all his salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant.

16. The Senate may, in its discretion, for any special reason, grant to an officer extraordinary leave of absence, but such leave shall be without pay, and shall not in any case exceed six months, or be granted

more than once in the whole course of the officer's service.

17. An officer, holding permanently a teaching post in the University, provided the appointment is not made for a fixed period, and the officer has served in that capacity for a period of not less than five years, desiring to prosecute higher study abroad, may be granted leave on three-quarters of his pay for a period or periods not exceeding one year in all during his service, provided he spends that period in study or research at a University or other institution out of India under conditions approved by the Syndicate.

In the case of an officer retiring from, or otherwise leaving, the service within three years of the expiry of the leave, an amount equivalent to what that officer has drawn as study leave allowance shall be forfeited and the study leave shall be converted into furlough to the extent of the furlough standing to his credit at the date of retiring from, or leaving, the service.

This leave may be combined with vacation or furlough, or both, but shall not count as service for furlough or any other leave.

IV.—Leave in the case of officers of Class B.

18. Leave under the following Regulations may be granted to officers of Class B by the Syndicate. The grant of all leave is subject to the conditions that it can be granted without detriment to the business of the University.

*19. If any officer of Class B is permitted by the Syndicate to be absent during the annual University vacation, such officer shall not be entitled to privilege leave. Any such officer who is not permitted by the Syndicate to be absent during such vacation, may be

* If an employee gets less than a month of the vacation, he would be entitled to leave for the period necessary to make up full month (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 18th May, 1928, paragraph 23).

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granted *privilege leave not exceeding one month after eleven months, two months after twenty-two months and three months after thirty-three months' continuous active service. Full pay may be granted to an officer while on privilege leave. Such leave may be combined with furlough or leave on medical certificate.

20. The furlough earned shall be deemed to be one-twelfth of an officer's active service, provided that—

- (a) furlough may not be granted until the officer applying for it has completed six years' active service;
- (b) furlough may not be granted again until the expiry of six years from the date of such officer's last return from furlough;
- (c) no officer shall earn more than two years' furlough in the whole of his service;
- (d) not more than six months' furlough may be granted to an officer after he has attained the age of retirement in respect of his previous service;
- (e) not more than six months' furlough for any period of service after the age of 55 years.

Provided that officers who have attained the age of retirement before 30th September, 1926, may be granted six months' furlough at the time of retirement.

Provided further that proviso (c) shall not be applied to any officer who has already earned more than two years' furlough by the 1st April, 1917.

21. Leave on medical certificate may be granted to an officer at any time, subject to such limitations

* Privilege leave on full pay can be accumulated by a non-vacation officer at the rate of one month's privilege leave for every 11 months of active service; though he is not permitted to take more than three months' privilege leave at a time and at the age of retirement (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 20th October, 1933, paragraph 16).

and conditions as the Syndicate may, in each instance in which such leave is applied for, determine.

22. Furlough and leave on medical certificate shall be reckoned from the date on which the officer quits his office to the date on which he re-assumes office.

23. The monthly allowance to be granted to an officer while on furlough shall be a sum equal to half his average monthly salary. In the case of an officer taking leave on medical certificate, the rate of the monthly allowance (if any) to be granted to him shall be such as the Syndicate may, in each instance, determine, but shall not exceed half his average monthly salary for the first six months of such leave, or one-quarter of his average monthly salary for any longer period.

24. If the officer overstays his leave, he shall forfeit all his salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant.

24-A. In the case of the members of the clerical staff holding sanctioned posts with a maximum salary of Rs. 100 per mensem the powers assigned to the Syndicate shall be exercised by the Vice-Chancellor.

V.—Leave in the case of servants.

25. The grant of leave to servants and the remuneration to be granted to such servants while on leave shall be in the discretion of the Head of the Institutions to which he is attached, subject to the control of the Syndicate.

**VI—Provision on retirement.*

26. A provident fund, to be called the 'Panjab

* The word 'salary' does not include the house allowance for purposes of deduction to be made towards the Provident Fund (*vide* paragraph 6 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 12th May, 1933).

† Provisions of the Provident Funds Act apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the employees of the

University Provident Fund,' shall be established on and from the first day of April, 1906, for the benefit of the officers and servants of the University.

27. Every permanent whole-time officer of the University appointed after the first day of April, 1906, shall, as a condition of his service, be required to become a depositor in the Panjab University Provident Fund. The Syndicate may, at the time of appointment, allow, as a special case, any part-time officer to become a depositor in the fund. Any permanent whole-time servant of the University may become a depositor in the said fund.

*28. The subscription to the fund shall, in the case of an officer or servant whose salary is rupees five hundred per mensem or less, be ten per cent. on the salary of the depositor, and in the case of an officer whose salary is more than rupees five hundred per mensem, be ten per cent. for the first rupees five hundred of his salary and five per cent. on the amount by which his salary exceeds rupees five hundred. Such subscription shall be deducted month by month from the salary of each depositor by the Registrar or other officer of the University whose duty it is to pay such salary, and the amount deducted shall be paid into the University Funds to the credit of the depositor. In any case in which the amount of the percentage to be so deducted would be less than one rupee, one rupee shall be so deducted.

29. At the end of each half year a sum equal to the aggregate amount subscribed to the fund during such half year shall be contributed to the fund by the University and subject to the conditions contained in

Panjab University (*vide* Government of India Notifications No. F. 29-1-R. 11/34 and No. F. 29-1(a)-R. 11/34, dated the 3rd May, 1934).

* Provident Fund contributions to be made on the full salary and not on the leave allowances for the period that an employee is on leave or furlough (paragraph 24 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 3rd May, 1929).

the proviso to this regulation: such portion of the amount so contributed as shall be equal to the amount deposited by each subscriber during the half year for which such contribution was made, shall be placed to the credit of the depositor:

Provided that no officer or servant of the University who shall, in the opinion of the Syndicate, be guilty of dishonesty or other gross misconduct, and has been consequently dismissed from his employment, shall be entitled to the benefit of, or to receive any part or share in, any sums at any time contributed by the University to the fund on his account or the accumulated interests or profits thereof, and that the University shall be entitled to recover, as the first charge, from the amount for the time being at the credit of any officer or servant, a sum equivalent to the amount of any loss or damage at any time sustained by the University by reason of his dishonesty or negligence, but not exceeding in any case the total amount of contributions credited to his account by the University and of any interests or increment which has accrued on such contributions.

Provided further that no officer or servant shall be entitled to receive any part or share in any sums contributed by the University to the fund and any interest and increment which has accrued on such contributions where he has resigned employment within one year of the commencement thereof, unless he has established to the satisfaction of the University that his retirement is necessitated by incapacity for further service.

30. The University will pay interest on all sums deposited in the fund at a rate* not less than the lowest rate payable on any issue of Government Promissory Notes, and the amount of such interest shall be half-yearly placed to the credit of each depositor.

* $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, *vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 17th December. 1920, para. 16.

31. The Registrar shall cause to be maintained proper accounts relating to the fund, showing the account for the time being at the credit of each depositor, and the general state of the fund, in such form as the Syndicate may, from time to time, prescribe. Each depositor shall be supplied with a Pass Book which shall show the amounts for the time being at credit of the depositor, and which shall be in such form as the Syndicate may, from time to time, prescribe.

32. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 29, the amount standing in the fund to the credit of a subscriber shall become payable on the death of a subscriber or on his quitting the service of the University.

32-A. In case of leave granted preparatory to retirement, a subscriber may, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor, be permitted to withdraw up to ninety per cent. of his assets in the Provident Fund. If under any exceptional circumstances the subscriber does not retire at the end of the leave, the full amount withdrawn shall be refunded as a condition of continued employment. This payment shall not affect the rules in regard to subscriptions during such leave or the claim to bonus or on the interest on the balance.

*33. Any depositor may register, in the books of the fund, the name of the person to whom he desires that in the event of his death the whole or any part of the amount of his deposit shall be paid. Such nomination may at any time be revoked by the subscriber or replaced by a fresh nomination.

34. The Syndicate may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with these Regulations and with the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, for—

* If the employee has made an endorsement in his Provident Fund Pass Book, then the payment shall be made in accordance therewith: no succession certificate being required in that case (*vide* paragraph 15 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

- (a) the conduct of the business of the fund;
- (b) any matter relating to the fund, or its management, or the investment of sums at credit of the fund, or the privileges of depositors not herein expressly provided for, and may add to, vary or cancel any rules so made.

34-A. As an addition to the benefits given under the Provident Fund Rules, the Syndicate may, at its discretion, grant to an employé, or to the person whose name has been registered under Regulation 33, for efficient and faithful service, a bonus equal to a half month's *actual pay** at the time of retirement, for each year's service. Provided that no bonus shall be given to an employé of under 15 years' continuous service and that no bonus shall accrue for any year over 30 years' service and that no bonus shall be given to the officers of Class A without the sanction of the Senate.

VII.—Age of retirement.

35. (a) The age of retirement in the case of Professors and Readers maintained by the University shall be as given in Chapter VI-D.

(b) The date of retirement for whole-time teachers confirmed in permanent appointments, including the Principals of the Law and Oriental Colleges shall be September 30th of the year in which they attain the age of 55 years.

If a proposal is made by the Syndicate for the re-appointment of any such teachers for a further period, it shall be made at such a time that the Senate may decide the question of re-appointment not later than March in the year in which the retiring age is reached.

(c) The date of retirement for the Registrar and the Joint-Registrar appointed after June, 1926, shall be

* See *Synd.*, 20th Feb., 1920, para. 27, and C.S.R. Article 38 (c), rule 1.

September 30th of the year in which they attain the age of 55 years. An officer may be retained in the post of Registrar or Joint-Registrar after that age with the sanction of the Senate on special grounds, which must be recorded in writing, up to the age of 60 years.

(d) An officer not mentioned above may be required to retire at the age of 55 years, but shall ordinarily be retained in service, if he continues efficient, up to the age of 60 years. He shall not be retained after that age, except in very special circumstances, which must be recorded in writing, and with the sanction of the Senate, and up to the age of 65 years.

(e) Provided that the power of the Senate to make short term appointments, as for example, of Demonstrators for periods of 3 years or of officers on probation shall not be limited in any manner whatsoever.

VIII.—Transitory provision.

36. (a) The rules relating to pensions and gratuities which came into force on the first day of April, 1899, shall not apply to any officer or servant appointed on or after the 1st April, 1906.

(b) Any officer or servant to whom the rules of the 1st April, 1899, apply, who may desire to be brought under the operation of these Regulations, instead of the said rules, may intimate the fact, in writing, to the Registrar, and upon such intimation being given, the rules of 1st April, 1899, shall cease to apply to such officer or servant who shall thereupon be subject to these Regulations:

Provided that such option shall be exercised before the first day of April, 1906, and not (without the permission of the Syndicate) thereafter.

(c) All contributions at any time made by any officer or servant under the rules of the 1st April, 1899, shall, upon such officer or servant electing to come under the operation of these Regulations, be

placed to his credit in the Panjab University Provident Fund, and shall be treated in all respects as a deposit made under these Regulations.

(d) The Syndicate shall have power to decide any question which may at any time arise in connection with the application of these Regulations to officers or servants to whom the rules of the 1st April, 1899, may apply.

37. Nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall apply to—

- (1) Endowed Students and Translators.
- (2) Readers in the Law College.

VI-D.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT, CONDITIONS OF TENURE AND DUTIES OF PROFESSORS AND READERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The appointment of a Professor or Reader of the University shall be made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate, provided that before recommending the appointment of a Professor, the Syndicate shall consider the reports of such Committee of Selection and Board of Advisers as may be appointed by the Senate for this purpose and provided also, that a local Committee of Selection shall always contain at least two experts in the subject of the Chair, and that each Board of Advisers shall contain at least two External experts in the subject.

2. It shall be an instruction to the Committee of Selection and to each Board of Advisers that in nominating any person for appointment as University Professor they shall have regard to—

- (i) his capacity for research,
- (ii) his powers as a teacher,
- (iii) generally his eminence in the subject or his profession.

3. In cases where a College teacher is nominated by the Syndicate, to be a University Professor, but not as a whole-time servant of the University, whether he receives an allowance from the University or not, the same procedure shall be followed, provided that the recommendation shall not be laid before the Senate unless the Governing Body of the teacher's College shall have consented to his acceptance of the appointment.

Conditions of Tenure.

(i) The period of appointment shall always terminate on September 30th (except in cases of removal for due cause).

(ii) In cases where it is not necessary for financial or other reasons to make the period of appointment in the first instance for a limited number of years, the Senate shall decide, on the recommendations of the Syndicate, whether the appointment shall be made in the first instance for an initial limited period, and, if so, what period, or whether it shall be made without time-limit up to the age fixed for retirement.

(iii) In case where the Senate retain a Professor or Reader after an initial period of appointment, without specifying a further period, the re-appointment shall be without time-limit up to the retiring age.

(iv) In cases where an appointment is made for an initial period the Senate shall consider not later than March preceding the end of such period the question of the continuance of the appointment, and the appointment shall not lapse at the end of that period unless the Senate shall have so decided not later than March 31st preceding; and failing such notice the appointment shall be deemed to be renewed for one further year as from the end of the initial period with notice that it will lapse at the end of such further year.

(v) The age for retirement shall be September 30th, in the year in which the holder of the appointment attains the age of 55.

(vi) If a proposal is made by the Syndicate for a further period of re-appointment, it must be made at such a time that the Senate may decide the question of re-appointment not later than March in the year in which the retiring age is reached.

(vii) The holder of the appointment may terminate it at the end of the Academic Year (September 30th) and not at any other date by notice given to the University not later than March 31st preceding, provided that the Senate may in special cases waive notice to such extent as it may think fit.

(viii) If a Professor, on appointment is domiciled in Great Britain, the University shall pay the cost of a first class passage from London to Lahore; and if the appointment is for a limited period, and is not made permanent at the end of that period, the University shall pay the cost of a return passage from Lahore to London: provided that if the Professor leave his appointment before the initial period is complete (i.e., before June of the last year of that appointment) he shall be liable to refund the amount of passage money already paid.

(ix) In case of misconduct or incapacity of a Professor or Reader, the Senate shall have power to remove him from office, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, provided that two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a duly convened meeting of the Senate vote for his removal.

(x) Every Professor and Reader whose salary is paid by the University, shall contribute to the Provident Fund under the Regulations relating to this Fund.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of each Professor and Reader:—

- (a) To contribute as far as in him lies to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge

especially by the prosecution and promotion of original research.

- (b) To give instruction in accordance with the curriculum from time to time prescribed by the University and in accordance with such time tables as may be approved by the Academic Council in the subject committed to his charge.

*(c) If required to examine candidates for admission to University classes, and for Degrees and Honours in the subject committed to his charge when appointed by the Syndicate, and to be responsible for such class examinations as may be prescribed by the Academic Council.

- (d) To take part in the organisation of the work of the University when assigned to any of the University bodies.

VII.—REGULATIONS REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF EXAMINERS.†

Appointment of Examiners.

1. All Examiners shall be annually appointed by the Syndicate subject to the general control of the Senate.

The Board of Studies shall, in accordance with the rules approved by the Senate, recommend persons for appointment as Examiners. The recommendations of the Board, before submission to the Syndicate, shall

* University Professors and Readers shall be paid for University examination work (*vide* paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th May, 1928).

† Regulations under Section 25 (2) (f) of the Indian Universities Act.

be scrutinised by a Revising Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of University Institution, the Registrar controlling the Examinations, and four other members nominated by the Syndicate each year.

The Vice-Chancellor, in very special circumstances, shall have the power to cancel the appointment of an Examiner who is shown to be unable to perform the work or to conform to the directions of the University.

2. In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of an Examiner to act, or other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of another Examiner before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, is empowered to appoint such Examiner.

Duties of Examiners.

3. In all subjects, except languages, the Examiner shall be required, when specially instructed, to set two papers of equal standard, one for the Oriental Faculty and the other for the Arts Faculty. Unless the Examiner who sets the paper is prepared to translate for the Oriental Faculty and to examine Vernacular answers himself, each paper set for the Oriental Faculty shall be handed over to a separate Examiner, who shall translate the paper and examine the answers.

4. When the number of candidates for the B.O.L. Examination is small, it is unnecessary to provide a second paper as specified in Regulation 3. The English papers shall be translated, and centographed, if necessary, on the spot: the University providing a Translator who shall be present two hours previous to the examination and be subjected to proper supervision.

5. (a) Examiners are required to distribute their questions with some uniformity over the whole range of the subjects in which they examine.

(b) When alternative text-books are recommended, Examiners are required not to base their questions exclusively on any one of such text-books.

6. (a) The Examiner shall strictly conform to the rules laid down in the Regulations for the examinations with which he is concerned, respecting the language to be used in setting and answering the papers.

(b) In the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, passages set for translation into English shall be of an equal standard of difficulty. In case an Examiner is unable to set passage in any one of the languages specified, he shall inform the Registrar, and the Syndicate shall make special arrangement for the paper in that vernacular.

7. No Examiner shall give any fractional marks for any paper in the results sent to the Registrar.

8. In all except Degree Examinations every Examiner shall assign marks for each question, which shall be indicated in the right-hand margin of the paper.

9. Any paper which does not strictly conform to the rules herein laid down, may be returned by the Registrar to the Examiner for correction.

10. Every Examiner shall forward his paper to the Registrar in a cover which shall be properly sealed, registered and insured, and the Registrar is authorised to reject any paper which is not forwarded in the prescribed manner.

11. In the M. and S.L.C. Examination, whenever there is more than one Examiner in any paper, another Examiner, to be called the Head Examiner, shall be appointed for that subject. The Head Examiner shall set the question papers and shall re-examine not less than seven and a half per cent. of the answer-books examined by each of the Examiners in his subject in order to see whether a uniform standard has been adopted. Where there appears to be a want of uniformity, he shall at once return the answer-books to the Examiner whose marking need revision,

along with at least 5 answer-books examined and marked by himself, and with such instructions or suggestions as he deems necessary.

The answer-books shall be sent in the first instance to the Head Examiner in packets of 50.

12. In no case shall the Head Examiner himself increase or diminish the marks assigned to any paper by an Examiner. In case of a difference arising between a Head Examiner and one of the Subordinate Examiners, the matter shall be referred to the Board of Studies for decision.

*13. The Head Examiner shall be responsible that the results in his subject are submitted in due time; and shall certify that he has re-examined the required percentage of answer-books.

14. Before the publication of the results of an examination they shall be submitted, together with a statement of the percentage of passes in the whole examination and in each subject, for the current and the five preceding years, to the Board of Moderators appointed in the manner provided in Regulation 14-A.

The Board may then order the publication of the results. If, however, the Board considers, after examination of the figures submitted, that there has been a distinct change of standard in the whole examination or in a particular subject,† the Board may refer the matter to the Examiners concerned for a

* For the functions of the Chief Examiners in B.A. English, see para. 7, *Synd. Proc.*, 25-1-24.

† For B.A. English reference to be made to the Chief Examiner (*Synd.*, 25-1-24, para. 7).

For the functions of the Head Examiners in the Intermediate or the B.A. (B.A. English excepted), see paragraph 22 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 20th May, 1927.

The Head Examiner in Intermediate English shall not mark on his own account any answer paper, but shall confine himself to the work of keeping up a uniform standard among the Sub-Examiners, and that he be required to revise 10% of answer-books instead of 5% (*vide* paragraph 22, *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

report on the apparent change of standard, and may suggest a specific modification of the results. In the event of a similar reference having been previously made by the Registrar, the replies of Examiners to this may be taken without a further reference by the Board.

If the Board and the Examiners now agree on the modification (if any) to be made, the Board shall authorise the publication of the results accordingly.

If, however, the Board and the Examiners (or one of these) do not agree, or if no report can be obtained from an Examiner, the Board, if unanimously of the opinion that there has been a distinct change of standard, may order a re-examination of any set of papers by an Examiner appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence by the Director of Public Instruction.

14-A. The Board of Moderators for the purposes of the preceding Regulations shall consist of the Registrar, and four Fellows of the University to be nominated by the Syndicate.

VIII.—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. All examinations shall be held at such centres as may be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. The Superintendent of each centre shall be appointed by the Syndicate at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

In cases of emergency, owing to the refusal or inability of a Superintendent to act, or to other cause, when there is no time to bring the appointment of a Superintendent before the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor, moved by the Registrar, shall be empowered to appoint such Superintendent.

Where necessary the Registrar shall arrange for the appointment of one or more Assistant Superintendents.

3. The rules relating to the Duties of Superintendents, including the Directions to Candidates, may be altered from time to time by the Syndicate with the sanction of the Senate.

4. If a candidate's paper is duly recorded by the Superintendent of the examination as having been received by him and is thereafter lost, and if he passes in all other subjects of the examination, he may be required to appear in that one paper which is lost on a date fixed by the Registrar, and if he obtains pass marks he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

5. If a *college candidate or a female private candidate accepted for one of the examinations named below is unable to appear in, or to complete, the examination on account of his or her serious illness or of an accident to himself or herself he or she may be given another opportunity of passing the examination the same year by the Vice-Chancellor on satisfaction by the evidence produced that the concession applied for is justified in accordance with the intentions of this Regulation.

Such a candidate may be examined in a supplementary examination held in October on the payment of the prescribed fees but only in the subjects or papers he could not take in the annual examination and provided that he has not already failed on the subjects or papers taken.

The application of such a candidate shall be entertained only if it fulfils the following conditions:—

- (a) It is submitted without any delay and in no case later than the tenth day from the date of the candidate being incapacitated from

* Includes ex-college candidate (*vide* para. 20 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 10th April, 1935).

taking or completing the examination and is submitted through the Principal of his college with adequate certificates.

- (b) The Principal of the college certifies, after making necessary enquiries, (i) that the candidate could not appear in or complete the examination without grave danger to the health of himself or others, or that it was physically impossible for him to appear in or complete his examination, and (ii) that the candidate had a reasonable chance of success if he had appeared in the examination.

This Regulation shall apply to the following examinations:—

Intermediate Arts and Science;

B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass); and

Examinations in Medicine, Agriculture, Law, and Commerce.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be provisionally allowed to read for the next higher class in the college till the publication of the results.

Provided that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

6. Admission to a supplementary examination as in Regulation 5 shall also be allowed if a candidate is unable to complete his examination on account of the death of a near* relative on one of the days of the examination certified by a First Class Magistrate, and under the same conditions.

7. On every day of the examination, each time before the examination begins, the Superintendent shall read out the Instructions to the candidates and call upon them to part with and deliver to him all

* By a near relative is meant father, mother, full and half brother and sister, paternal and maternal uncle, paternal grandfather, wife, son, daughter, and husband.

papers, books or notes which they may have in their possession. No late comer shall be admitted unless this warning has been repeated to him at the gate.

The Superintendent shall forward to the Controller every day a declaration signed by him and witnessed by the Deputy Superintendent to the effect that he did, as a matter of fact, read out the Instructions to the candidates and did call upon them to surrender all papers, books or notes in their possession.

8. Any candidate found to have in his possession or accessible to him, papers, books or notes, which might be of assistance to him for the purpose of that examination, or detected in giving or receiving assistance, or using or attempting to use any other unfair means in connection with the examination, shall be expelled by the Superintendent of the Centre from the Examination room.

9. Any candidate found having in his possession or accessible to him, papers, books or notes, which might possibly be of assistance to him for the purpose of that examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination for that year only.

10. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance or found guilty of copying from any paper, book or note, or allowing any other candidate to copy his answer-book, or using or attempting to use any other unfair means, shall in the case of the following examinations be disqualified from passing the said examination that year and the next year:—

- (i) Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination;
- (ii) Examinations in Vernacular Languages;
- (iii) Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian,

and in the case of other examinations, from passing the said examination that year and the following two years.

11. Any candidate found guilty of deliberate previous arrangement to cheat in the examination as smuggling in another answer-book, impersonation or some other misconduct of serious nature, shall be disqualified for five years, or declared as not a fit and proper person to be admitted to any future examination of the University, according to the seriousness of the offence and the other circumstances of the case:

Provided that, on the expiry of five years of such declaration, including the examination in connection with which he was punished, the Syndicate, with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, may, in special cases, exempt a candidate from the further operation of this rule.

12. Any candidate found guilty of using abusive or obscene language in the answer-book shall be punished as in Regulation 9, and if found guilty of forging another person's signatures or of obtaining admission to the examination on false representation made on his application form, he shall be disqualified as under:—

- (i) Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination or the Proficiency Examination in Vernacular Languages and Oriental Titles, as in Regulation 10, and
- (ii) in the case of other examinations, as in Regulation 11.

13. Any candidate found guilty of disclosing his identity or making peculiar marks in his answer-book for that purpose, shall be disqualified as in Regulation 9.

Explanation.—An approach made by a relative, guardian or a friend of a candidate will, as a rule, be considered to be on behalf of the candidate who shall be punished as laid down in this Regulation.

PART III.—AFFILIATED COLLEGES AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

IX.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO A UNIVERSITY REGISTER OF STUDENTS.*

1. The Registrar shall maintain a register of all students of the University, including graduates reading for a higher examination.

In this register shall be recorded under the name of each registered student, the dates of admission or re-admission to, and of leaving, any affiliated college, every pass or failure in a University examination with his roll number, any University scholarship, medal or prize won by the student, every degree taken.

2. Registration in this register shall be deemed necessary for Matriculation.

3. The Principal of every affiliated college shall forward to the Registrar within fourteen days the name of every student admitted or re-admitted to that college, together with the registration fees required by these Regulations.

If any student is struck off the rolls of a college, if any student migrates to another college, is rusticated or expelled, such fact shall be immediately reported to the Registrar.

4. In the case of a student seeking admission after Matriculation, the Principal of the college to which he has been admitted shall inform the Registrar of the date on which such student passed the Matriculation Examination and quote his roll number.

In the case of a registered student joining or rejoining a college, the Principal shall quote such student's registered number.

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (h) of the Indian Universities Act.

5. On registration as a matriculated student every student shall be informed through his Principal of the registered number under which his name has been entered in the register, and that number shall be quoted in all subsequent reports concerning that student, and in all applications by that student to be admitted to a University examination.

6. On Matriculation every student who joins a college outside Lahore shall be required to pay to the University a registration fee of four rupees when his name is sent in by the Principal. A student joining a Lahore College shall pay rupees five.

A special University fee of rupees three per annum shall be levied from all registered University students on the rolls of an affiliated college in Lahore, except students in classes affiliated in the Oriental Faculty, annually from the commencement of the year following that in which the student paid his registration fee.

No further fee for registration shall be charged, unless a student's name is, for any reason other than legitimate migration, struck off the rolls of a college, in which case he shall pay one rupee to have his name re-entered in the University Register.

7. All applications for admission to University examinations shall be liable to be scrutinised by comparison with the University Register, and the Registrar may refuse any application of any candidate about whom complete particulars have not been reported, and require him to forward through his Principal a complete statement of the particulars which have not been properly reported, together with an additional registration fee of two rupees, or in the case of a Lahore candidate three rupees.

8. Any registered student may at any time receive a certified copy of all the entries under his name by payment of three rupees.

9. Any person who applies for special permission to appear in an examination as a private candidate, if

he has been at any time matriculated in the University, shall quote his registered number, or if he has not been so matriculated, shall register his name as a matriculated student, paying the usual registration fee before he appears in the examination to which he seeks admission.

X.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO AFFILIATED COLLEGES.*

Affiliation.

1. Any college applying† for affiliation shall submit,‡ with the letter of application, a statement under each of the clauses of sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

Explanation.

This statement shall include in addition to any other particulars expressly required by the Act—

Under clause (a) a statement containing full information regarding the constitution of the Governing Body and the names of its Members.

Under (b) a statement showing the staff of teachers employed, or proposed to be employed, their qualifications, the subject or subjects proposed to be taught

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (i), (j) and (k) of the Indian Universities Act.

† Applications for affiliation in the case of the Colleges maintained by the Punjab Government shall be made through the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 12th April, 1934).

No action by an institution on any recommendation of the University regarding affiliation, etc., is permitted until that recommendation has received the approval of Government.

‡ Before December 1st each year (*Synd.*, 7th February, 1919).

by each of them,* and the conditions governing their tenure of office.

Under (c) a complete plan to scale of the buildings and grounds and the following statements, namely:—

- (1) of the number of students attending the college;
- (2) of the number of such students not residing with their parents or guardians;
- (3) of the arrangements made or about to be made for the residence of such students in the college or lodgings approved by the college;
- (4) of the arrangements made or about to be made for the supervision and physical welfare of all students of the college, including arrangements made for gymnasia, drill, games, and the like.

Under (d) a statement showing the number and character of the books composing the library, and the amount ordinarily spent on the upkeep and increase of the library.

Under (e) a statement showing the appliances provided or proposed to be provided for teaching the subjects in which affiliation is sought, and amount to be annually expended on such appliances.

Under (g) a statement showing the financial resources of the college, including a statement of the annual income and expenditure.

Under (i) a statement showing the rates of fees (if any), and the number of students exempted wholly or in part from such fees.

2. An inspection of every affiliated college shall be held under Section 23, sub-section (2), of the Indian

* In Science subjects Colleges must provide at least one teacher for every twenty (or fraction of twenty) students doing laboratory work at the same time (*vide Synd.*, dated 31st May, 1910).

Student Demonstrators should not be in head charge of the Practical Class (*Synd.*, 4th January, 1918, para. 14).

Universities Act, 1904, from time to time. The inspection may relate to the accommodation, sanitary arrangements, and provision made for the residence, supervision and instruction of students, the library, and the furniture and apparatus, the registers, and the qualifications of and duties performed by each member of the staff; but in other respects it shall not refer to the internal management of the institution, which shall be left to the discretion of the responsible authority.

3. The report of such inspection shall be submitted to the Syndicate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate.

4. In the month of May of each year, or in such other month as the Syndicate may, from time to time, determine, the Principal of every affiliated college shall submit a report to the Syndicate showing the circumstances of and changes in the management, the staff, changes in the staff and qualifications of new members, number and distribution of students, income and expenditure of previous financial year, results of examinations, changes in the scale of fees and of exemptions or reductions permitted, scholarships, condition of library, number of students in boarding-house, college rules.

5. The Principal of every affiliated college shall report to the Registrar, within a fortnight, for record in the University Register of Students, the admission, withdrawal and transfer of students.

6. The following shall be kept by every affiliated college and submitted when required to an officer appointed by the Syndicate:—

- (1) A Register of Admissions and Withdrawals.
- (2) Registers of Attendance at Lectures.
- (3) A Register of Fees.
- (4) A Time Table.

7. The following inter-collegiate rules shall be observed in all colleges affiliated in the Faculties of

Arts, Science, Law or Agriculture except rule 1 in the case of colleges affiliated in the Faculty of Agriculture:—

Rule 1.—The admission of students to the first year class shall begin on the tenth day and shall end on the twentieth day after the publication of the Matriculation results, or in the case of students who have qualified in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination the admission shall begin ten days after the publication of the results of this examination and shall end on the twentieth day after the publication of the Matriculation results, and admission to the third year class shall begin on the tenth day after the publication of the Intermediate results, and shall cease on the tenth day after the re-opening of the colleges after the summer vacation:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Principal of a college may admit a student to the third year class before the summer vacation without requiring him to attend in person.

Rule 2.—No student who has joined one college shall be admitted to another college during the same course, unless (i)—he has obtained a leaving certificate. This certificate is not to be given by his Principal until the transfer has been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor;

The Syndicate has ruled that a candidate must present himself in person at the time of admission.

Students who fail in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations should be allowed to rejoin second and fourth year classes respectively of their own college before the beginning of the vacation without a personal application (*Synd.*, 5th April, 1918, para. 1).

(ii)—one or other of the following conditions is satisfied, namely:—

- (a) if a change of residence by his father or guardian has made it necessary for a student to change his college;
- (b) if a student has joined a college without the permission of his father or guardian;
- (c) if a candidate wishes to take up another subject which is not taught in the college; (the letter sanctioning the migration shall specify this fact and the student shall offer the new subject for the examination);
- (d) if a candidate seeks migration owing to change in financial circumstances (such cases should be supported by a certificate from the Principal);
- (e) if in the interest of college discipline the Principals of the colleges concerned agree;

and (iii)—has obtained through his Principal the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

No application for transfer shall be entertained unless the student's statement is supported by his Principal who, in the case of migration of students who are provisionally promoted, shall state all the relevant facts on the application.

Rule 3.—If a student's name is struck off the rolls of a college in the middle of a year's course whether in the first or second year, he shall rejoin either the college from which his name was struck off or migrate to any other college on production of a leaving certificate at the time of the commencement of the new academic year or at the latest by the last date prescribed for late admission.

Rule 4.—A student reading in the Second, Fourth, or Sixth Year class of a college shall not be admitted to another college unless he satisfies the conditions (i), (ii), and (iii) of Rule 2.

Rule 5.—A student who has completed his course for a University examination may rejoin his own college or on production of a leaving certificate may join any other college when a new class of the same kind is formed in any subsequent year but within seven days of the first admission to such class.

*Rule 6.**—In colleges where fees are charged, students shall be charged fees from the first of May. A second tuition fee for the same month shall not be charged from a student migrating from one affiliated college to another.

8. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to authorise migration from one college to another, or other admissions to colleges not allowed by Regulation 7.

9. A college affiliated in a particular subject for the Master of Arts Examination may, subject to the approval of the Academic Council of the programme of teaching, either (i) provide all the necessary instruction in that subject for its own students; or (ii) take part in an Inter-Collegiate programme of instruction with, or without, the assistance of University teachers.

Note.—Students who wish to continue their education in any technical institution, should enter their names provisionally on the rolls of an Arts College before the last date laid down by the inter-college rules, on the understanding that if they are subsequently admitted to such an institution, their fees will be remitted (*vide Synd.*, dated 21st October, 1905).

* A college is entitled to the tuition fees for the month in which the student leaves the college: the college to which he migrates is not entitled to take fees for the fraction of a month (paragraph 16 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

Unless exempted by the Academic Council, with the consent of the Heads of other colleges concerned no college shall be entitled to present candidates for the examination unless it provides, or is prepared, if so required, to provide, an approved teacher for a course of lectures (of two periods a week) and further provides for its own students tutorial supervision and instruction.

10. When two or more colleges with or without the assistance of University teachers, agree to share the teaching work in a particular subject for the Master of Arts Examination, and their programme has been approved by the Academic Council, there shall be constituted a Committee of Control for each group providing combined teaching. Such a Committee shall consist of the Head of the Department of the particular subject in the University and in each college and any University Professors or Readers taking part in the approved programme of instruction.

11. The Committee of Control is the authority empowered to admit* students to the class, to draw up the programme of teaching work for approval by the Academic Council, and to certify the candidates for the examination.

This Committee shall report to the Dean of University Instruction in January of each year whether the students of each class are in the opinion of the Committee suitable candidates for the examination.

When a college provides the whole teaching staff itself the functions of the Committee of Control shall

* The enrolment in the M.A. classes should be complete by the end of October, and admissions later than that would be made only on the special order of the Dean of University Instruction for satisfactory reasons shown (*Academic Council Proceedings*, dated the 4th of December, 1935, paragraph 14). A late fee of Rs. 5 should be levied up to the 15th of November and of Rs. 10 after that date (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th of January, 1937, paragraph 12).

be exercised by the Head of the Department of the subject in that college.

X-A.—REGULATIONS DEALING WITH THE RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS.

1. *Schools shall be recognised by the University for the purpose of the Matriculation Examination when the Syndicate is satisfied that the following conditions are fulfilled in each case, namely:—

- (a) that the existence of the school is generally desirable;
- (b) that its financial stability is reasonably assured, and its Managing Body, where there is one, properly constituted;
- (c) that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard, and that due provision is made for the instruction, health, recreation, and discipline of the pupils;
- (d) that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number, and qualifications;
- (e) that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education;
- (f) that inter-school rules are observed; and
- (g) that no text-books are in use which are disapproved by Government.

* Whereas the Syndicate has from time to time given permanent permission to some institutions to send up its students as private candidates to the Matriculation Examination, under Regulation 4 (c) at page 130 of the Calendar, this is tantamount to recognition by the University and in future such institutions should be recognised by the University under Regulation 1 of Chapter X-A (*vide* paragraph 23 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th of November, 1935).

2. Recognition by the University shall ordinarily be accorded to schools recognised by the Education Department,* on the understanding that the conditions prescribed in Regulation 1 are fulfilled, and that inspection reports on any of these schools will be furnished to the Syndicate if asked for. In doubtful cases it shall be open to the Syndicate to make special enquiries, and, if necessary, to refuse recognition.

3. The recognition of any school by the University may be cancelled if the conditions of recognition at any time cease to be fulfilled.

4. In each year, immediately after the results of the Matriculation Examination have been published, the Registrar shall prepare a list of recognised schools, which have failed to obtain an average of 33 per cent. of passes in the three preceding examinations, including the examination just ended. The Syndicate may then arrange for a special inspection of any such school, with a view to ascertaining the competence of the staff, the nature of the teaching, and the mode in which class promotions are given. On receipt of a report on these points, the Syndicate shall decide whether recognition of the school should be continued.

* The Syndicate will not recognise any school that is refused recognition by the N.W.F.P. Education Department but it reserves the right of refusing recognition to a school (although it may continue to be recognised by that Dept.) either altogether or in part if at any future time such school should fail to satisfy the conditions of Chapter X-A of the Calendar (*Synd.*, 7th March, 1913, para. 12).

X-B.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO UNIVERSITY TERMS AND PERIODS OF INSTRUCTION REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Calendar year shall be divided into three terms, one long vacation and two short recesses as follows:—

Winter term.
(Spring Recess.)
Summer term.
Summer vacation.
Autumn term.
(Christmas Recess.)

Provided that in the Hills, the year may be divided into Winter Vacation, Spring Term, Summer Term (Recess) and Autumn Term.

The University year shall run from the beginning of the Autumn Term to the end of the Summer Vacation.

The financial year shall run from April 1st to the 31st March of the following Calendar year.

An "academic year" means the total period during which instruction is required for the purposes of any examination between the commencement of one examination and the commencement of the next examination twelve months later.

2. For University classes in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Oriental Learning and Commerce the terms shall run as nearly as may be:—

Autumn term—

September 15th or October 1st to the Christmas holidays.

Winter term—

New year to the end of March.

Spring Recess—

1st–14th April.

Summer term—

15th April to 15th or 30th June.

Summer Vacation—

June 15th to 30th to September 15th or October 1st.

The exact dates for the opening and closing of various University classes shall be determined by the Syndicate after consideration of any recommendations made by the Academic Council, or the Managing Committee of a University college. Minor adjustments may be authorised by the Vice-Chancellor.

3. During the terms fixed for the instruction of University classes all teachers of University classes, whether they are maintained by the University or by a college, shall be available for such instruction if required, unless they have received leave of absence by a special or general order by a competent authority. Those University teachers who are entitled to a four months summer vacation by the terms of their appointment shall normally take this from June 1st to September 30th, but may be required to take it about a week later.

4. Students enrolled in University classes shall be required to attend throughout the University terms, whether college classes are working or not, except on holidays approved by the Academic Council, or the Vice-Chancellor.

5. An affiliated college may open before a University term begins and remain open after a University term has ended, and subject to Regulations 3 and 4 above, may close for occasional holidays during term.

6. In Degree colleges the third year class may be enrolled in accordance with Rule 1 of Regulation 7 of Chapter X towards the end of the University summer term, or at the end of the summer vacation. The fourth year class will begin work at the beginning of the next summer term. The full courses of lectures required under Regulation 2 (iv) (2) of the Examination

Regulations shall be reckoned from the beginning of the University autumn term (September 15th or October 1st) of one year to the 15th March of the year after the next, including the periods of these five University terms and excluding lectures delivered during vacations. Provided that in colleges in the hills which take their long vacation in the winter, the third year must be enrolled at the beginning of the summer term, and the full course will run from then till December 21st of the following year.

7. In all colleges a first year Intermediate class shall be formed during the summer term in accordance with Rule 1 of Regulation 7 of Chapter X. The second year class will begin work at the beginning of the next summer term. The full courses of lectures required under Regulation 2 (iv) (2) of the Examination Regulations shall be reckoned from the twelfth day after the publication of the Matriculation results in the first year to the 15th March of the year after the next—including all teaching given within this period without reference to University terms.

XI.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO PRIVATE CANDIDATES.*

1. †No one who has attended any college as a student at any time during the academic year pre-

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (p) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

† A casual student is one whose name is not on the rolls of a college as a regular student but who, with the consent of the Principal of a college, attends lectures or laboratory work in a subject or subjects. A casual student would not lose his right to appear as a private candidate if he is otherwise eligible to do so (*vide* paragraph 25 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1936, and paragraph 1 of the *Academic Council Proceedings*, dated the 4th November, 1936).

‡ Academic year means the total period during which instruction is required for the purposes of any examination between

ceding a University examination shall appear at that examination as a private candidate.

Provided that this shall not apply to candidates for Oriental Titles Examinations, who have attended any college not affiliated for these examinations.

2. Subject to Regulation 1, only persons belonging to the following classes, not being students of any college affiliated to the University, may be recommended by the Syndicate for admission, by special order of the Senate, as candidates at any University examination in the Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts, Science, and Agriculture, other than an examination for Matriculation:—

(a) Female candidates.

(b) A *teacher, who (a) is employed as a member of the whole-time teaching staff of a recognised School or of an affiliated College and (b) has either been so employed for the nine months previous to the date of submitting his admission form for the examination or has so served for a period of two years.

(c) Legal Practitioners enrolled to practise in Lahore High Court or Courts subordinate thereto.

†(d) Late College students who have completed the prescribed course for an examination, and

the commencement of one examination and the commencement of the next examination twelve months later.

* A laboratory assistant whether in a Government or a private college is not considered as a "teacher" for this purpose.

The honorary teachers are not eligible to apply to appear as private candidates in any University examination (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th February, 1937, paragraph 6).

† The words "Late college students" include those who have attended a full course of lectures and have not appeared in the examination and do not want to rejoin a college next year (*vide* paragraph 14 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 17th February, 1928).

are recommended by the Principal of the College for admission to such examination, within a period of three years after completing such course.

(e) Candidates for the Degree of Doctor.

(f) Candidates for the Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honours Examinations in Classical Oriental and Indian Vernacular Languages appearing from territories within the jurisdiction of the University, or *bona fide* candidates certified by the Assistant Superintendent of Female Education, Delhi, in the case of female candidates, and the District Inspector of Schools, Delhi, in the case of male candidates, to be students of, or teachers in, an educational institution within the Province of Delhi, and candidates appearing from territories within the jurisdiction of the University in the English papers of the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations of the Arts Faculty, after having passed one of the examinations enumerated in this clause.

*(g) Whole-time Librarians or Library Clerks who for the twelve months previous to application have served in the Library of any affiliated College, the University Library, the Punjab Public Library, or any other

A student can change his subjects and faculty when appearing as a private candidate under this Regulation (*vide* paragraphs 20 and 35 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 25th October, 1935, and 14th December, 1936, respectively).

* Municipal Public Library, Rohtak; Elliot Library, Gurdaspur; Dyal Singh Library, Lahore; King Library, Gujrat; Library of the Punjab Text-Book Committee, Lahore; Dwarka Das Library, Lahore; and Municipal Public Library, Amritsar: approved for purposes of (g), *vide Synd. Proc.*, 16-11-23, para. 16, *Synd. Proc.*, 5-2-26, para. 1, *Synd. Proc.*, 17-2-28, para. 7, and *Synd. Proc.*, 30-11-34, para. 31, respectively.

- Public Library approved by the Syndicate for this purpose.
- (h) Deputy Inspectors, District Inspectors, and Assistant District Inspectors of Schools in the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province.
- (i) A *teacher, who (a) is employed as a member of the whole-time teaching staff of an educational institution under the direct control of a Department of the Punjab Government, (b) has either been so employed for the nine months previous to the date of submitting his admission form for the examination or has so served for a period of two years, and (c) is recommended by the Head of the institution concerned.
- (j) A Physical Instructor, who (a) is employed as a whole-time member of the staff of an affiliated College and (b) has either been so employed for the nine months previous to the date of submitting his admission form for the examination or has so served for a period of two years.

3. Any one who resides within the territorial limits of the University of the Panjab and has not been reading in any school whatsoever at any time since July 1st of the year preceding an examination for Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate may (if he otherwise qualifies) appear in that examination as a private candidate.

4. The Syndicate may admit as private candidates to an examination for Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate—

- (a) Female candidates.

* The honorary teachers are not eligible to apply to appear as private candidates in any University examination (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th February, 1937, paragraph 6).

- (b) Pupils of unrecognised *night schools in the Punjab.
- †(c) Other candidates from unrecognised schools in the Punjab for special reasons to avoid hardship.
- (d) Candidates who having passed the Matriculation or the School-Leaving Certificate Examination of the University of the Panjab appear in additional subjects.
- (e) Candidates who have failed in the M. & S.L.C. Examination of the University of the Panjab.
- (f) Candidates who having passed any of the Examinations in Oriental Languages or in Vernacular Languages of the University of the Panjab appear in English only.
- (g) Under exceptional circumstances other candidates who reside outside the territorial limits of the University of the Panjab and have not been reading in any school since July 1st of the year preceding the examination.

* Night School means an institution in which tuition is given to those who do not attend any other school for general education at any time since July 1st of the year preceding the examination in which they have to appear and who are occupied during the day in earning a living, or in learning some art or handicraft throughout the period after July 1st specified above (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 9th February, 1937, paragraph 10).

† Application for permission should reach the Registrar not later than 31st October and preferably through the Inspector of Schools.

XI-A.—RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

1. Every undergraduate student of a Lahore College, affiliated in Oriental, Arts, or Science Faculty, shall live during term time:—

- *(a) with his guardian or near relative appointed by the guardian for this purpose;
- or (b) in a College hostel;
- or (c) in a hostel recognised by the University.

Provided that the Principal of a College may permit an undergraduate student to live in an unrecognised hostel or other lodgings as a special case. A list of all such cases shall be forwarded during the month of December to the Registrar.

Provided further that in the case of Oriental Titles students, residence in a mosque or temple buildings may be approved by the Principal in lieu of recognised hostels in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Syndicate from time to time.

* The word 'guardian' means the person on whom the student is dependent and who bears the cost of his living and education.

of study for the examination concerned*;

- (3) in the case of female candidates only, that she will have completed her fourteenth year on or before the first day of the examination in which she is appearing;

- (b) any private candidate eligible under Regulation XI who produces the following certificates signed or countersigned by the Headmaster of a recognised school, by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle, or by the Deputy Commissioner of the District; or, in the case of Native States, an officer of equivalent position; or, in the case of candidates appearing from Delhi Province, by the Registrar, Delhi University, or by the Secretary of the Board of Secondary Education, Delhi; or, in the case of unrecognised schools permitted under Regulation 4 (c) of Chapter XI, by the Headmaster of that school, and in the case of female candidates by the Headmaster or Head Mistress of a recognised High School, or by the Inspector or Inspectress of Schools, or by the Principal of an affiliated College:—

- (1) of good character;
(2) (Except in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 of Chapter XI) of not

withdrawal from the Headmaster is received in the University office one week before the first day of the commencement of the examination, the admission fee received will be refunded (*Syndicate*, 19th March, 1920, paragraph 10, and 24th January, 1930, paragraph 23).

* A candidate struck off the rolls of a school after sending up his application ceases to be eligible for the examination (*Synd.*, 21st March, 1911).

having read in any school whatsoever at any time during the nine months previous to the examination, and in the case of candidates admitted under Regulation 4 (c) of Chapter XI of not having read in any recognised school at any time during the nine months previous to the examination;

- * (3) in the case of female candidates only, that she will have completed her fourteenth year on or before the first day of the examination in which she is appearing.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from these examinations if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application on the form prescribed to the Registrar by the third January of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees and an additional fee of rupees two in the case of the candidate taking up one or more Science subjects, or in the case of a private candidate by the second December of the year preceding the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees two in the case of the candidate taking up one or more Science subjects, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined, and (2) recording the vernacular or vernaculars he proposes to use for translation. A female private candidate shall be required to pay a fee of rupees three per subject and an additional fee of rupees two in the case of the candidate taking up one or more Science subjects. A candidate who fails to pass or to

* This will come into force from the examination to be held in 1939.

present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a fee specified above on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-sixth January of the year of examination.

4. (a) The examinations shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examinations are held.

(b) An oral and practical examination shall be held in the following:—

- (1) Physics and Chemistry.
- (2) Physiology.
- (3) Hygiene.
- (4) Agriculture.
- (5) Domestic Economy as a part of Arithmetic and Domestic Economy.
- (6) Domestic Economy.

English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English, except in the case of Sanskrit and Hindi in which the questions shall be set in Hindi, in the case of Arabic, Persian and Urdu in which the questions shall be set in Urdu, and in the case of other Vernacular Languages in which the questions shall be set in the Vernacular concerned, and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except that in History and Geography the answers may also be written either in Urdu, Hindi or Panjabi. Provided that in the case of Oriental and Vernacular languages, the answers shall be written in the vernacular of the candidates.

5. The following are the subjects of examination for the Matriculation candidates with the number of papers and the scale of marks allotted to each :

	<i>Marks.</i>
(1) English, two papers	200
(2) Mathematics, two papers (or, in the case of girls, Arithmetic and Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts each carrying 100 marks)	200
(3) A language [Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek) or a Vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto, Bengali, French or German)] or Physics and Chemistry (Oral and Practical), two papers ...	150
(4) History and Geography, two papers ...	150
(5) One of the following:—(a) Physics and Chemistry (Oral and Practical), (b) Civics and Hygiene (Oral and Practical), (c) A language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, German, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), (d) Drawing, (e) Domestic Economy (for girls), (f) Agriculture (Oral and Practical), (g) Physiology and Hygiene (Oral and Practical), two papers ...	150

Provided that no candidate shall take the same language under (5) (c) which he has taken under (3).

Provided further that no candidate shall take two Vernaculars or two classical languages.

6. The following are the subjects of examination for the School-Leaving Certificate candidates with the number of papers and the scale of marks allotted to each :

	<i>Marks.</i>
1. English, two papers	200
2. Arithmetic (including Commercial Arithmetic for those taking Group A or Algebra for those taking Group B), two papers ...	150
3-5.	

Either Group A :—

(a) Shorthand and Type-writing	150
(b) Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, and Hand-writing (to be judged by Dictation, the speed being given)	150

Marks.

- (c) One elective subject from the following:—
- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) A Vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), two papers | ... | ... | 150 |
| (ii) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek), two papers | ... | ... | 150 |
| (iii) History and Geography, two papers | ... | ... | 150 |
| (iv) Civics and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) | ... | ... | 150 |

Or Group B:—

Two subjects must be taken from (a), (b), and (c) below:—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Agriculture, two papers (Oral and Practical) | ... | ... | 150 |
| (b) Civics and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) | ... | ... | 150 |
| (c) Physics and Chemistry, two papers (Oral and Practical) | ... | ... | 150 |
| (d) One elective subject from the following:— | | | |
| (i) A Vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), two papers | ... | ... | 150 |
| (ii) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek), two papers | ... | ... | 150 |
| (iii) Drawing, two papers | ... | ... | 150 |
| (iv) *History and Geography, two papers | ... | ... | 150 |
| (v) Agriculture, two papers (Oral and Practical) | ... | ... | 150 |
| (vi) Civics and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) | ... | ... | 150 |
| (vii) Physiology and Hygiene, two papers (Oral and Practical) | ... | ... | 150 |

Provided that no candidate who takes Civics and Hygiene shall take Physiology and Hygiene.

Provided further that no candidate shall take Agriculture as one of his subjects unless he has taken Physics and Chemistry.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass these examinations shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the ag-

* This includes the History of England and the History of India.

gregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the practical examinations.

To qualify for Matriculation a candidate must pass in the following subjects:—

1. English,
2. Mathematics (or, in the case of girls. Arithmetic and Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts),
3. The subject he has taken from (3) of Regulation 5 above or History and Geography, and
4. One other subject from (3), (4) and (5) of Regulation 5 above.

To qualify for School-Leaving Certificate a candidate must pass in English, Arithmetic and two other subjects:

Provided that a candidate who obtains *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of four subjects but less than the pass percentage required by not more than five marks in one subject only shall be deemed to have passed in the four subjects. Exception: A candidate must obtain *twenty-five* per cent. of the marks in the Oral and Practical Test of any Science subject.

8. A candidate who has passed the School-Leaving Certificate Examination shall be deemed to have qualified for Matriculation if he passes in the additional qualifying *subjects in a subsequent year, and if he obtains *sixty-five* per cent. of the marks in the additional qualifying subjects he shall be deemed to have qualified with credit. A candidate who has qualified for Matriculation may present himself for examination in a subsequent year taking one or more subjects of the Matriculation group in which he has not already passed, and if he passed shall receive a certificate of so passing.

9. Candidates for Matriculation Examination and for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination who gain *sixty* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks

* Fee Rs. 5 per subject (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 27th November, 1936, paragraph 24).

or more shall be placed in the First Division, those who gain not less than *forty-five* per cent. in the Second Division, and all below in the Third Division.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

12. Six weeks after the commencement of these examinations, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, showing in which division each has passed and which candidates have qualified for Matriculation Examination, a list of those who have passed the School-Leaving Certificate Examination, a list of those who have passed in additional subjects, and a list of Oriental Faculty candidates who have passed in English only. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency, or Honours Examination in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—

Two written papers of three hours each— Marks.

Paper (a)—

Part A	50	} 100
Part B	50	

Paper (b)—

Part A	50	} 100
Part B	50	

200

For candidates whose Vernacular is other than the Vernaculars recognised by the University for the M. & S.L.C. Examinations (Special Papers)—

Marks.

Paper (a)—

The paraphrase of a passage in both prose and poetry	} 100
The explanation of words and phrases of more than ordinary difficulty	...	...	...	...
The derivation of words	
Composition	
Grammar	

Paper (b)—

The same as for other candidates	.	100
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200

NOTE.—Words and phrases for explanation shall be limited to ten of each.

The derivation should be of ordinarily occurring classical words and should not exceed ten in number.

II.—History and Geography—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

<i>Paper (a)</i> Indian History	...	...	45	} 90
English History	...	...	45	
<i>Paper (b)</i> Geography	...	...	...	60

150

III (A).—Mathematics (Matriculation Group)— Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Arithmetic	50	} 100
Algebra	50	

(b) Geometry—

Practical work	25	} 100
Book Propositions	...	...	35
Deductions	...	...	40

200

(B).—Mathematics (*for blind candidates only*)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Arithmetic	50	} 100
Algebra	50	

(b) Civics		100
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200

IV.—Arithmetic (including Commercial Arithmetic for those taking Group A or Algebra for those taking Group B)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Arithmetic	100	} 50
(b) Commercial Arithmetic	...	...	...
Algebra	...	...	...

150

V.—Arithmetic, and Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts (for girls)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a) Arithmetic	100	} 100
Paper (b) Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts	...	...	...
		

200

VI.—Physics and Chemistry—				Marks.
1.	Oral and practical examination	...	...	40
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Mechanics, Heat and Light	...	...	55
	* (b) Magnetism, Electricity and Chemistry	...	...	55
				<hr/> 150
VII.—Physiology and Hygiene—				<hr/>
1.	Oral and practical examination	...	...	40
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Physiology	...	...	70
	(b) Hygiene	..	...	40
				<hr/> 150
VIII.—Civics and Hygiene—				<hr/>
1.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) Civics	...	...	75
	(b) Hygiene	...	...	60
2.	Hygiene practical	...	...	15
				<hr/> 150
IX.—A Classical Language—				<hr/>
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) 1.	Grammar	...	...	35
2.	Translation of easy passages from the Vernacular into the Classical Language	...	...	40
				<hr/> 75
(b)	Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular: explanation of passages	..	...	75
				<hr/> 150
X.—Persian—				<hr/>
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) 1.	Grammar	...	...	35
2.	Translation from the Vernacular into Persian	...	...	40
				<hr/> 75
(b)	Translation from Persian into the Vernacular: explanation of passages	...	...	75
				<hr/> 150

* 15 marks are allotted to Magnetism and Electricity.

XI.—A Vernacular Language (Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto or Bengali), French or German—

Two written papers of three hours each—

<i>Paper (a) Grammar and Composition—</i>				<i>Marks.</i>
(1) Essay	25	} 75
(2) Letter	...	...	15
(3) Other Exercises to test familiarity with Grammar and common idioms			35	
<i>Paper (b) Questions on set books and unseen pas- sages—</i>				
(1) Prose	45	} 75
(2) Poetry	...	...	20
(3) Unseen	...	...	10
				<hr/> 150

XII.—Drawings—

<i>Paper (a)</i> —Drawing in Light and Shade (3 hours)	75
<i>Paper (b)</i> —Scale Drawing and Practical Geometrical Drawing (3 hours)	...
	75
	<hr/> 150

XIII.—Agriculture—

1. Oral and practical examination	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i>	...	50
<i>Paper (b)</i>	...	50
		<hr/> 150

XIV.—*Domestic Economy (for female candidates only)—

Paper (a)—Cookery and Housewifery.—

Written :—

One combined paper consisting of two parts (I) Cookery, and (II) Housewifery (candidates shall have to pass in each part of the paper) of two hours.

<i>Marks.</i>			
Part I. Cookery	...	...	25
Part II. Housewifery	...	...	25

* This distribution of marks for the written and practical parts of the examination and the time allotted therefor is for 1937. For 1938 and 1939 the same is under consideration and will be notified later on.

Practical :—

One paper consisting of questions in both Cookery and Housewifery (*questions in each part to be attempted) of three hours.

Marks.

Cookery	...	...	...	15
Housewifery	...	...	...	15

Paper (b)—*Either* Laundry and Needlework.—

Laundry :—

One written paper of one hour	...	...	20
One practical paper of two hours	...	...	10

Needlework :—

No written paper.

One practical paper (according to the syllabus laid down) of three hours as under :—

15 marks for a knowledge of plain sewing to be shown in the making of one or two simple garments.	} 40
25 marks for a test in all or any of the following :—	
1. Drafting and cutting out of patterns.	
2. Knitting, crocheting or making of lace.	
3. Embroidery, Choab, Kashida, etc.	}
4. Mending, i.e. Darning and Patching.	

Or,

First Aid and Home Nursing.—

As for the St. John tests in these subjects.

The practical examination will be conducted either before or after the written papers according to the convenience of the time-table.

XV.—Shorthand and Type-writing—

Marks

(1) *An hour and a half:*

† Dictation of about 600 words in 10 minutes and transcription of the same into longhand	...	75
--	-----	----

(2) *Half an hour:*

Transcription of a printed longhand passage of about 200 words into shorthand	...	25
---	-----	----

(3) *One hour:* Typing 50

150

* With plenty of choice.

† The Dictation passage to consist of a speech and a letter, either Official or Commercial.

	<i>Marks.</i>
XVI.—Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, and Handwriting (to be judged by Dictation, the speed being given)—	
(a) Book-keeping (one written paper of three hours)	75
(b) Commercial Correspondence (one written paper of two hours)	50
(c) Handwriting to be judged by Dictation (half an hour paper)—(15 marks for Dictation and 10 for handwriting)	25
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

**Courses of Reading prescribed for the Matriculation Examination
and for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination.**

**XII-B.—EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA
AND THE HIGHER DIPLOMA IN ARTS
FOR WOMEN.**

1. The examinations for the Diploma and the Higher Diploma in Arts for Women shall be held annually in the month of April at such places as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Every candidate shall forward her application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee and a statement showing the place at, and the examination to, which she desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present herself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but she may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

3. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, she shall pay additional fee

equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

4. The fees prescribed are as follows:—

For admission to each examination	
for a certificate in Proficiency	Rs. 5/-
For admission to each examination	
for a certificate in Higher Proficiency	Rs. 7/-
...	...

5. For some subjects a three years' course of study shall be required, for others two years and for some only one year; subject to this requirement any subject can be taken at the time of the annual examination.

6. The marks allotted to each subject shall be as under:—

Each subject requiring 3 years' course	150 marks.
" " 2 " "	100 marks.
" " 1 year's "	50 marks.

The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject. In subjects in which a practical examination is held this percentage shall be required in the written examination but only 25 per cent. in the practical examination.

*7. The syllabuses, courses of reading and an outline of the tests in each paper shall be prescribed from time to time by the Women's Diploma Board, subject to the sanction of the Syndicate.

8. English shall be the medium of examination in English and Science subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English, and

* The recommendations of the Women's Diploma Board are to go to the Syndicate direct and not through any Faculty (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th May, 1932, paragraph 6).

the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English. In all other subjects the medium of examination shall be either Hindi or Panjabi or Urdu at the option of the candidate.

.9. For the purposes of these examinations, including the recognition of institutions and recommendations regarding the courses of reading and appointment of examiners, there shall be a Women's Diploma Board consisting of:—

The Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab.
One Principal of a Women's College in Lahore.
Three members to be nominated by the Syndicate.

Diploma Examination.

10. This examination shall be open to

(a) any student who—

- (1) has been enrolled in an institution recognised for this purpose by the Women's Diploma Board constituted under Regulation 9, after having passed the Eighth Middle Class of a school or after attaining a similar grade of education elsewhere, and has been taught the prescribed courses in the institution;
- (ii) has her name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended; and
- (iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended:
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having completed an adequate course of study in the subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined;

(b) a private student admitted by special order of the Senate in accordance with any rules

made by the Women's Diploma Board and approved by the Syndicate.

11. In order to be eligible for the Diploma in Arts for Women a candidate shall read for three years in a recognised institution and gain the requisite certificates. A private candidate must gain the requisite certificates and shall not be eligible for the Diploma until two calendar years have elapsed since the date of qualifying for the first certificate.

12. The following shall be the subjects for the Diploma Examination:—

Compulsory:—

(1) English	...	...	3 years.
(2) History (Indian and English)	3	..	
(3) Modern Indian Language	...	3	..
(4) Domestic Economy	...	2	..
(5) Arithmetic	..	...	1 year.

Elective (any three to be taken):—

(1) Elementary Science (Physics and Chemistry)	...	2	years
(2) Elementary Biology	...	2	..
(3) Drawing and Painting	...	2	..
(4) Geography	...	2	..
(5) Music	...	2	..
(6) Oriental classics or European language	...	2	..
(7) Hand work	...	1	year.

13. Each candidate who satisfies the examiners in any subject shall receive a certificate of Proficiency in that subject. A candidate who has gained five certificates in compulsory subjects and three others shall be entitled to a Diploma.

Higher Diploma Examination.

14. This examination shall be open to any student who has become entitled to a Diploma in Arts for Women, and either:—

- (a) has been enrolled in an institution recognised for this purpose by the Women's Diploma Board constituted under Regulation 9, and has been taught the prescribed courses in the institution; and
 - (i) has her name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended; and
 - (ii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution which she has most recently attended—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having completed an adequate course of study in the subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined;

or (b) a private student admitted by special order of the Senate in accordance with any rules made by the Women's Diploma Board and approved by the Syndicate.

15. The following shall be the subjects for the Higher Diploma Examination:—

- (1) Advanced English.
- (2) Period of History.
- (3) Biology.
- (4) Advanced Music.
- (5) Advanced Art Work.
- (6) Mother Craft and Child Psychology.

16. Each candidate who satisfies the examiners in any subject shall receive a separate certificate of Higher Proficiency in that subject. A candidate who

has gained three Higher Proficiency Certificates shall be entitled to a Higher Diploma.

APPENDICES A & B.

Under consideration.

XII-C.—EXAMINATIONS IN THE FACULTIES.

(i) *ORIENTAL FACULTY.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ORIENTAL FACULTY.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the second Monday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student, who—

(i) has been enrolled for two academic years in a College affiliated to the University;

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons.)

* For this examination the following places have already been appointed:—

Lahore, Amritsar and Srinagar.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

- (ii) has passed not less than two academic years previously the M.S.L.C. Examination of the Panjab University, with a Classical Language—Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian—as one of his subjects;
 - (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended; and
 - (iv) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.
 (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III).
- (b) any Private student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined, and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent

examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-fourth February of the year of examination.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

The questions set by the examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidates may be in English or any Vernacular of India recognised by the University in the case of all subjects except English, in which the medium shall be English.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four* subjects, and *four* only. Three of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidates shall be allowed to select the remaining subject as hereinafter provided.

*6. The following are the subjects of examination:—

1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.
2. English.
3. History.
4. An Indian Vernacular.

*7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian ...	... 300
2. English ...	... 100
3. History ...	... 100
4. An Indian Vernacular ...	... 100

* For the purposes of these Regulations, Indian Vernacular means Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (*Synd. Proc.*, 8th May, 1925, para. 8).

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject.

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University examination in April on payment of a fee of ten rupees on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in April examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in the College, provided they join on or before the last date prescribed for admission to the Third Year class.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject (which can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate), is given in Appendix A.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian, shall be exempted, if he so desire, from passing in that language, provided that he goes up for the Intermediate Examination within two years of his having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of these marks.

APPENDIX A.

An outline of the tests in each subject is given below :—

I.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian of the Proficiency Standard—

Four written papers of three hours each—				Marks.
(a) Poetry	...	...	...	75
(b) Prose	...	...	...	75
(c) Grammar	...	...	...	75
(d) Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i> .			(85 plus 40)	75
				<hr/> 300 <hr/>

II.—English—

Two written papers of three hours each--

Paper A to consist of two parts:—

Part I.—Set books	40	} 50
(Set books to be prescribed as at present)				
Part II.—Paraphrasing or summarising of an Unseen passage	...	...	10

Paper B to consist of two parts:—

Part I.—Composition, Applied Grammar, and Essay	...	...	37	} 50
(Syllabus as in Appendix B).				
*Part II.—Translation from the Vernaculars to English, or in the case of female candi- dates, composition at the option of the candidate	...	...	13	
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

Note.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

* The Examiner should emphasise in the passage selected for translation disparity of idiom and grammatical structure in the two languages. The aim should be a testing of the candidate's comprehension of sentence structure, idiom, and the like rather than his vocabulary. (The passages set must always be the same in all vernaculars.)

***III.—History of the Intermediate in Arts standard—**Two written papers of three hours each— *Marks.**Paper (a)* History of India to 1526 and Civics—

History of India to 1526	...	40	}	50
Civics	...	10		

Paper (b) British History and Civics—

British History	...	40	}	50
Civics	...	10		

 100

Note.—It is compulsory for every candidate to answer at least one question in the section on Civics in each paper. An elementary knowledge of related Geography will be required in all cases.

IV.—An Indian Vernacular—Two written papers of three hours each— *Marks.**Paper (a)* As for the Additional Vernacular
Paper for Intermediate

... 50

Paper (b) Prose and Poetry ... 50

 100

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

* The Syndicate has decided to emphasise the importance of knowledge of Geography and has decided to request the Examiners to set some questions of geographical nature in all papers where possible, outline maps being supplied to the candidates if required.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

- (i) has been enrolled for two academic years in a College affiliated to the University.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

- (ii) has passed not less than two academic years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab, or is a graduate in the Faculty of Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University;

- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended; and

- (iv) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

- (1) of good character;

- (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate, and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Oriental Faculty of the University of the Panjab, or is a graduate in the Faculty of Arts of the University of

the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers.

The questions set by the examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidate may be in English or any Vernacular of India recognised by the University in the case of all subjects except English in which the medium shall be English.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only. Two of the subjects

shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select the remaining subject, as hereinafter provided

*6. The following are the subjects of examination:—

1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.
2. English or History.
3. An Indian Vernacular.

*7. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

<i>Subjects.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
1. Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian	...	... 300
2. English or History	...	... 100
3. An Indian Vernacular	...	... 100

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in the fixed subject, in one other subject, and in the aggregate, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject.

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, shall be deemed to have passed.

10. An outline of the tests in each subject (which can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate) is given in Appendix A.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be

* For purposes of these Regulations, Indian Vernacular means Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (*Synd. Proc.*, 8-5-25, para. 8).

changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the Honours Examination in Persian, shall be exempted, if he so desire, from passing in that language provided that he goes up for the B.O.L. Examination within two years of his having passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may obtain a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

APPENDIX A.

An outline of the tests in each subject is given below:—

I.—A Classical Language—

Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian of the High Proficiency Standard—

Four written papers of three hours each—				Marks.
*(a) Poetry	...	...	...	75
*(b) Prose	...	...	...	75
†(c) Grammar	...	...	...	75
(d) Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i>	...	...	35	} 75
Composition	...	...	40	
				300

* A question or two on the History of Literature be set in Sanskrit and Arabic papers (a) and (b).

† In the case of Persian, Grammar and History of Literature

II.—English of the Bachelor of Arts Standard—

Three written papers of three hours each—				Marks.
<i>Paper (a)</i>	...	...	...	35
<i>Paper (b)</i>	...	...	...	30
<i>Paper (c)</i>	...	...	...	35
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

Or

History of the Bachelor of Arts Standard—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
<i>Paper (a)</i>	...	...	...	50
<i>Paper (b)</i>	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

III.—An Indian Vernacular—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Poetry and Prose	...	...	...	50
(b) Prosody, Rhetoric and Composition	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning on the second Monday in April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled for at least one year in a College affiliated to the University.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

- (ii) is a Bachelor of Oriental Learning of the University of the Panjab; or a Master of Arts of the University of the Panjab; or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Principal of the College he has most recently attended; and
- (iv) submits a certificate of good character and of having attended two-thirds of the full course of lectures delivered in the subject in which he wishes to be examined.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (b) any Private student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate.

3. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be examined in one of the following languages—

- 1. Sanskrit.
- 2. Arabic.
- 3. Persian.

4. Every candidate for admission shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined and recording the Vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

4-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of

Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination.

5. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *fifty* per cent. in the aggregate and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper, excepting the paper set on composition (including Essay and Translation), for which *fifty* per cent. shall be required.

6. Candidates who gain *seventy* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *sixty* per cent., in the second division, and all below, in the third division.

6-A. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

7. The examination shall be as prescribed for the Honours in Sanskrit (*Shastri*) or Arabic (*Maulvi Fazil*) or Persian (*Munshi Fazil*) Examinations respectively, subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 and to the additional test hereinafter prescribed.

8. A written paper of questions shall be set on the Literature of the Language taken up by the candidate, which shall also include questions on the Philosophical Systems connected with that Literature.

9. The questions set by the examiners shall be set in English. All answers shall be written in the Vernacular language which has been selected by the candidate as the medium of examination in his application, and every candidate shall be required to write in the language selected by him for examination an Essay on a subject connected with the History or Literature of that language.

10. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in each language.

11. Any Master of Oriental Learning may, on payment of a fee of forty rupees, be admitted to this examination in a language other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the division in which he has passed.

12. Any person who has passed the M.A. Examination of the Panjab University in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian and the Honours Examination in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian respectively (Shastri, Maulvi Fazil or Munshi Fazil) shall be eligible for admission to the Degree of M.O.L. without further examination.

12-A. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of Maulvi Fazil, Shastri or Munshi Fazil shall be granted to persons who pass this examination in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively.

*THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning shall have passed not less than six years previously the examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning.

2. Every candidate for the degree must have already made substantial published contributions to learning.

3. Every candidate shall submit his work containing an original and substantial contribution to some branch of learning accompanied by a fee of rupees five hundred. Any work submitted for the degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation.

* The Regulations for the Ph.D. Degree are printed after the Regulations for the M.A. Examination.

4. The work submitted shall be examined by a Board of Examiners to be nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

5. Candidates who have given evidence of research and ability satisfactory to the Board of Examiners and have fulfilled the prescribed conditions shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning.

6. If the Board of Examiners consider that the candidate is not worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning, but that his work is of a standard equivalent to that required for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

DIPLOMAS AND LITERARY TITLES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

1. Three examinations, for Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours, respectively, shall be held in each of the following subjects, namely:—

The Arabic Language and Literature;
The Sanskrit Language and Literature;
The Persian Language and Literature.

They shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* and shall begin in the first week of May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

*For these examinations the following places have been appointed: Lahore, Srinagar, Peshawar, Multan, D. I. Khan, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Foshiarpur, Rawalpindi, Hissar, Qadian, Delhi, and Gujranwala.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

2. These examinations shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in an affiliated institution during at least one year previous to the examination.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the affiliated institution he has most recently attended; and

(iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character, and

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subject in which he wishes to be examined during the period that he has been enrolled in the institution from which he appears.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

(b) any Private student admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate.

(c) The Shastri Examination shall be open only to such candidates as have passed:—

(i) the Visharad Examination of the University of the Panjab;

(ii) the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit of the University of the Panjab;

*(iii) Madhyama Examination of Benares, of

* “ Madhyama Examination of Jaipur ” means the Upadhiyaya examination, held in Jaipur, in Vyakarana and Kavya and Sahitya only (para. 5, *Synd. Proc.*, dated 7th May, 1926).

Jaipur, or the Sanskrit Titles Examination of the Calcutta University, or any other equivalent examination approved by the Academic Council.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the twenty-first March of the year of examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

4. The following fees shall be levied:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For admission to the Proficiency Examination in any of the three languages.	7	0	0
For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any of the three languages.	10	0	0
For admission to the Honours Examination in any of the three languages.	15	0	0

5. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Urdu shall be the medium of examination for examinations in Arabic and Persian.

Six papers of questions shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

Provided further that the candidates for Visharad and Shastri Examinations shall be allowed the option of taking two additional papers in Hindi, and the candidates for Maulvi Alim, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Alim and Munshi Fazil Examinations the option of taking two additional papers in Urdu.

6. The marks allotted to each written paper shall be one hundred except that in the case of additional papers in Hindi and Urdu the marks allotted shall be fifty in each paper.

The minimum marks required to pass shall be *twenty-five* in each paper and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate in the case of the Proficiency, *thirty* in each paper and *forty* per cent. in the aggregate in the case of the High Proficiency, and *thirty-three* in each paper and *forty-five* per cent. in the aggregate in the case of Honours Examination. In the

Proficiency
High Proficiency Examination any candidate who has obtained $\frac{\text{thirty-three}}{\text{forty-five}}$ per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one paper only, obtaining not less than $\frac{\text{twenty}}{\text{twenty-five}}$ marks in that paper shall be admitted to an examination in that paper only at a supplementary examination to be held in the month of October of the same year or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual University Examination, on payment of the same fee on each occasion as for the whole examination, and if he pass in that paper in either of those examinations he shall be deemed to have passed the

Proficiency
High Proficiency Examination.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the

commencement of the examination accompanied by the proper fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

The name of the Vernacular in which a candidate has qualified himself shall be mentioned on his certificate if he obtain not less than $\frac{\text{forty}}{\text{fifty}}$ per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for the Optional Paper in the $\frac{\text{High Proficiency}}{\text{Honours}}$ Examination.

7. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the *aggregate marks in the Proficiency, High Proficiency and the Honours Examinations, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain *fifty* per cent. or more in the Proficiency and High Proficiency or *fifty-five* per cent. or more in the Honours Examination shall be placed in the second division, and all below in the third division.

8. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him.

9. Any person who has passed any of the following examinations in Oriental Languages shall be exempted from passing in that language in the corresponding Degree Examination (whether in the Oriental or Arts Faculty) entered opposite thereto, provided that the candidate goes up within two years

* The marks of the Additional Vernacular paper are included in the aggregate.

and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks:—

Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian.	Matriculation Examination.
Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or High Proficiency in Persian.	Intermediate Examination.
High Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or Honours in Persian.	Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts.

10. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Fazil*, *Shastri* or *Munshi Fazil* shall be granted to persons who shall pass the examination for Honours in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively.

11. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles of *Maulvi Alim*, *Visharada* or *Munshi Alim* shall be granted to persons who shall pass the examination for High Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, respectively.

12. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

APPENDIX B. (See Chapter XXI.)

Courses of Reading prescribed in the Oriental Languages and Literature.

EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

1. Three examinations, the Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honours Examinations, respectively, shall be held in each of the following Vernacular languages, namely:—

The Urdu Language and Literature;
The Hindi Language and Literature;
The Panjabi Language and Literature;
The Pashto Language and Literature.

They shall be held annually at such places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* and shall begin in the first week of May or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. These examinations shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in an institution affiliated to the University during at least one year previous to the examination.

(The Syndicate shall have power to condone any deficiencies in this period for very special reasons shown);

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the institution which he has most recently attended; and

(iii) submits the following certificates signed by the Head of the institution which he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

* For these examinations the following places have been appointed: Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Jullundur, Peshawar, Quetta, and Simla.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subjects in which he wishes to be examined during the period that he has been enrolled in the institution from which he appears.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

(b) a private student admitted under Regulations XI by special order of the Senate.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the twenty-first March of the year of examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination to, which he desires to be admitted: A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

4. The fees prescribed are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For admission to the Proficiency Examination in any Language.	7	0	0
For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any Language.	10	0	0
For admission to the Honours Examination in any Language.	15	0	0

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

Urdu and Pashto shall be the medium of examination for examinations in Urdu and Pashto respectively.

Six written papers shall be set in each examination, except in the examination in the Pashto Language and Literature, in which four papers shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each question paper.

The minimum marks required to pass the Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations shall be 40 per cent. in each paper, and to pass the Honours Examination shall be 50 per cent. in each paper.

In the Proficiency
High Proficiency Examination any candidate who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one paper only obtaining not less than *twenty-five* marks in that paper, shall be admitted to an examination in that paper only at a supplementary examination to be held in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual University Examination, on payment of the same fee on each occasion as for the whole examination, and if he pass in that paper in either of those examinations he shall be deemed to have passed the Proficiency
High Proficiency Examination.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the proper fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee equivalent to half the amount of the examination fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 5. Provided that

such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

7. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him.

8. Candidates who gain *seventy* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks in the Proficiency, High Proficiency and the Honours Examinations shall be placed in the first division; those who gain *fifty* per cent. or more in the Proficiency and High Proficiency or *sixty* per cent. or more in the Honours Examination shall be placed in the second division, and all below in the third division.

9. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading prescribed in Vernacular Languages.

***REGULATIONS RELATING TO QUALIFYING
IN ENGLISH ONLY AFTER PASSING AN
EXAMINATION IN AN ORIENTAL
CLASSICAL LANGUAGE OR AN
INDIAN VERNACULAR.**

1. A candidate who has passed a Proficiency Examination in an Oriental Classical Language or a Proficiency Examination in an Indian Vernacular may be permitted to qualify in English only of the M.S.L.C. standard by taking the English papers only of the M.S.L.C. Examination and, if successful, shall receive a certificate to that effect.

2. A candidate who has passed a High Proficiency Examination in an Oriental Classical Language or High Proficiency Examination in an Indian Vernacular may be permitted to qualify in English only up to the Intermediate standard by taking in different years the English papers only of the M.S.L.C. Examination and of the Intermediate Arts Examination and, if successful, shall receive certificate to that effect. Provided that if such candidate has either passed the M.S.L.C. Examination or has qualified in English only of the M.S.L.C. standard by taking the English papers only of the M.S.L.C. Examination, he may take the Intermediate English papers after passing the necessary examination in an Oriental Classical or Vernacular Language.

3. A candidate who has passed an Honours Examination in an Oriental Classical Language or in an Indian Vernacular may be permitted to qualify in English only up to the standard of the Bachelor of Arts Examination. For this purpose he may take the English papers only of the M.S.L.C., Intermediate

* A candidate under the Regulations can take two examinations in the same year at the time of the annual examination in different Faculties.

and B.A. Examinations successively in different years and, if successful, shall receive certificates to that effect. Provided that if a candidate has already passed the M.S.L.C. Examination or the Intermediate Examination he shall not be required to qualify again in English only in these examinations.

4. The following shall be eligible for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

- (a) A candidate who has passed an Honours Examination in an Oriental Language and has qualified in English of the B.A. standard under Regulation 3 above.
- (b) A candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in English only after passing an Examination in an Indian Vernacular and subsequently first passes an Honours Examination in an Oriental Classical Language and then passes the B.A. test in English.
- *(c) A candidate who has passed the B.A. Examination in English only after having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in an Indian Vernacular and subsequently passes the B.A. Examination in two elective subjects: Provided that the examination in two elective subjects for the B.A. Examination is taken in one year. Provided further that the candidate shall pass in both the subjects in the same examination and shall not be entitled to the concession of appearing in one subject only even if he obtains forty-

* The fee for candidates appearing in two elective subjects in the B.A. Examination under this Regulation is Rs. 40 plus an additional fee of Rs. 5 in the case of a candidate taking up a Science subject (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th February, 1937, paragraph 5).

five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but fails in one subject only obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in the subject.

- (d) A candidate who appears and passes in the B.A. Examination in English only after taking Honours in an Indian Vernacular and passes the Honours Examination in a Classical Language afterwards.

5. A candidate when appearing in English only shall pay half the usual fee for the examination concerned. Provided that a candidate when appearing in English only in the B.A. Examination to qualify for the B.A. Degree shall pay a fee of rupees twenty-five.

6. A candidate appearing in English only shall for all other purposes be governed by the regulations dealing with the examination concerned.

7. *Transitory Regulation.*—Candidates who have passed an examination in an Oriental Classical Language or an Indian Vernacular in the year 1932 or prior to that shall for purposes of the examinations to be held in the year 1933, 1934 and 1935 be governed by the regulations in force for the examinations held in 1932.

Provided that candidates who appeared in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations (English only) in the year 1935 and failed therein shall be permitted to reappear in 1936 in the examination in which they failed in 1935.

(ii) *ARTS FACULTY.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ARTS FACULTY.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore and such other places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the second Monday in April or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the †two academic years preceding the examination, or during the †one academic year preceding the examination provided he has either already completed the prescribed course or has attended and completed the first year's *course in one academic year and

* The following places have already been appointed:—Jullundur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Peshawar, Jammu, Patiala, Multan, Sialkot, Kapurthala, D. I. Khan, Delhi, Gujrat, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Moga, Ghoragali, Bahawalpur, Hoshiarpur, Gujranwala, Rohtak, Dharamsala, Qadian (for girls only), Ferozepur, Jhang, Simla, and Shahpur.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

† The Syndicate has decided that by the words “during the two academic years preceding the examination” is meant throughout the two academic years preceding the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-4-25, para. 14).

‡ No credit shall be given for a year's course if taken in parts.

has not discontinued his studies for more than two years.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Matriculation Examination in *either* the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) any one of the following:—

- (1) The Matriculation Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of any other recognised University;
- (2) the Final Standard Examination for European Schools in India;
- (3) the Cambridge School Certificate Examination;
- (4) the Final Examination held in the Chiefs' Colleges; or
- (5) any other examinations approved by the Syndicate;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—

- (1) of good character;
- * (2) of having attended not less than †two-thirds of the full courses of lectures

* Lectures delivered at a previous period could be counted towards the full courses of lectures delivered (*Synd. Proc.*, 16-2-23, para. 20).

This applies to lectures in Vernacular optional paper as well (*Synd. Proc.*, dated the 5th November, 1925, para. 4).

† 15th of March shall be taken as the last date for lectures to the Second Year Class for purposes of counting two-thirds of

delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and, except in the case of members of the University Training Corps, either of having attended not less than fifty periods of physical training in the first year class, or seventy-five periods of physical training in the first and second year classes reckoned together, in accordance with the rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.

- (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);
- (3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class;
 - (4) in the case of a candidate intending to appear at a practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being forty);
 - (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater; each day in camp to count as one parade;

lectures attended by the candidates. Lectures continued subsequent to that date shall not be taken into consideration.

In the case of plucked students, the lectures shall be counted only from the 1st October to the 15th March.

In the case of candidates who join late owing to late publication of results, the lectures shall be counted from after 10 days of the declaration of the result or the date of their joining whichever is earlier.

- (b) any private candidate, who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously one of the examinations enumerated above in (a) (ii):

Provided that a candidate who has passed either the Cambridge School Certificate Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the University of London may be admitted to this examination in the academical year following that in which he passes either of these examinations, if he has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the twelve months preceding the examination.

Provided *further* that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-fourth February of the year of examination.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *four* subjects and *four* only. Two of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select two other subjects, as hereinafter provided.

6. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed subjects.—

1. English.
2. A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin, or Persian), or, in the case of candidates who have not passed the *Matriculation Examination in a Classical Language, French or German as an alternative to a Classical Language at their option, or, in the case of female candidates, French, German, or one of the Indian Vernaculars recognised by the University; or in the case of European candidates, or Indian students in the Lawrence College, Ghoragali, Urdu or Hindi or Panjabi.

Provided that candidates who joined the First Year Class in 1931 or 1932 may take French as an alternative to a Classical Language although they have passed in a Classical Language in the Matriculation Examination.

Elective subjects (two of the following may be taken)—

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.
4. Philosophy.
5. History.
6. Geography.
7. Economics.
8. Biology (Botany and Zoology).
9. Geology.

In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional paper in an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University, or in French or German, which may be taken by any candidate not already taking an Indian Vernacular or French or German as a fixed

* The word "Matriculation" includes an examination recognised as its equivalent by the Syndicate (*vide* paragraph 8 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

subject. Provided that a female candidate taking up a Vernacular as a fixed subject may take an additional optional paper either in French or German or in a Vernacular not taken already as a fixed subject.

Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A.F. (I.) and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University, or French or German.

Provided that Chemistry shall only be taken by a candidate taking Physics as one of his elective subjects.

Candidates shall be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, Pashto and Bengali only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

7. The marks allotted to each subject shall be one hundred and fifty except that in the case of Additional Paper in Indian Vernacular or in French or in German and in Military Science the marks allotted shall be fifty.

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. is required in the practical examination. Provided that a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the additional paper in the Indian Vernacular or in French or in German and in Military Science unless he obtains *thirty-three* per cent., in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the *aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination† in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University Examination in April on payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty rupees, and an additional fee of rupees three in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of these examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in April examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in the

* The marks of the Additional Vernacular Paper are included in the aggregate.

† At Lahore (*vide Synd.*, dated 16th September, 1913).

College, provided they join on or before the last date prescribed for admission to the Third Year Class.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

10. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate or the Academic Council as the case may be with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate or in accordance with the Regulations by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

12. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian, shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

14. Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science Faculty, and

wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in an additional test in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for Medical College.

15. A student who has passed this examination may, on payment of Rs. 5, appear in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Examination, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect.

16. A student who has passed or appeared for this examination without taking a Classical Language may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a Classical Language only on payment of Rs. 5, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject shall be granted a certificate to that effect.

Provided that the answer-papers in the Classical Language of the candidate who has not passed the Intermediate Examination shall be examined only if he passes in the Intermediate Examination.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

17. A student who has passed this examination without taking French or German may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in French or German only on payment of rupees five and if he obtain pass marks in that subject shall be granted a certificate to that effect.

18. A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination, whether for the Faculty of Arts or Science, but not offered by him, on payment of rupees five. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A to consist of two parts:

Part I.—Set books	...	60	} 75
(Set books to be prescribed as at present).			
Part II.—Paraphrasing or summarising of an Unseen passage	...	15	

Paper B to consist of two parts:

Part I.—Composition, Applied Grammar, and Essay	...	55	} 75
(Syllabus as in Appendix B).			
*Part II.—Translation from the Vernaculars to English, or in the case of female candidates and candidates whose Vernacular is neither English nor an Indian Vernacular, composition at the option of the candidate	...	20	

150

For candidates whose Vernacular is English (a Special Paper)—

(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ... 75

150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

* The Examiner should emphasise in the passage selected for translation disparity of idiom, and grammatical structure in the two languages. The aim should be a testing of the candidate's comprehension of sentence structure, idiom, and the like rather than his vocabulary. (The passages set must always be the same so far as Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi are concerned, but might be of equal difficulty in the case of other vernaculars.)

II.—Mathematics—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry	...	75	
(b) Conics, analytical and geometrical, and Differential Calculus	... ..	75	

 150

*III.—History—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a) History of India to 1526 and Civics—

History of India to 1526	...	60	} 75
Civics	...	15	

Paper (b) British History and Civics—

British History	...	60	} 75
Civics	...	15	

 150

NOTE.—It is compulsory for every candidate to answer at least one question in the section on civics in each paper. An elementary knowledge of related Geography will be required in all cases.

IV.—Geography—

Two written papers of three hours each, each divided into two parts—

Marks.

<i>Paper (a)</i> Part (i) Regional Geography	...	35	} 70
Part (ii) General Geography	...	35	
<i>Paper (b)</i> Part (i) Cartography	...	40	} 80
Part (ii) Economic Geography	...	40	

 150

* The Syndicate has decided to emphasise the importance of knowledge of Geography and has decided to request the Examiners to set some questions of geographical nature in all papers where possible, outline maps being supplied to the candidates if required (*Synd. Proc.*, 2-11-23, paragraph 14).

f .. *14* ...

Geography—

Two written papers of three hours each, each divided into two parts—

	Marks.
<i>Paper (a)</i> Part (i) Physical Basis of Geography	35
Part (ii) Map Work	... 40
<i>Paper (b)</i> Part (i) Regional Geography	... 35
Part (ii) Human Geography	... 40
	<hr/> 150

V.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Logic	... ..	75
(b) Psychology	... ..	75
		<hr/> 150

VI.—Chemistry—

<i>Paper I</i> , Inorganic and General Chemistry	... 50
<i>Paper II</i> , Organic Chemistry	... 50
Practical (including volumetric analysis)	... 50
	<hr/> 150

VII.—Physics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) First Paper—Mathematics, Mechanics, Heat and Sound	... ..	50
(b) Second Paper—Light, Magnetism and Electricity	... ..	50
Practical examination	... ..	50
		<hr/> 150

VIII.—Biology—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Botany	... ..	50
(b) Zoology	... ..	50
Practical examination—		
(a) Botany	... ..	25
(b) Zoology	... ..	25
		<hr/> 50
		<hr/> 150

IX.—A Classical Language—

Hebrew, Greek or Latin—

Two written papers of three hours each— Marks.

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| (a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages: Grammar ... | 75 | |
| (b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages ... | 40 | } |
| 2. Translation from English into the Classical Language ... | 35 | |
| | | 75 |

150

Arabic—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| (a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages: Grammar ... | 75 | |
| (b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages ... | 35 | } |
| An easy unseen passage for translation into English ... | 5 | |
| 2. Translation from English into Arabic | 35 | |
| | | 75 |

150

Sanskrit—

Two written papers of three hours each—

- | | | |
|--|----------|----|
| (a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages Grammar ... | 50
25 | |
| | 75 | |
| (b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages ... | 35 | } |
| An easy unseen passage for translation into English ... | 5 | |
| 2. Translation from English into Sanskrit | 35 | |
| | | 75 |

150

X.—Persian—

Two written papers of three hours each—				Marks.
(a)	<i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages: Grammar 			75
(b) 1.	<i>Prose</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages An easy unseen passage for translation into English	35	}	75
2.	Translation from English into Persian	35		
				<hr/> 150

XI.—A. German—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	Poetry: Translation from German into English and explanation of passages: Grammar	...	...	75
(b) 1.	Prose: Translation from German into English and explanation of passages	40	} 75	
2.	Translation from English into German	35		
				<hr/> 150

XI.—B. French—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Translation:	French into English			
	(i) Prose, (ii) Poetry			60
(b) (i) Translation	from English into French		} 60	
	(ii) Short composition in French ...			
	(iii) Grammar: Question on accidence and syntax. Common idioms ...			
(c) * <i>Oral</i> :	Conversation and reading ...			30
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>

XII.—Economics—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) As outlined in the Syllabus	...	...		75
(b) Ditto	...	...	...	75
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>

* It is not necessary to pass separately in oral (*vide* paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 1st April, 1931).

XIII.—A Vernacular Language *except Bengali* (for Female candidates and Urdu or Hindi or Panjabi for European candidates or Indian Students in Lawrence College, Ghoragali)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Marks.

(a) *Poetry*—

1. Translation from the Vernacular Language into English and explanation of passages	35	}	75
2. Translation from English into the Vernacular Language	...	...	20
3. Grammar	...	...	20

(b) *Prose*—

1. Translation from the Vernacular Language into English and explanation of passages	50	}	75
2. *Free Composition	25		

150

XIII.A.—Bengali (for Female candidates)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) *Poetry*—

1. Translation from Bengali into English and explanation of passages	35	}	75
2. Translation from English into Bengali	...	...	20
3. Grammar	...	...	20

(b) *Prose*—

1. Translation from Bengali into English, explanation of passages and writing of substance	50	}	75
2. *Free Composition	25		

150

XIV.—Additional Paper in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi—

One paper of three hours—

Part (a) Essay	...	...	...	25	
Part (b) Explanations	...	...	15	}	25
Literary Criticism	...	...	10		

50

* To include letter-writing.

XIV-A.—Additional Paper in Bengali, Pashto, French or German—				Marks.
One paper of three hours	...	...	...	50
XV.—Military Science—				
Practical test	...	...	...	50
XVI.—Geology—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
Paper (a) The remainder of the subject	...	...	...	50
Paper (b) Mineralogy, Petrology, and Volcanic Action	...	...	...	50
Practical examination	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading for the Intermediate Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually at such places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate beginning on the second Monday in April or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the †two academic

* Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar, Srinagar, Jammu, Sialkot, Patiala, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Shahpur, Lyallpur, Multan, Qadian (for girls only), and D.I. Khan.

† The Syndicate has decided that by the words “during the two academic years preceding the examination” is meant throughout the two academic years preceding the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-4-25, para. 14).

years preceding the examination or, during the *one academic year preceding the examination provided he has either already completed the prescribed course or has attended and completed the first year's course in one academic year and has not discontinued his studies for more than two years (the Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

(ii) has—

- (1) passed not less than two academical years previously the Intermediate Examination in the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) the First Arts or other equivalent examination of any other recognised University; *or*
 - (2) has taken the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning with English as one of his subjects in the B.O.L. Examination; *or*
 - (3) has passed the First Examination in Agriculture of the University of the Panjab and a †test in Intermediate English poetry thereafter in the supplementary Intermediate Examination in September or in the next annual examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—
- (1) of good character;

* No credit shall be given for a year's course if taken in parts.

† A fee of Rupees 5 has been fixed for this purpose.

- (2) of having attended not less than *two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class;
- (4) in the case of a candidate intending to appear at a practical examination in Science,† of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being sixty);
- (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade;

- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate, and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Ex-

* 15th of March shall be taken as the last date for lectures to the Fourth Year Class for purposes of counting two-thirds of lectures attended by the candidates. Lectures continued subsequent to that date shall not be taken into consideration.

In the case of plucked students, the lectures shall be counted only from the 1st October to the 15th March.

In the case of candidates who join late owing to late publication of results, the lectures shall be counted from after 10 days of the declaration of the result or the date of their joining whichever is earlier.

† i.e. in a Science subject (*Synd.*, 17-12-15).

amination in Arts, or some equivalent examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty-five rupees, and an additional fee of rupees five in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, or in the case of a private candidate of forty rupees, and an additional fee of rupees five in the case of the candidate taking up a Science subject, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination, can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-seventh February of the year of examination.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only, namely, English and two of the following:—

- (1) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, or Persian, or French).

- (2) A Course of Mathematics.
- (3) B Course of Mathematics.
- (4) History.
- (5) Political Economy.
- (6) Philosophy.
- (7) Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany or Zoology.
- (8) Astronomy, with optics and spherical Trigonometry.
- (9) Political Science.
- (10) Geography.

*In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional paper in an Indian Vernacular, recognised by the University, which may be taken by any candidate.

†Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A.F. (I.) and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University.

Provided that no candidate shall take Physics or Chemistry who has not taken the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination, and provided that no candidate shall take (8) unless with (2), (3) or (7).

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, French, and Latin only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

6. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject except that in the case of Additional Paper in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the marks allotted shall be fifty.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass

* For purposes of this Regulation an Indian Vernacular is intended to mean Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 21st October, 1927, paragraph 25).

† It is not necessary for the candidate to have qualified himself in the Military Science as additional subject in the Intermediate Examination.

this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in English, in one other subject and in the aggregate of pass papers, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject. In Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Astronomy and Zoology this percentage shall be required in both the practical and the written examinations. Provided that a candidate who passes in two subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less, or a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in the aggregate by three marks or less shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

In the case of additional paper in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be *forty* per cent. A candidate shall receive no credit for the marks obtained in this paper unless he obtains *forty* per cent. in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

In Military Science this percentage shall be required separately in both the practical and written examinations.

8. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those

years he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The candidate appearing in the examination to be held in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in the annual examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Provided that a private candidate who joins a College shall attend at least two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the one subject during the year preceding his re-appearance.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship, or for Honours.

8-A. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, or in accordance with the Regulations by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

9. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed, from time to time, in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate, or the Academic Council, as the case may be, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any candidate who has passed the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, or the Honours Examination in Persian shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided that he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

Similarly a candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning may be allowed "pass marks" in any one language taken by him in that examination.

*12. Any candidate may be examined for Honours in any one subject† approved by the Senate on payment of an extra fee of twenty rupees provided he is certified to have attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of instruction given in that subject in an Honours class for which the programme of work has been approved by the Academic Council. For purpose of this Regulation, A Course of Mathematics

* A candidate who has attended the full course in Honours Papers in a college is eligible to appear in Honours Papers in that subject as a private candidate (*vide* paragraph 16 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 18th March, 1937).

† The Senate has approved the following subjects in its meeting held on the 9th May, 1927 :—

English, History, Mathematics, Economics, Philosophy (General Philosophy or Psychology), Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Geology.

The Honours Papers in Mathematics can only be taken up by candidates who take up both A and B Courses of Mathematics as their elective subjects for the B.A. Pass Course (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 2nd December, 1927, paragraph 3).

and B Course of Mathematics shall constitute one subject.

13. Three Honours Papers shall be set in addition to the Pass Papers in each subject approved for Honours. Seventy marks shall be allotted to each of two of these Honours Papers and sixty marks to the third Paper, which may be of a more general character or an Essay Paper, as the Board of Studies in each subject may decide.

Provided that in addition to the Pass Papers in Physics and Geology there shall be two Honours Papers each carrying in the case of Physics 75 marks and in the case of Geology 60 marks, and a practical examination carrying 50 marks in the case of Physics and 60 marks in the case of Geology, and, in the case of Geology an account of field-work carrying 20 marks. Provided that a candidate on the rolls of an affiliated College in Lahore shall be examined for Honours in Physics for the last time in the year 1935.

The test for candidates seeking Honours in Physics or Geology in the Faculty of Arts shall be the same as for similar candidates in the Faculty of Science.

Unless the candidate passes the whole examination in all three subjects and obtains 50 per cent. in the Pass Papers in the *subject in which he seeks Honours, his Honours Papers shall not be examined. To obtain Honours, a candidate must obtain at least 45 per cent. in the Honours Papers taken together. The order of merit in a subject will be settled by the combined result of the Pass and Honours Papers in that subject.

The marks gained in the Honours Papers shall not be added to the total gained in the Pass examina-

* A candidate taking up Honours in Mathematics has to obtain this percentage in either A or B Course of Mathematics (*Academic Council Proceedings*, dated the 27th January, 1932, paragraph 16).

tions. An Honours list shall be published in each subject in order of merit.

14. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts or the Bachelor of Arts Examination in a Classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect, on payment of Rs. 10. A candidate may elect to appear in the B.A. Examination in this subject without having previously taken the Intermediate Examination in the subject.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

15. Any student who has passed this examination and obtained fifty per cent. marks in Physics may appear in the Honours Papers in Physics in any subsequent year on payment of prescribed fee and on obtaining pass marks in the Honours Papers be granted a certificate to that effect. Provided that a student who has passed this examination as a candidate presented by an affiliated College in Lahore shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours Papers in any subsequent year.

16. A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject, except the subjects in which he has already passed the examination, on payment of a fee of rupees fifteen, provided that in the case of Science subjects the candidate has attended at least the minimum number of practicals, prescribed for the subject, in an institution affiliated to the B.A. Degree of this University. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in this subject in the supplementary examination held in October.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION



IV.—Mathematics—

A. Course—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Statics and Dynamics	...	...	75
Differential and Integral Calculus	...	...	75
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

B. Course—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Plane Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry including second degree surfaces (referred to their axes)	...	...	75
(b) Theory of Equation; Determinants: Differential Equations	...	...	75
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

V.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a) Ethics	...	...	75
Paper (b) Psychology	...	...	75
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

VI.—Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany or Zoology—

Physics—

1. Practical examination	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a) Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat	...	...	50
(b) Sound, Electricity, Magnetism	...	...	50
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Chemistry—

1. Practical examination	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a) Inorganic	...	...	35
Physical	...	...	15
(b) Organic	...	...	35
Physical	...	...	15
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

			Marks.
Geology—			
1.	Practical examination	... ..	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a) Mineralogy, Petrology and Dynamical Geology	... ..	50
	(b) Structural and Stratigraphic Geology	... ..	50
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>
Botany—			
1.	Practical examination	... ..	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a) Cryptogams	... ..	50
	(b) Phanerogams and Physiology	... ..	50
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>
Zoology—			
1.	Practical examination	... ..	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a) Invertebrata	... ..	50
	(b) Chordata, Theoretical and General	... ..	50
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>
VII.—A Classical Language—			
Hebrew, Greek or Latin—			
Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a) <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages; Grammar and Prosody	... ..	75
(b) 1.	<i>Prose</i> : Translation from the Classical Language into English and explanation of passages	... .. 40	} 75
2.	Translation from English into Classical Language	... .. 35	
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Arabic—

		Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) 1. <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages; Grammar and Prosody	70	} 75
2. An easy unseen passage of prose or poetry for translation into English	5	
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Arabic into English and explanation of passages	40	} 75
2. Translation from English into Arabic	35	
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Sanskrit—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) 1. <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages	45	} 75
2. Grammar	25	
3. An easy unseen passage of prose or poetry for translation into English	5	
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Sanskrit into English and explanation of passages	25	} 75
2. History of Sanskrit Literature ...	20	
3. Translation from English into Sanskrit	30	
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

VIII.—Persian—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) 1. <i>Poetry</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages; Grammar and Prosody ...	70	} 75
2. An easy unseen passage of prose or poetry for translation into English	5	
(b) 1. <i>Prose</i> : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages	40	} 75
2. Translation from English into Persian and History of Persian Literature ...	35	
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

IX.—French—

Two written papers of three hours each—			<i>Marks</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> —Translation and explanation of passages from set books—			
Poetry, Drama ...	50	}	75
History of Literature ...	25		
<i>Paper (b)</i> —Translation and explanation of passages from set book—Prose	40	}	75
Translation from English into French ...	35		
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

X.—Astronomy—

Two written papers of three hours each	...	100
Practical test ...	...	50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

XI.—Political Science—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i> The Nature of the State ...	...	75	
<i>Paper (b)</i> Modern Constitutions ...	...	75	
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

XII.—Geography—

Two written papers of three hours each, and practical work for which there shall be no time limit but which should not exceed six hours.

			<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper A</i> ...	...	...	55
Part I—Physical Basis of Geography ...	30	}	25
Part II—Any one of the following options :—			
Option (i) Biogeography ...			
„ (ii) History of Geographical Science ...			
„ (iii) Human Geography ...			
<i>Paper B</i> ...	...	...	55
Part I—Regional Geography of the World ...	30		25
Part II—Intensive study of Selected Regions	25		
<i>Paper C</i> —Map Work ...	...	...	40
			<hr/> 150 <hr/>

				Marks.
XIII.—Additional Paper in an Indian Vernacular—				
One paper of three hours	...	...	...	50
XIV.—Military Science—				
One written paper and a practical test—				
(a) Written paper	...	...	...	25
(b) Practical test	...	...	...	25
				<hr/> 50

HONOURS PAPERS.

English.

<i>Paper I.</i> —Intensive study of a prose-writer or novelist.				
Books and authors to be prescribed from time to time	...	...	...	70
<i>Paper II.</i> —A Special Period: to include the study of the principal works of a poet with criticism thereon. The period to change from time to time				70
<i>Paper III.</i> —Will be divided into two parts:—				
<i>Part (a)</i> Broad Features of the History of Literature from Chaucer to Swinburne requiring acquaintance with principal writers only				40
<i>Part (b)</i> Principles of Literary Criticism				20
				<hr/> 60
				<hr/> 200

Mathematics.

<i>Paper I.</i> —Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics				70
<i>Paper II.</i> —Pure Geometry, General Equations of the Second degree, Trilinear Coordinates and Solid Geometry				70
<i>Paper III.</i> —Elementary Analysis:—				
(a) As in Hardy's Course in Pure Mathematics (first 6 chapters)	...	...	...	} 60
(b) Dr. Whitehead's Mathematics, Home University Library	...	...	...
(c) Differential Equations	...	...	...
(d) This paper will also include essays on the subject-matter of Papers I and II	...	...	...
				<hr/> 200

<i>Economics.</i>				<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper I.</i>	Outstanding facts and features of Indian Currency, Finance and Fiscal Policy	...	...	70
<i>Paper II.</i>	Rural Economics with particular reference to India and the Punjab	...	...	70
<i>Paper III.</i>	Political Science and Indian Administration	...	...	} 60
	Or, The Economic History of India from the time of Akbar to the present day	...	...
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Philosophy.

Either (a) General Philosophy, or (b) Psychology :—

(a) General Philosophy—

<i>Paper I.</i>	Historical Introduction to European Philosophy	...	...	70
<i>Paper II.</i>	Present Tendencies in Philosophy	...	...	70
<i>Paper III.</i>	Special Philosophy	...	...	60
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

(b) Psychology—

<i>Paper I.</i>	History of Psychology	...	...	70
<i>Paper II.</i>	Experimental Psychology	...	...	70
<i>Paper III.</i>	{ Practical examination Laboratory Record of Experi- ments	...	40	} 60
		...	20	

Sanskrit.

Three written papers of three hours each—

(a) History of Classical Sanskrit Literature with an outline of ancient Indian History	...	70
(b) Study of an author, period or subject with special reference to specified texts	...	70
(c) Classical Sanskrit Grammar and Unseens	...	60
		<hr/> 200

<i>Arabic.</i>				<i>Marks.</i>
Three written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	Further study of Literature	...	...	70
(b)	History of Arabic Literature—Pre-Islamic, Early Islamic and the Umayyed periods	...	...	70
(c)	Unseens	...	...	60
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

<i>Persian.</i>				
Three written papers of three hours each—				
(a)	Further study of Literature	...	...	70
(b)	Literary History	...	...	70
(c)	Translation of unseen Persian passages into English. Set and free composition in Persian (<i>i.e.</i> , Translation from English into Persian and Essay in Persian)	...	...	60
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

<i>Geology.</i>				
<i>Paper (a)</i>	General Geology, Mineralogy, Petrology			60
<i>Paper (b)</i>	A special subject	...	...	60
	Practical examination	...	...	60
	An account of field-work	...	...	20
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

<i>Physics.</i>				
Two written papers	...	...	75 Marks each	
Practical	...	...	50 Marks.	
Total	...	...	200 Marks.	

<i>History.</i>				
<i>Paper</i>	<i>I.—Either</i>	(a) History of India from Buddha to Harsha	70
		<i>Or,</i>		
		(b) A period of Islamic History Supplementary to that prescribed for the Pass Examination	... ..
		<i>Or,</i>		
		(c) History of the Punjab from 1761 till 1849	... ..

	Marks.
<i>Paper II.—Either</i> (a) British Constitutional History	70
Or,	
(b) History of Europe from about 1492 till 1815 (provided that the candidate has not submitted European History as a subject in the Pass B.A. Examination)	
<i>Paper III.—Indian Constitutional development from 1772 till 1919</i>	60
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)
Courses of Reading for the B.A. Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually at such places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning on the second Mouday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any graduate in Arts, Science, Agriculture or Commerce of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University, who satisfies the following conditions—

- (A) (i) has been enrolled in an affiliated College for the two academic years preceding the examination, or for one academical year if he has already passed an examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

* Lahore, Srinagar and Peshawar.

- (*Deficiencies in the period required may be condoned by the Academic Council),
- (ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended, with a certificate of good character,
 - (iii) is certified by the competent authority under Regulations 10 and 11 of Chapter X to have completed an approved course of instruction, or
- (B) has been admitted as a private candidate under Chapter XI of the Regulations by special order of the Senate. Provided that if a candidate offers a thesis or research work the subject and programme of work shall require the approval of the Board of Studies.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

13. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees, and a statement showing the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candi-

* *Note.*—Under this proviso the Academic Council may permit a graduate, who has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination in three subjects and taken Honours in a Classical Language (Oriental Faculty), to take the Master of Arts Examination in that Classical Language after being enrolled in a College for one academic year (*Senate Proceedings*, dated the 31st May, 1929, paragraph 6).

When a University Professor delivers a course of lectures in his subject to an M.A. Class, the students shall be required to attend those lectures (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 23rd May, 1929, paragraph 3).

date who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination.

4. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

5. Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject and one only.

The following are the subjects of examination:—

- (1) Languages.
- * (2) History.
- *, (3) Political Economy.
- (4) Mathematics.
- (5) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- † (6) Psychology.
- × (7) Political Science.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application should

* The M.A. Examination in History, after two years' B.A. Pass Course, shall continue.

† Should be normally preceded by a B.A. with Honours in Psychology. Candidates who have already taken an M.A. in Philosophy have the option either of appearing in Paper I or of having the marks they obtained in Paper II in the Philosophy M.A. Examination added to their total (*Synd. Proc.*, dated 1st April, 1926, para. 6). No candidate to be allowed to appear in the M.A. Examination in Psychology who has not completed such a course in a College affiliated to the University for the M.A. degree in Psychology (*Synd. Proc.*, dated the 5th November, 1925, para. 16).

be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

6. The examination in languages shall be in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Greek or Latin.

The examination in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian shall be conducted under the Regulations for the Honours School in Oriental Languages.

7. The examination in English shall include translation into English from the Vernacular of the candidate and into that language from English, provided that in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English, a paper of English Literature of the 19th century be substituted for the translations prescribed in this rule.

8. Except in Economics, six papers of three hours each shall be set in each subject, each paper carrying 100 marks. In Economics there shall be four papers of three hours each, each carrying 100 marks, and either a thesis (including *viva voce*) carrying 200 marks or an approved alternative of two papers carrying the same number of marks.

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty-five* per cent. in the aggregate and *forty* per cent. in each paper, excepting the Essay Paper in English for which *forty-five* per cent. shall be required.

10. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *fifty-five* per cent., in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

10-A. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of sixty rupees or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees, be admitted to this examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect stating the class in which he has passed.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)
Special Readings in Languages.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
(PH.D.).

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculties noted below shall be required to—

I.—For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Oriental Faculty.—

- (a) produce a certificate that he has taken the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in the subject with which his thesis is connected;
- (b) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that for not less than three years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master he has pursued an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree;
- (c) submit a thesis on a subject previously accepted by the Academic Council, showing evidence of original work; and
- (d) pass an examination, oral or written, if required by the Examiners, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

II.—For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Arts Faculty.—

(i) produce a certificate:—

- (a) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University in the subject other than Mathematics with which his thesis is connected; or
- (b) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in a subject considered suitable for this purpose by the Academic Council when the subject of the proposed thesis is not connected with the subject in which the candidate has passed the M.A. Examination; or
- (c) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in a Language when the subject of the proposed thesis deals with a language not included among the subjects of the M.A. Examination; or
- (d) that he has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in any subject and the Honours examination in any subject of the Indian Vernaculars if the proposed thesis deals with any Indian Language;

(ii) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate if he has passed the Degree of Master from the University of the Panjab that, for not less than three years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master, he has pursued an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the Ph.D. Degree; or if he has passed the Degree of Master from any other recognised University, that,

after passing the examination, he has pursued in the University of the Panjab, under approved supervision, an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree for a period of not less than three years which may be reduced to two years by the Academic Council on his producing satisfactory evidence of research of not less than two years after the M.A. or M.Sc. previous to his joining the University of the Panjab;

- (iii) submit a thesis on a subject previously accepted by the Academic Council showing evidence of original work;
- (iv) pass an examination, oral or written, if required by the Examiners, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

III.—For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Science Faculty.—

- (i) produce a certificate that he has taken the Degree of Master of Science in the Faculty of Science or the Faculty of Agriculture, or of Master of Arts in Mathematics of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University or, being a graduate of the University of the Panjab, has passed any other equivalent examination in the subject with which his thesis is connected;
- (ii) prove to the satisfaction of the Syndicate if he has passed the Degree of Master from the University of the Panjab, that for not less than three years after passing his examination for the Degree of Master he has pursued an advanced course of

study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the degree; or if he has passed the Degree of Master from any other recognised University (a) that he has for not less than three years carried on *research work under approved supervision in an institution affiliated to this University; and (b) that, in the case of Science subjects his examination for the Degree of Master included some research work failing which he shall adduce satisfactory evidence of having done adequate research work after taking the Master's Degree but before admission to work for this degree;

- (iii) submit a thesis showing ability in original research on a subject previously accepted by the Academic Council;
- (iv) pass an examination, oral or written, if required by the Examiners, on the subject of his thesis and cognate subjects.

2. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of rupees two hundred.

3. Two Examiners shall be appointed who shall both read the thesis and all the answer-papers, if any, and shall satisfy themselves that the thesis is the candidate's own work, and shall each present a report to the Syndicate stating whether, in their opinion, the candidate is, by reason of his attainments, a fit person to receive the Degree of Doctor.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the two Examiners the Syndicate shall have power to appoint a third Examiner and the Syndicate shall

* The research work carried out at Pusa and Muktesar^{*} is treated on the same footing as research work carried out at the Universities (*vide* paragraph 16 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

decide after considering the reports of the Examiners whether the degree is to be conferred.

The Registrar shall publish the result in accordance with the decision of the Syndicate.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Literature shall have passed not less than six years previously the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. Every candidate for the degree must have already made substantial published contributions to learning.

3. Every candidate shall submit his work containing an original and substantial contribution to some branch of learning accompanied by a fee of rupees five hundred. Any work submitted for the degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation.

4. The work submitted shall be examined by a Board of Examiners to be nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

5. Candidates who have given evidence of research and ability satisfactory to the Board of Examiners and have fulfilled the prescribed conditions shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Literature.

6. If the Board of Examiners consider that the candidate is not worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Literature but that his work is of a standard equivalent to that required for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

TRANSITORY REGULATION.

A candidate who has been given permission to submit a thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning or the Degree of Doctor of Literature or the Degree of Doctor of Science, on a subject approved by the Academic Council before the 5th of April, 1935, shall be permitted to submit his thesis for the aforesaid degree up to the 1st of October, 1938, under the Regulations in force prior to April, 1935.*

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the *second Monday in April, in all subjects except Practice of Teaching which shall be held during the first week in June, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

- (a) any graduate of the Panjab or any recognised University, who, after passing the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in any Faculty (other than Oriental) has undergone the course† of training for the degree for one year at a Training College for Teachers affiliated to the Panjab University;
- (b) any graduate of the University of the Panjab or the University of Delhi who has undergone the course of training in the S.A.V.

* The written examination to be held about the third week in April (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th October, 1929, paragraph 15).

† It is not necessary that the candidate should be on the rolls of a Training College (*vide Synd. Proc.*, dated the 19th February, 1926, para. 15).

Class and after passing the S.A.V. examination has worked as a teacher for not less than 18 months and is serving as a teacher in a School either in the Punjab or in the Province of Delhi;

- (c) any female graduate of the University of the Punjab who is admitted under Regulation XI by the special order of the Senate;
- (d) any student on the rolls of the B.T. Class attached to the Lady MacLagan High and Normal School for Women, Lahore, for the examination to be held in 1934.

3. No student shall be allowed to present himself for examination, unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the Training College that he has most recently attended, or, in the case of (b) in Regulation 2 above, by the Inspector of Schools of the Division, or, by the Principal of an affiliated College.

4. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed by the Head of the Training College he has most recently attended, to the effect that he has attended not less than two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the subjects in which he is to be examined:

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

5. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the nineteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he is to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination,

can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the nineteenth March of the year of examination.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up six subjects as follows:—

- I.—*The Psychological Basis of Education.*
- II.—*School Organisation and Management.*
- III.—*Methods of Teaching (general).*
- IV.—*Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects.*
- V.—*History of Education.*
- VI.—*Practical Skill in Teaching.*

The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers and by a Practical Examination in the Practice of Teaching. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

7. The examination shall be conducted as follows:—

*Written Examination.**

- 1st Paper.—*The Principles of Education. The Psychological, Logical, and Ethical Basis of Education.*
- 2nd Paper.—*The Application of these Principles to School Work, School Organisation and Management.*
- 3rd Paper.—*Methods of Teaching.*
- 4th Paper.—*Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects.*
- 5th Paper.—*History of Education.*

* Time allowed for each paper is three hours, except in the case of Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects for which the paper is to be subdivided into two parts and the time allowed for each part is to be two hours.

Practical Examination.

Practical Skill in Teaching and in the Management of a Class.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
I.—The Psychological Basis of Education	... 100
II.—School Organisation and Management	... 100
III.—Methods of Teaching	... 100
*IV.—Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects	... 100
V.—History of Education	... 100
VI.—Practical Skill in Teaching	... 100

9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in the Practice of Teaching, thirty-three per cent. in each of the other subjects, and forty per cent. in the aggregate.

10. Candidates who gain 396 marks shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than 318 in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

A candidate who fails in only one subject and passes in the Practical Test, may be permitted to appear in the subject in which he fails about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University examination in April on payment of a fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, and if he passes in that subject in either of these examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the

	<i>Marks.</i>
* Methods of teaching English	... 50
Methods of teaching elective subjects	... 50
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

In the case of Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects, for purposes of passing both the parts shall constitute one paper.

commencement of the examination, accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination.

11. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate: such changes being always duly notified at least one year before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

13. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination:—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Teaching Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Money Order. Postage or Court-fee stamps will not be accepted.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

1. Registered No.
2. Year and date of birth.
3. Race.
4. Religion.
5. Caste. (a)
6. Training College.
7. Residence.
8. Father's name.
9. Father's occupation. (b)
10. Where educated
11. Date of graduation.
12. Subjects in which to be examined.

NOTE.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

Principal, Training College.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading for the Bachelor of Teaching Examination.

(iii) SCIENCE FACULTY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

SCIENCE FACULTY.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore and such other places* as may be ap-

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be

pointed by the Syndicate by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the second Monday in April or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

- (i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the *two academic years preceding the examination or, during the †one academic year preceding the examination provided he has either already completed the prescribed course or has attended and completed the first year's course in one academic year and has not discontinued his studies for more than two years. (The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);
- (ii) has passed not less than two academical years previously the Matriculation Examination in *either* the Arts or Science Faculty of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) any one of the following:—
 - (1) the Matriculation Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of any other recognised University;
 - (2) the Final Standard Examination for European Schools in India;

shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

* The Syndicate has decided that by the words "during the two academic years preceding the examination" is meant throughout the two academic years preceding the examination (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-4-25, para. 14).

† No credit shall be given for a year's course if taken in parts.

- (3) the Cambridge School Certificate Examination;
- (4) the Final Examination held in the Chiefs' Colleges; *or*
- (5) any other examination approved by the Syndicate;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and, except in the case of members of the University Training Corps, either of having attended not less than fifty periods of physical training in the first year class, or seventy-five periods of physical training in the first and second year classes reckoned together, in accordance with the rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.
- (A) deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);
- (3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class;
- (4) for the practical examination in any of the Science subjects, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods as-

* 15th of March shall be taken as the last date for lectures to the Second Year Class for purposes of counting two-thirds

signed to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being forty);

- (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade;
- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously one of the examinations enumerated above in (a) (ii):

Provided that a candidate who has passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination may be admitted to this examination in the academical year following that in which he passes the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, if he has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University during the twelve months preceding the examination.

Provided *further* that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty-five rupees, and a statement showing the

of lectures attended by the candidates. Lectures continued subsequent to that date shall not be taken into consideration.

In the case of plucked students, the lectures shall be counted only from the 1st October to the 15th March.

In the case of candidates who join late owing to late publication of results, the lectures shall be counted from after 10 days of the declaration of the result or the date of their joining whichever is earlier.

place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-fourth February of the year of examination.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up English and any three subjects.

5. The following are the subjects of examination, with the scale of marks allotted to each:—

<i>Fixed subject—</i>			<i>Marks.</i>
English	...	...	... 150
<i>Elective subjects—</i>			
1. Physics	...	...	... 150
2. Chemistry	...	...	... 150
3. Mathematics	...	...	... 150
4. Biology	...	...	... 150
5. Physiology	...	...	... 150
6. Geology	...	...	... 150
7. Agriculture	...	...	... 150

Provided that Biology and Physiology and Biology and Agriculture together will not be allowed in any group of subjects, and provided that the students who have taken Mathematics, as one of the subjects, will not be allowed to attempt the Mathematics questions in the Physics Paper.

6. The following are the subjects with the scale of marks allotted to each for candidates taking the Medical Students' group:—

<i>Subjects—</i>			<i>Marks.</i>
1. English	...	...	... 150
2. Physics	...	...	... 150
3. Chemistry	...	...	... 150
4. Biology	...	...	... 150

6-A. Any candidate who has passed not less than one academical year previously the Intermediate Examination of the Arts Faculty of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) other equivalent examination of any other recognised University, and has been for the academical year preceding the examination enrolled in a Medical College affiliated for this purpose may be admitted to the tests held in the following subjects if not already taken in the Arts Examination:—

1. Biology.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

Provided that except when in conflict with this Regulation all the foregoing Regulations shall apply to these candidates.

The pass percentage shall be the same as for other candidates, but Regulations 8 and 11 shall not apply.

Candidates who obtain the requisite percentage of marks in each of the subjects offered by them shall receive a certificate of having satisfied the requirements of Regulation 2 (ii) (c) of the First Professional Examination.

*6-B. In addition to the subjects mentioned in Regulations 5 and 6 above, there shall be an additional paper, in an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University, or in French or in German, carrying fifty marks, which may be taken by any candidate.

Any candidate who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A.F. (I.) and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject carrying fifty marks in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University or French or German.

* For the purposes of this Regulation, an Indian Vernacular is intended to mean Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto, or Bengali.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the additional paper in the Indian Vernacular or in French or in German and in Military Science, unless he obtains *thirty-three* per cent., in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

Candidates will be examined in the subjects of Pashto, Bengali and German only by the special permission of the Syndicate, for which application shall be made six months previous to the date of the examination.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only *twenty-five* per cent. in the practical examination. Provided that a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper, but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

8. Candidates who obtain *sixty-five* per cent. of the *aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who obtain not less than *fifty* per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination† in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University examination in April on payment of a fee of thirty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of thirty-five rupees,

* The marks of the Additional Vernacular Paper are included in the aggregate.

† At Lahore.

on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in April examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in the College, provided they join on or before the last date prescribed for admission to the Third Year Class.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

9. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, or, in accordance with the Regulations, by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

10. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time, in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate, or the Academic Council as the case may be, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. Five weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science Faculty, and wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in any additional test in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for Medical College.

13. A student who has passed or appeared for this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a classical language only on payment of rupees five, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect. Provided that the answer-papers in the Classical Language of the candidate who has not passed the Intermediate Examination shall be examined only if he passes in the Intermediate Examination.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

14. A student who has passed this examination may, on payment of Rs. 5, appear in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Examination, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect.

15. A student who has passed this examination without taking French or German may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in French or German only on payment of rupees five and if he obtain pass marks in that subject shall be granted a certificate to that effect.

16. A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject prescribed for the Intermediate Examination, whether for the Faculty of Arts or

Science, but not offered by him, on payment of rupees five. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—

Two written papers of three hours each—				Marks.
Paper A—to consist of two parts :				
Part I.—Set books	...	...	60	} 75
(Set books to be prescribed as at present).				
Part II.—Paraphrasing or summarising of an Unseen passage	...	...	15	
Paper B—to consist of two parts :				
Part I.—Composition, Applied Grammar and Essay	...	...	55	} 75
(Syllabus as in Appendix B).				
*Part II.—Translation from the Vernaculars to English, or in the case of female candidates and candidates whose Vernacular is neither English nor an Indian Vernacular, Composition at the option of the candidate	...	...	20	
				<hr/> 150

For European candidates (a Special Paper)—

(b) Paraphrasing, Essay, and Composition ...	75
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

* The Examiner should emphasise in the passage selected for translation disparity of idiom, and grammatical structure in the two languages. The aim should be a testing of the candidate's comprehension of sentence structure, idiom, and the like rather than his vocabulary. (The passages set must always be the same so far as Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi are concerned, but might be of equal difficulty in the case of other vernaculars.)

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of thirty-three per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—Mathematics— Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Algebra, Plane Geometry, and Trigonometry	75
(b) Conic, analytical and geometrical, and Differential Calculus	75
	<hr/> 150

* III.—Chemistry—

<i>Paper I.</i> —Inorganic and General Chemistry	...	50
<i>Paper II.</i> —Organic Chemistry	...	50
Practical (including volumetric analysis)	...	50
		<hr/> 150

IV.—Physics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) <i>First Paper</i> —Mathematics, Mechanics, Heat and Sound	...	...	...	50
(b) <i>Second Paper</i> —Light, Magnetism and Electricity	...	...	...	50
Practical examination	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150

V.—Biology—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Botany	...	...	...	50
(b) Zoology	...	...	...	50
Practical examination—				
Botany	...	...	...	25
Zoology	...	...	...	25
				<hr/> 50
				<hr/> 150

* Candidates who have taken only Inorganic Chemistry in other Universities may be allowed to take up Paper II and Practical only, for purposes of Regulation 12 relating to the Intermediate Examination—Science Faculty (*vide* para. 8 of the *Synd. Proc.*, dated the 7th May, 1926).

VI.—Physiology—

Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) First Paper : Animal Anatomy	...	...	50
(b) Second Paper : Physiology	...	...	50

Practical examination :—

Animal Anatomy	25	} 50
Physiology	25	

 150

VII.—Geology—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a) The remainder of the subject	...	...	50
Paper (b) Mineralogy, Petrology, and Volcanic Action	...	...	50
Practical examination	...	...	50

 150

VIII.—Agriculture—

Paper (a) Botany	...	...	...	25
and Zoology, including elementary Entomology	...	...	...	25
Paper (b) Agriculture	...	...	...	50
Paper (c) Practical	...	...	...	50

 150

IX.—Additional Paper in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi—

One paper of three hours—

Part (a) Essay	...	...	...	25
Part (b) Explanations	...	...	...	15
Literary Criticism	...	...	...	10

 50

IX-A.—Additional Paper in Bengali, Pashto, French or German—

One paper of three hours	50
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X.—Military Science—

Practical test	50
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XI.—French—

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

- in that group* (the minimum number of attendances required being sixty);
- (5) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade;
- (b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate and who has passed not less than two years previously the Intermediate Examination in Science or some equivalent examination:

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty-five rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of fifty rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who does not forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the date fixed for the examination can only be admitted by a special direction of the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last

* Read: "in that subject" (*Synd.*, 17-12-15).

date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twenty-seventh February of the year of examination.

4. Except in the case of candidates who have passed the First Examination in Agriculture, every candidate shall be required to take up English and any one of the following groups:—

- (a) Physics and Chemistry.
- (b) Botany and Zoology.
- (c) Geology and Physics.
- (d) Physiology and Chemistry.
- (e) Botany and Chemistry.
- (f) Botany and Physics.
- (g) Zoology and Physiology.
- (h) Geology and Chemistry.
- (i) Chemistry and Technical Chemistry.
- (j) Physics and Astronomy.
- (k) Zoology and Chemistry.
- (l) Zoology and Physics.
- (m) Physiology and Human Anatomy.
- (n) Zoology and Human Anatomy.

Every candidate who has passed the First Examination in Agriculture shall be required to take up English and any two subjects out of (a) Botany, (b) Zoology, (c) Geology, (d) Mathematics, (e) Physics, and (f) Chemistry, provided that such a candidate when desirous of taking Mathematics or Physics or Chemistry must:—

- (i) attend at least two-thirds of the extra lectures arranged in Mathematics, or in the case of Physics and Chemistry at least twenty extra practicals and two-thirds of the extra lectures arranged in the subject concerned, and
- (ii) appear in and pass in the subject concerned in the supplementary F.Sc. Examination in September or in the next annual examination.

A candidate has the option of taking up either two papers or three papers in English carrying 150 marks.

In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional paper in an Indian Vernacular, recognised by the University, which may be taken by any candidate.

*Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps or of the Panjab Rifles A.F. (I.) and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject in place of an Indian Vernacular recognised by the University.

Provided that, except in the case of Geology, a candidate shall not take up any Science unless he has taken the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination, and provided that he shall not take up Astronomy, unless he has also taken up Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination. Except that a candidate who has not taken Physiology in the Intermediate Examination shall, if he has read Biology, be allowed to take up Physiology for the Degree Examination, that a candidate who has taken Agriculture as one of the subjects for the Intermediate Science Examination shall be allowed to take up Botany or Zoology or both for this examination, and that a candidate who has taken Biology or Physiology for the Intermediate Science Examination shall be allowed to take Zoology or Botany or Physiology as one of the subjects for this examination.

Provided further that the examination in Technical Chemistry shall be held for the last time in 1929, except in the case of students who revert to the Pass Course from the Honours School in Technical Chemistry.

* It is not necessary for the candidate to have qualified himself in the Military Science as additional subject in the Intermediate Examination.

5. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject except that in the case of additional paper in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the marks allotted shall be fifty.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English in the first two papers and *forty* per cent. in each Science subject and in the aggregate of the pass papers. In each Science subject this pass percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate but only *thirty-three* per cent. in the practical examination. Provided that a candidate who passes in two subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in one subject or part thereof by three marks or less, or a candidate who passes in all the subjects other than the additional optional paper but fails in the aggregate by three marks or less, shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

In the case of additional papers in Indian Vernacular or in Military Science the minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be forty per cent. A candidate shall receive no credit for the marks obtained in this paper unless he obtains forty per cent., in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

In Military Science this percentage shall be required separately in both the practical and written examinations.

7. Candidates who obtain sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who obtain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supple-

mentary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those years he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science. In case a candidate fails only in one practical in this examination but obtains not less than twenty-five per cent. marks in that practical and not less than forty per cent. marks in the aggregate of that subject and the aggregate of all the subjects, he may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held in September, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination in September, at the next University examination in April, and if he passes he shall be declared to have passed the B.Sc. Examination.

The candidate appearing in the examination to be held in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least five weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above. he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in the annual examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Provided that a private candidate who joins a College shall attend at least two-thirds of the lectures delivered in the one subject during the year preceding his reappearance.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship, or for Honours.

8. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, or, in accordance with the Regulations, by the Academic Council, with the approval of the Senate.

9. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of reading can be changed from time to time in accordance with the Regulations by the Syndicate, or the Academic Council as the case may be, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of examination in which they will take effect.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

11. Any candidate may be examined for Honours in Physics or Geology or, if he has qualified in three papers, in English on payment of an extra fee of twenty rupees provided he is certified to have attended not less than two-thirds of the full course of instruction given in that subject in an Honours class either in Lahore or elsewhere for which the programme of work has been approved by the Academic Council. Provided that a candidate on the rolls of an affiliated College in Lahore shall be examined for Honours in Physics for the last time in the year 1935.

12. In addition to the Pass Papers in the subject in which the candidate seeks Honours there shall be two Honours Papers each carrying in the case of Physics seventy-five marks and in the case of Geology

sixty marks, and a practical examination carrying fifty marks in the case of Physics and sixty marks in the case of Geology, and, in the case of Geology an account of field-work carrying twenty marks.

Three Honours Papers shall be set in addition to the Pass Papers in English. Seventy marks shall be allotted to each of two of these Honours Papers and sixty marks to the third paper, which may be of a more general character or an Essay Paper, as the Board of Studies in English may decide.

Unless a candidate obtains 50% in the Pass Papers in the subject in which he seeks Honours, his Honours Papers shall not be examined. To obtain Honours, a candidate must obtain at least 45% in the Honours Papers taken together. The order of merit in a subject will be settled by the combined result of the Pass and Honours Papers in that subject.

The marks gained in the Honours Papers shall not be added to the total gained in the Pass examinations. An Honours list shall be published in each subject in order of merit.

13. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts or the Bachelor of Arts Examination in a classical language only, on payment of rupees ten, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate may elect to appear in the B.A. Examination in this subject without having previously taken the Intermediate Examination in the subject.

Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in the subject in the supplementary examination held in September.

14. Any student who has passed this examination and obtained fifty per cent. marks in Physics may appear in the Honours Papers in Physics in any subsequent year on payment of prescribed fee and on obtaining pass marks in the Honours Papers be granted a certificate to that effect. Provided that a student who has passed this examination as a candidate pre-

mented by an affiliated College in Lahore shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours Papers in any subsequent year.

15. A candidate who has passed this examination may be allowed to appear at any subsequent examination in any one subject, except the subjects in which he has already passed the examination, on payment of a fee of rupees fifteen, provided that in the case of Science subjects the candidate has attended at least the minimum number of practicals, prescribed for the subject, in an institution affiliated to the B.Sc. Degree of this University. Such a candidate, on obtaining pass marks in that subject, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates appearing under this Regulation shall be permitted to appear in this subject in the supplementary examination held in October.

APPENDIX A.

I.—English—	<i>Marks.</i>
*Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Explanation of passages in prose with questions on the text-books and their authors ...	80
(b) Unseen passages, from modern books and magazines, with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express the meaning of what he reads, and his knowledge of English idiom. An Essay ...	70
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

* A candidate has the option of taking up either these two papers or the three papers prescribed in English for the B.A. Examination.

				Marks.
II.—Physics—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a)	Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat	...	50
	(b)	Sound, Electricity, Magnetism	...	50
				<hr/> 150
III.—Chemistry—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a)	Inorganic	...	35
		Physical	...	15
	(b)	Organic	...	35
		Physical	...	15
				<hr/> 150
IV.—Botany—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a)	Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta	...	50
	(b)	Phanerogams, Physiology, Ecology and General Biology	...	50
				<hr/> 150
V.—Zoology—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a)	Invertebrata	...	50
	(b)	Chordata, Theoretical and General	...	50
				<hr/> 150
VI.—Geology—				
1.	Practical examination	...	...	50
2.	Two written papers of three hours each—			
	(a)	Mineralogy, Petrology and Dynamical Geology	...	50
	(b)	Structural and Stratigraphic Geology	...	50
				<hr/> 150

				Marks.
VII.—Physiology—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
First paper	...	...	...	50
Second paper	...	...	...	50
Practical examination	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>
VIII.—Technical Chemistry—				
(a) Written paper of three hours on the general course	...	...	...	50
(b) Thesis with oral examination on same	...	...	...	50
(c) Practical examination	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>
IX.—Astronomy—				
Two written papers of three hours each				100
Practical test	..	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>
X.—Human Anatomy—				
1. Practical examination	...	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Human Anatomy	...	...	...	50
(b) Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy, Human Evolution and Physical Anthropology				50
				<hr/> 150 <hr/>
XI.—Military Science—				
One written paper and a practical test—				
(a) Written paper	...	...	...	25
(b) Practical test	...	...	...	25
				<hr/> 50 <hr/>
XII.—Additional Paper in an Indian Vernacular—				
One paper of three hours				50

HONOURS PAPERS.

The outline of test for the Honours Papers in Physics, Geology and English in the Faculty of Science is the same as for the Faculty of Arts.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading for the B.Sc. Examination.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the second Monday in April or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) is (1) a Bachelor* of Science of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University, or (2) in the case of a candidate who is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Academic Council) of any other recognised University, and has taken Physics or Chemistry in the Bachelor of Arts Examination;

(ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended—

(1) of good character;

* B.Sc. in Agriculture eligible to join the M.Sc. class (para. 5 *Synd.*, 22-13).

(2) for the practical examination in Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to practical work in that subject (the minimum number of attendances required being seventy-five);

(b) any private candidate who is admitted under Regulations XI by the special order of the Senate, and is a graduate in Science of the Panjab or any other recognised University.

*3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the thirteenth February of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of seventy-five rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of eighty rupees, and a statement showing the subject in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the above fee on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the twelfth March of the year of examination.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject and one only.

The following are the subjects of examination:—

- (1) Physics.
- (2) Geology.
- (3) Physiology.

The examination in Physics under these Regulations shall be held for the last time in the year 1938

* M.Sc. Honours School Research candidates who have no written examination may pay their examination fees up to the 30th April of the year of examination.

and shall be open only to such candidates as have been candidates in and failed to pass the M.Sc. Examination in Physics in 1937 or before.

5. In all subjects the examination shall consist of written papers and a practical test. In addition, if it is considered advisable, a thesis on any branch of the subject may be submitted. The outline of the tests in each subject and the marks allotted are given in Appendix B, subject to the restriction that the total marks given shall be 700.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty-five* per cent. in the aggregate and *thirty-three* per cent. in each paper and in the practical examination.

7. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *fifty-five* per cent. in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

7-A. Four weeks after the commencement of the examinations, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

8. Any Master of Science may, on payment of a fee of sixty rupees or in the case of a private candidate sixty-five rupees, be admitted to this examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed.

9. If in any dissertation involving original work. the examiners are of opinion that the work presented is not sufficient, and if the candidate's other papers reach such a standard that qualifying marks in the dissertation would have enabled him to pass the examination, the candidate may be given an opportunity of completing his work at the discretion of the examiners.

The maximum extra time allowed in such a case shall be one year, but it shall be possible for the candidate to submit his results at any time within that period. Such candidates shall at the time of publication of the results of the M.Sc. Examination be notified as being required by the examiners to submit further work under the above head. Such candidates shall not be eligible for medals nor other University distinctions.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

Courses of Reading for the M.Sc. Examination.

***THE DOCTOR OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION.**

1. Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall have passed not less than six years previously the examination for the Degree of Master of Science.

2. Every candidate for the degree must have already made substantial published contributions to science.

3. Every candidate shall submit his work containing an original and substantial contribution to some branch of learning accompanied by a fee of rupees five hundred. Any work submitted for the degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation.

4. The work submitted shall be examined by a Board of Examiners to be nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

* The Regulations for the Ph.D. Degree are printed after the Regulations for the M.A. Examination.

The research work carried out at Pusa and Muktesar is treated on the same footing as research work carried out at the Universities for the purposes of the D.Sc. Degree (*vide* paragraph 16 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 15th February, 1935).

5. Candidates who have given evidence of research and ability satisfactory to the Board of Examiners and have fulfilled the prescribed conditions shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science.

6. If the Board of Examiners consider that the candidate is not worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Science but that his work is of a standard equivalent to that required for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

(iv) *FACULTY OF LAW.*

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. The First Examination in Law shall be held annually at Lahore beginning on the first of May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be conducted through the medium of English.

3. The examination shall be open to any person who—

- (i) has graduated in the Faculty of Arts or of Science or of Commerce or of Agriculture of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University;
- (ii) has been on the roll of the Law College, Lahore, during the academic year preceding the examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Principal, Law College, Lahore;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Principal, Law College, Lahore:—
 - (a) of good character;

- (b) of having attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to the F.E.L. Class during the academic year preceding the examination; and
- (c) of having passed, previous to attending the prescribed course of lectures for the First Examination in Law, the College test examination under Regulation 11-A relating to the Law College.

Provided that the requirements of clauses (ii) and (iv) (b) will not be necessary in the following cases:—

- *(a) if the candidate has served as judicial officer in the Province for at least three years, provided that at the time of appearing in the examination he has not ceased to be in judicial service, or
- (b) if the candidate is a female.

3-A. A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

4. A student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed,† may be allowed to appear for the next three annual examinations without attending a fresh course of lectures.

5. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may from time to time be prescribed, ordinarily by the fifteenth April of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty

* Judicial officers in the Indian States not entitled to appear privately under this Regulation (*Synd. Proc.*, dated 23rd October, 1925, para. 21).

† This right is not taken away by reason of a candidate's re-admission in the Law College either as a regular student or as a casual student (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of forty-five rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

5-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the thirtieth April of the year of examination.

6. Five papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

7. The following shall be the subjects of examination:—

- (i) Equity with special reference to Trusts and Mortgages.
- (ii) Law of Crimes including selected chapters of the Indian Penal Code.
- (iii) Law of Torts, and Law of Easements, with selected cases, English and Indian.
- (iv) Mercantile Law. Syllabus for this subject will be prescribed by the Board of Studies out of the following branches of Law :—
Negotiable Instruments, Sale of Goods, Partnership, Companies, Agency, Bailment Insurance, Patents and Trade Marks.

- (v) Public International Law.

Or,
Conflict of Laws.

8. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

9. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain forty per cent. of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper and fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

(i) A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks in the examination and not less than twenty-five per

cent. of marks in the subject in which he has failed may be permitted to appear in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, on payment of forty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of forty-five rupees.

If he obtain forty per cent. of marks in that one subject he shall be deemed to have passed the First Examination in Law.

(ii) If he fail to pass or fail to appear in the special examination in September he may be permitted to appear again in that one subject in the annual examination of the following year, under the same conditions as laid down in paragraph (i) and provided that he can produce a certificate proving that he has subsequent to his last failing passed in the College Sessional Examination held in the above subject.

(iii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in the annual examination mentioned in paragraph (ii) will be declared to have failed in the whole examination and must appear in all subjects at any subsequent examination.

(iv) The candidate appearing in the supplement ary or the annual examination under this Regulation shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

10. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, showing the division in which they have passed.

A candidate who obtains sixty-five per cent. marks or more in the aggregate shall be shown as having passed in the first division and all other passed candidates shall be shown in the second division.

11. A certificate of having passed the First Examination in Law shall be granted to each successful candidate stating the division in which he has passed.

TRANSITORY REGULATION RELATING TO THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. Nothing in these Regulations shall affect the existing rights of private candidates who have attended the prescribed course of lectures in the old syllabus to sit for the First Examination in Law in the old syllabus in 1937, 1938 and 1939 under Regulation 4 relating to the First Examination in Law, without attending a fresh course of lectures in the Law College.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

List of Books and Acts recommended for perusal.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first of May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the First Examination in Law of the University of the Panjab in the subjects newly prescribed in Regulation 7 relating to the First Examination in Law, and

- (i) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Principal Law College Lahore. and

(ii) produces the following certificates signed by the Principal, Law College, Lahore:—

- (a) of good character,
- (b) of having attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the academic year preceding the examination, or

*has served as a judicial officer in the Province for at least three years, provided he has not ceased to be in judicial service, or

is a female candidate.

2-A. A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

3. A student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed,† may be allowed to appear for the next three annual examinations without attending a fresh course of lectures.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed, ordinarily by the fifteenth April of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees, or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

* Judicial officers in the Indian States not entitled to appear as private candidates under this Regulation (*Synd. Proc.*, dated 23rd October, 1925, para. 21).

† This right is not taken away by reason of a candidate's re-admission in the Law College either as a regular student or as a casual student (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

4-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the thirtieth April of the year of examination.

4-B. A candidate who passes the First Examination in Law by taking the supplementary test in May and has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the year preceding the annual examination, shall be allowed to sit in the supplementary examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the following September.

5. Five papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

6. English shall be the medium of examination in all papers except of Pleadings and Conveyancing, in which the medium shall be English and Urdu.

7. The following shall be the subjects of examination :—

- (i) Civil Procedure and Limitation.
- (ii) Criminal Procedure and Evidence.
- (iii) Pleadings and Conveyancing.
- (iv) Punjab Land Revenue, Tenancy, Pre-emption and Alienation of Land Acts.
- (v) Minor Acts (the Majority Act, the Guardian and Wards Act, the Court Fees and Suits Valuation Acts, the Registration Act, the Provincial Insolvency Act, and the Stamp Act).

In papers (i), (ii) and (v) the questions set will test the practical knowledge of the candidates, who will be allowed the use of the bare Acts in the Examination Hall.

In papers (i) and (ii) the candidates will be examined in selected portions only which shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Studies.

In paper (iii) the questions set will test the knowledge of the candidates in drafting pleadings and deeds of Conveyancing both in English and in Urdu.

*A course of lectures on Legal Ethics shall be delivered to the LL.B. Class of which seventy-five per cent. shall be attended by every student. No examination by the University shall be held in this subject but the attendance at the course shall be compulsory.

8. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no one who has not passed the First Examination in Law in the subjects newly prescribed in Regulation 7, will be allowed to appear in the LL.B. Examination to be held according to new Regulation 7.

9. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

10. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain forty per cent. of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper, and fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

(i) A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks in the examination and not less than twenty-five per cent. of marks in the subject in which he has failed may be permitted to appear in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, on payment of sixty rupees or in the case of a private candidate of sixty-five rupees.

If he obtain forty per cent. of marks in that one subject he shall be deemed to have passed the LL.B. Examination.

(ii) If he fail to pass or fail to appear in the special examination in September he may be permitted

* The revised rules regulating the qualifications and admission of Pleaders framed by the High Court of Judicature at Lahore lay down that any person applying for enrolment on or after 1st July, 1939, whose qualification is that of LL.B. at the Universities of the Panjab or Delhi shall produce a certificate that he has attended 75% of the course of lectures on Legal Ethics.

to appear again in that one subject in the annual examination of the following year, under the same conditions as laid down in paragraph (i).

(iii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in the annual examination mentioned in paragraph (ii) will be declared to have failed in the whole examination and must appear in all subjects at any subsequent examination.

(iv) The candidate appearing in the examination under (i) or (ii) above shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee.

11. A candidate who obtains sixty-five per cent. in the aggregate shall be shown as having passed in the first division, and all other passed candidates in the second division.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed showing the division in which they have passed.

13. A certificate of having passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination shall be granted to each successful candidate stating the division in which he has passed.

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Regulations, a candidate who has failed in the LL.B. Examination in 1936, or in any year preceding it in the old syllabus shall be allowed to appear in the LL.B. Examination in 1937, 1938 and 1939 by taking up the subjects prescribed for the said examination in the old Regulations without being required to attend a fresh course of lectures in the Law College.

2. Nothing in these Regulations will affect the right of candidates who have passed the First Law Examination under Regulation (1) relating to the transitory Regulations, regarding First Law Examination, to sit for the Bachelor of Laws Examination under the old syllabus provided that no such examination shall be held after the year 1940.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)
List of Books recommended for perusal.

**THE EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN
 CONVEYANCING AND PLEADINGS.**

1. The Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings shall be held annually at Lahore on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who (a) has passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination of the University of the Panjab or of any other recognised University in India, or has been admitted as a Barrister in England or Ireland, or has attended the prescribed course of lectures delivered in the Law College, Lahore, for the Bachelor of Laws Examination of the Panjab University, and (b) has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures delivered to his class during the year preceding the examination, or is a female candidate.

3. A student who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may from time to

time be prescribed ordinarily at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees or in the case of a private candidate of fifteen rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to seven days before the commencement of the examination.

6. Two papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

7. The examiner shall frame the question paper with reference to the syllabus and the text-books prescribed, and candidates shall be expected to have a knowledge of Conveyancing and Pleadings both in English and in Urdu.

8. Each question paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

9. Every candidate who obtains at least 100 marks in both the papers combined shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

10. A Diploma of having passed the Examination in Conveyancing and Pleadings shall be granted to each successful candidate.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)
Syllabus and text-books recommended.

***THE SPECIAL TEST IN LAW EXAMINATION.**

1. The Examination for the Special Test in Law shall be held annually at Lahore on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination and has been permitted* to appear in the examination by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar in such form as may from time to time be prescribed ordinarily at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to fifteen days before the commencement of the examination.

5. One paper in the following five subjects of the standard expected of the candidates for the First Examination in Law and Bachelor of Laws Examination, carrying a maximum number of 100 marks, shall be set:—

- (1) Punjab Tenancy Act.
- (2) Punjab Land Revenue Act (omitting rules).

* For a copy of Rules relating to the eligibility of candidates to appear at this examination, application should be made to the Registrar, High Court, Lahore.

- (3) Punjab Alienation of Land Act.
- (4) Punjab Pre-emption Act.
- (5) Customary Law of the Punjab.

6. English shall be the medium of examination.

7. Every candidate shall, in order to be deemed to have passed this examination, be required to obtain 40 marks.

8. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. A certificate of having passed the Special Test in Law Examination shall be granted to each successful candidate.

APPENDIX B. (*See Chapter XXI.*)

List of Books recommended for perusal.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF LAWS.

1. Candidates for the LL.M. Examination shall be examined at Lahore on the first of May or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person who has taken the Degree of LL.B. of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent law degree of any other recognised* University in India or in Great Britain or Ireland, at least two academical years before the examination. The Regulations dealing with Private

* Students of such Universities whose LL.B. Examination is recognised as equivalent to the LL.B. Examination of this University would be permitted to appear in the LL.M. Examination only if the examination is held by this University for its own students and then in the Group or Groups in which it is so held

Candidates in Chapter XI do not apply to the LL.M. Examination.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed, by the 5th of January of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but, subject to his making an application in accordance with this rule, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

4. Five papers of three hours each shall be set in this examination.

5. English shall be the medium of examination.

6. The candidates shall be examined in *one* of the following four alternative groups of subjects:—

Group 1.

- (1) Jurisprudence.
- (2) Constitutional Laws of England and India.
- (3) Public International Law.
- (4) Conflict of Laws.
- (5) Roman Law or Hindu Law or Muhammadan Law.

Group 2.

- (1) Land Tenures in British India. Easements and Profits.
- (2) Transfer Inter Vivos. Wills and Succession.
- (3) Equity with special reference to Specific Performance, Injunction and Trusts.
- (4) Hindu Law.
- (5) Muhammadan Law.

Group 3.

- (1) Law of Contract.
- (2) Law of Torts.
- (3) Partnership and Sale of Goods.
- (4) Law relating to Negotiable Instruments, Banking, Insurance and Trade Marks.
- (5) Company Law and Bankruptcy.

Group 4.

- (1) Law of Crimes.
- (2) Law of Crimes.
- (3) Law of Evidence.
- (4) Jurisprudence and Theory of Legislation.
- (5) Hindu Law or Muhammiadan Law.

7. Each paper shall carry a maximum number of 100 marks.

7-A. Every candidate shall submit to the Registrar by 15th of February four copies of a thesis, printed or type-written in English, on a legal subject previously accepted by the Board of Studies. He shall state in a preface to the thesis, the sources from which he has derived information or guidance for his work. He shall also be required to declare that the thesis submitted by him is not substantially the same as one that has already been submitted for a degree at any other University. The maximum number of marks for thesis shall be 200.

8. A candidate shall be deemed to have passed the examination if he has obtained one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to each paper and to thesis. A candidate who obtains seventy-five per cent. marks or more in the aggregate shall be shown as having passed the examination "with honours".

9. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit into two lists:—

- (a) Pass.
- (b) Pass with honours.

Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree, a certificate stating the position of the candidate in order of merit.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. Any person who has passed the Master of Laws Examination of this University may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided that—

- (a) the members of the Board of Studies of the Law Faculty shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since passing the Master of Laws Examination he has practised the profession of Law with repute for three years, and that he is by reason of his eminent legal attainments and his high character, a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws; and
- (b) he shall produce an original thesis approved by the members of the aforesaid Board on some subject connected with Law.

2. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be paid by every candidate upon admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws

(v) *FACULTY OF MEDICINE.*

*REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (M.B.B.S.) AND DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D.), AND MASTER OF SURGERY (M.S.).

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (M.B.B.S.).

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be held twice

* In Regulations relating to Medical Examinations the words "available marks" mean "maximum marks" (*Syndicate Proceedings* 7th December. 1928).

a year in Lahore, not later than the second Monday in May and October, in the case of the First and Second Professional Examinations, and in April and October in the case of the Third and Final Professional Examinations or on such dates as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of four parts, entitled respectively the First, Second, Third, and Final Professional Examinations for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

2. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the two academic years preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine;
- (ii) has passed not less than two years previously—
 - (a) the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking the Medical Students' group of the University of the Panjab or of the University of Delhi or the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty of Aligarh Muslim University taking Physics, Chemistry and Biology as elective subjects; *or*
 - (b) the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking Biology and thereafter *either* the test in Additional Chemistry of the same examination *or* the B.Sc. Examination taking Chemistry; *or*
 - (c) (in the case of women candidates only) the Intermediate Examination of the Arts Faculty of this University *or* (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the *equivalent examination of any

* (a) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of the Bombay University in Group B; *or*

(b) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science and Preliminary Science Examinations of the Calcutta University; *or*

(c) Candidates who have passed the First Science Examination, together with the Preliminary Science Examination of the Allahabad University; *or*

other recognised University *and* in each of the Science subjects only of the Medical Students' group in the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty, if not passed already in the Arts Faculty;

- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination; the minimum number of attendances required for each subject being seventy-five;
 - (3) of having been engaged in dissection for two academical years in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body once carefully,
 - (4) of having attended one course of Practical Histology, one course of Practical Physiological Chemistry, and one course of Experimental Physiology;

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the 1st April in the case of the examination to be held in May, and 1st September in the case of the examination to be held in October

(d) Candidates who have passed only the First Science Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, Allahabad, but not the Preliminary Science Examination, and candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or the Calcutta University taking Biology, Chemistry and Physics, will be required to take a course in Organic Chemistry at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, along with the subjects of the First M.B.B.S. curriculum and to pass at the end of their first year the test in Organic Chemistry of the Intermediate standard of the Panjab University.

of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination.

A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 2, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion, and on presenting a certificate that he has, subsequent to his last failure, attended a course of training in Anatomy and Physiology as the Principal of the College may determine.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take the two subjects of Anatomy and Physiology and pass in both subjects, at one and the same time.

5. Three hundred marks shall be allotted to each of the two subjects.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical parts of the examination. Candidates who gain eighty per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with distinction" in that subject, and that no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the First Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed with distinction in any subject.

7. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

8. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B.

This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

9. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

10. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine;
- (ii) has passed previously the First Professional Examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination; the minimum number of attendances required for each subject being seventy-five;
 - (3) of having attended one course of practical instruction in Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology, and one course of demonstrations in Pathological Histology;
 - (4) of having studied Practical Pharmacy, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the compounding of Medicines;

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

11. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the 1st April in the case of the examination to be held in May, and 1st September

in the case of the examination to be held in October of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of forty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 10, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion and on producing a certificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failure, pursued such a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination.

12. Every candidate shall be required to take up two subjects at one and the same time as follows:—

- (1) *Materia Medica*;
- (2) *Pathology, including Parasitology.*

13. Three hundred marks shall be allotted to each of the two subjects.

14. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical portions of the examination. Candidates who gain eighty per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with distinction" in that subject, and that no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the Second Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed with distinction in any subject.

(i) Subject to Regulation 10, a candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may be permitted to appear in any subsequent examination

on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks in the examination, and not less than forty per cent. of marks in the subject in which he has failed, may be permitted to appear in that subject only at any subsequent examination on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination. If he obtains fifty per cent. of marks in that one subject, both in the written and oral and practical parts of the examination, he shall be deemed to have passed the Second Professional Examination.

Provided that a candidate who comes under Compartment must complete the whole of the examination within a period of thirteen months.

(ii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in any subject or subjects of the examination, before being permitted to reappear at a subsequent examination, shall produce evidence of having pursued such a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

(iii) No candidate shall be promoted to a higher year unless he has passed in all the subjects prescribed for the Professional Examination.

15. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

16. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

17. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

18. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine;
- (ii) has passed previously the Second Professional Examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of the examination; the minimum number of attendances required being for Forensic Medicine and Toxicology 38, and for Hygiene 30.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

19. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the 1st March in the case of the examination to be held in April and 1st September in the case of the examination to be held in October of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 18, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion and on producing a certificate that he has, subsequent to his last failure, attended a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date pres-

cribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination.

20. Every candidate shall be required to take up two subjects at one and the same time as follows:—

(1) Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

(2) Hygiene.

21. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each of the two subjects.

22. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject, both in the written and the oral. Candidates who gain eighty per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with distinction" in that subject, but no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the Third Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed with distinction in any subject.

(i) A candidate who fails in one subject only but has obtained fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks in the examination, and not less than forty per cent. of marks in the subject in which he has failed, may be permitted to appear in that subject only at any subsequent examination on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination. If he obtains fifty per cent. of marks in that one subject, both in the written and oral and practical parts of the examination, he shall be deemed to have passed the Third Professional Examination.

Provided that a candidate who comes under Compartment must complete the whole of the examination within a period of thirteen months.

(ii) A candidate who fails to appear or fails to pass in any subject or subjects of the examination, before being permitted to reappear at a subsequent examination, shall produce evidence of having pursued such a course of training in that subject or subjects as the Principal of the College may determine.

23. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

24. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

25. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

26. This examination shall be held twice a year in the months of April and October or on such date as may be fixed by the Syndicate, and shall be open to any student who—

- (i) has been enrolled during the academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine;
- (ii) has passed previously the Third Professional Examination;
- (iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled :—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination, the minimum number of attendances required being for Medicine including Diseases of Children 75, for Surgery 75, for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat 38, and for Midwifery and Gynecology 53;
 - (3) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a hospital connected with the College for a period of two years, and demonstrations and lectures on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery during this period;

- (4) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, performed satisfactory Clinical work in the Medical and Surgical wards of a hospital connected with the College for a period of two years;
- (5) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, attended for three months the practice of an Eye hospital connected with the College, and a course of Ophthalmic demonstrations;
- (6) of having, subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination, gone through a complete course of Surgical Operations on the Dead-body;
- (7) of having attended a course of demonstrations on Mental Diseases;
- (8) of having assisted in the performance of six post-mortem examinations, and of having attended the practical demonstrations in the dead-house for a period of two years; subsequently to having passed the Second Professional Examination;
- (9) of efficiency in vaccination;
- (10) of having received practical instruction in the administration of Anaesthetics and of having personally administered an Anaesthetic on at least ten occasions;
- (11) of having received instruction in the following subjects:—
 1. Radiology and Electro-therapeutics.
 2. Venereal Diseases.
 3. Orthopaedics.
 4. Elementary Dentistry;
- (12) of having, subsequently to the systematic course of lectures on Midwifery and Gynaecology, attended for three months the practice of a recognised Maternity Hospital or Ward during one month of which he has performed the duties of an intern student;
- (13) of having attended 20 cases of labour under adequate supervision.

Provided that when a candidate elects to appear only in one Part, the course of lectures required to

A student who is only to appear in one Group or one subject of the Final Professional Examination is only required to attend hospital practice in that Group or subject (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 29th October, 1926, paragraph 5).

make him eligible for admission to the examination shall be required only in the subjects of that particular Part.

Provided further that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

27. Candidates may present themselves for the whole Final Professional Examination at one time or may take the examination in two parts, *i.e.*, Part A comprising (i) Medicine and Diseases of Children and (ii) Midwifery and Gynæcology; and Part B comprising (i) Surgery and Operative Surgery and (ii) Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat: Provided that the whole examination shall be completed within a period of nineteen months.

Candidates who have satisfied the examiner in Medicine and Midwifery and Gynæcology shall be considered to have passed in Part A, and those who have satisfied the examiners in Surgery and Diseases of the Eye, shall be considered to have passed in Part B of the examination. Candidates who have passed in both Parts A and B shall be considered to have passed the whole examination.

28. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the 1st March in the case of the examination to be held in April and 1st September in the case of the examination to be held in October of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees if the examination is taken as a whole, or a fee of forty rupees for each part if the examination is taken in parts. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulations 26 and 27, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the fee specified above on each occasion, and on producing a certi-

ificate proving that he has, subsequent to his last failing, attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction for six months.

Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination.

29. Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects as follows:—

(a) For Part A—

Medicine and Diseases of Children.
Midwifery and Gynæcology.

(b) For Part B—

Surgery and Operative Surgery.
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Every candidate shall be required to pass in Medicine and Diseases of Children and in Midwifery and Gynæcology for Part A and in Surgery and Operative Surgery and in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat for Part B and in the above-mentioned four subjects for the whole examination.

30. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Medicine and Diseases of Children ...	400
Midwifery and Gynæcology ...	400
Surgery and Operative Surgery ...	400
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ...	400

31. In Medicine, in Surgery, in Midwifery and Gynæcology and in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, no candidate shall be declared to have passed who fails to obtain fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks assigned to each subject of the Final Examination; or who fails to obtain fifty per cent. of the marks assigned to the Clinical Examination; or who fails to obtain forty per cent. of the aggregate of the marks assigned to the Written and Oral Examinations

A candidate who in any one subject of Parts A and B obtains pass marks in each part of the examination in that subject, and sixty per cent. of the available marks in that subject shall be deemed to have passed in that subject, and will be exempted from re-examination in that subject.

Candidates who have obtained eighty per cent. of the marks in any one subject shall be deemed to have obtained *distinction* in that subject, provided that no candidate who does not pass in all subjects of the examination at one time shall be declared to have passed with *distinction* in any subject.

32. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

33. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed separately in Part A and Part B and of candidates who have passed the whole examination.

Candidates who have passed the whole examination shall be granted a Diploma.

34. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who have completed their curriculum in the minimum period of five years, have passed each of their professional examinations at the first attempt, and have obtained an aggregate of seventy per cent. of the available marks in each subject of examination, shall at the time of graduation be awarded M.B.B.S. Degree "with honours".

SPECIAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.*

35. A Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Panjab, in order to appear in the

* See *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 2nd March, 1917, paragraph 17.

examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, may be admitted to a Special Examination for this purpose, provided he produces the following certificates:—

- (1) of having, subsequently to the systematic course of lectures on Midwifery, attended for three months the practice of a recognised Maternity Hospital or Ward during one month of which he has performed the duties of an intern student;
- (2) of having attended 20 cases of labour under adequate supervision.

Provided further that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

36. Every candidate for this special examination shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination may, subject to Regulation 26, be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a full fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

37. Every candidate shall be required to take up four subjects as follows:—

- (1) Pathology including Parasitology, written, practical and oral, as for the Second Professional Examination.
- (2) Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, written, clinical and oral, as for the Final Professional Examination.
- (3) A Clinical Examination in Medicine, and a Clinical Examination in Surgery, as for the Final Professional Examination.

38. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject:—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Pathology including Parasitology ...	... 300
Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat ...	... 150
Clinical Medicine ...	... 100
Clinical Surgery ...	... 100

39. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral and practical portions of the examination, and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in any subjects. Provided that the aggregate number of marks of the examination in the subjects already passed and that of the supplementary examination be, together, not less than fifty per cent. of the possible aggregate number of marks in all subjects. Candidates who gain eighty per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed "with honours" in that subject, and that no candidate who does not pass in all the subjects of the Special Final Professional Examination at one and the same time should be declared to have passed *with honours* in any subject.

A candidate who fails in one subject only may be allowed to appear in that subject only in the following year and the year after that, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) He has obtained not less than twenty-five per cent. in the subject in which he fails and fifty per cent. of the aggregate.
- (b) He must pay the same fee for appearing in the one subject as he would do for appearing in the whole examination.

40. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

41. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

APPENDIX A.

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

I. Anatomy—	<i>Marks.</i>
1. One written paper of three hours	... 150
2. Oral and practical examination	... 150
	<hr/> 300 <hr/>
II. Physiology—	
1. One written paper of three hours	... 150
2. Oral and practical examination	... 150
	<hr/> 300 <hr/>

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. Materia Medica—	
1. One written paper of three hours	... 150
2. Oral and practical examination	... 150
	<hr/> 300 <hr/>
II. Pathology and Parasitology—	
1. One written paper of three hours	... 150
2. Oral and practical examination	... 150
	<hr/> 300 <hr/>

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology—	
1. One written paper of three hours	... 75
2. Oral examination	... 75
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

		<i>Marks.</i>
II. Hygiene—		
1. One written paper of three hours	...	75
2. Oral examination ...	...	75
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

*FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. Medicine and Diseases of Children—		
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination ...	...	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination	...	200
		<hr/> 400 <hr/>
II. Surgery and Operative Surgery—		
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination ...	...	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination	...	200
		<hr/> 400 <hr/>
III. Midwifery and Gynæcology—		
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination ...	...	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination	...	200
		<hr/> 400 <hr/>

At the Clinical Examination in Midwifery each candidate will be required to submit to the examiner duly attested records of the work done by the candidate in Practical Midwifery for assessment in the Final Examination.

* In Paper (a), written papers to carry 160 marks and the oral test 40 in each subject (*vide Senate Proc.*, dated 29th May, 1926, para. 2), and in Paper (b), 160 marks to be allotted for the clinical and 40 for the practical portion of the examination in each subject (*Senate Proceedings*, dated 25th March, 1927).

For the clinical and practical examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, two additional examiners may be appointed if the number of candidates exceeds 80 (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 4th December, 1925, paragraph 9).

IV. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose—	Marks
(a) One written paper of three hours and an oral examination	200
(b) A clinical and practical examination	200
	<hr/> 400

SPECIAL FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

I. Pathology including Parasitology—	
1. One written paper of three hours	200
2. Oral and practical examination	100
	<hr/> 300
II. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat—	
1. One written paper of three hours	100
2. Oral and clinical examination	50
	<hr/> 150
III. Medicine—	
A clinical examination	100
IV. Surgery—	
A clinical examination in surgery	100

APPENDIX B. (See Chapter XXI.)

Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D.).

1. An examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held annually in Lahore, in October or at such time as the Syndicate may determine.

In Medicine and Surgery one of the five questions to be on Medical or Surgical Pathology—the question being compulsory for all candidates (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 11th March, 1929, para. 15).

2. Every candidate for admission to this examination shall be required to produce certificates—

- (a) of being a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of this University;

or,

in the case of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of this University, of having passed the Special Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery;

- (b) of having, subsequently to graduation, completed four years' continuous medical practice; or three years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose; or two years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital recognised by the University for the purpose, provided the candidate has passed the Final M.B.B.S. Examination "with honours" in Medicine;

or,

Four years' continuous medical practice subsequent to passing the L.M.S. Examination;

- (c) of good moral and professional character, approved by the Medical Faculty.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of two hundred rupees on each occasion.

4. The subjects of examination shall be:—

1. The Principles and Practice of Medicine including Therapeutics.
2. Medical Pathology and Bacteriology.
3. One of the following special subjects :—
 - (a) Psychiatry and Neurology.
 - (b) Tropical Diseases and Helminthology.
 - (c) Pediatrics (Diseases of Children).
 - (d) Advanced Physiology and Bio-chemistry.
 - (e) Advanced Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
 - (f) Venereal Diseases and Dermatology.

- (g) Advanced Pathology and Bacteriology.
- (h) Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

5. The examination in each subject shall consist of one written paper and an oral and either a clinical or a practical examination.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a Board of three Examiners, consisting of the examiner in Medicine as President, and two members, one for each subject of examination in which a candidate appears, nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty.

7. The Board shall determine, in consultation, all details of the examination.

8. Every candidate shall forward his thesis to the Registrar at least three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination accompanied by a fee of rupees one hundred. The thesis shall be examined separately by two members nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculty, who shall report as to whether the thesis be accepted or rejected. If accepted, it shall be classified as accepted, commended or highly commended. If the thesis is approved, the candidate

(a) The thesis should be the result of personal observations, or a critical exposition of the researches and opinions of others, accompanied by precise references to the Publications quoted, so that due verification may be facilitated on any subject connected with the Science and practice of Medicine, excepting subjects which are exclusively surgical. It must attain to a high standard and shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation as well as in other respects.

(b) The thesis must be typewritten on paper 11" by 8½" with margins of 1½" at each side. Only one side of the paper is to be typed. It should be bound in cloth with the name of the author, and title, on the outside cover. It should terminate with a summary embodying conclusions arrived at by the author.

(c) A thesis which has been accepted shall become the property of the Panjab University and shall be placed in the Library of the King Edward Medical College.

(Vide paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th January 1924.)

shall be permitted to appear in the examination. The Syndicate may, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, if it sees fit exempt a candidate whose thesis is of exceptional merit, from appearing in the written paper of the subject to which his thesis appertains.

9. The Syndicate may, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, lay down from time to time the conditions as regards the nature and standard of the thesis required.

10. As soon as possible after the examination, the Board shall report to the Registrar for publication the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged into two lists—

(a) Pass—ordinary.

(b) Pass—with distinction.

11. Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

12. A candidate whose thesis has been accepted but fails in the examination, may be readmitted to a subsequent examination not earlier than one year after the date of his failure on payment of a fee of two hundred rupees on each occasion.

MASTER OF SURGERY (M.S.).

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery in three branches as given in Regulation 4 below shall be held annually in Lahore in October or at such time as the Syndicate may determine.

2. Every candidate for admission to this examination shall be required to produce certificates:—

(a) of being a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of this University;

or,

in the case of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of this University, of having passed the Special Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery;

(b) of having, subsequently to graduation, completed—

Four years' continuous surgical practice; *or*
 Three years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital
 recognised by the University for the purpose; *or*
 Two years' post-graduate attendance at a hospital re-
 cognised by the University for the purpose, provided
 the candidate has passed the Final M.B.B.S. Exami-
 nation "with honours" in Surgery;

or,

Four years' continuous medical practice subsequent to
 passing the L.M.S. Examination;

(c) of good moral and professional character, approved by
 the Medical Faculty.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but a candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of two hundred rupees on each occasion.

4. The subjects of examination for the three branches of the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be:—

I.—For M.S. in General Surgery including Gynæcology—

- (1) Two papers in Surgery and Gynæcology, one of which may be a case for commentary, or an essay on one or two subjects selected from General Surgery and Gynæcology.
- (2) One paper in Surgical Pathology.
- (3) One paper in Surgical Anatomy.
- (4) A Clinical Examination.
- (5) Operations on the dead body.
- (6) An Oral Examination.

II.—For M.S. in Ophthalmology—

- (1) One paper in General Surgery.
- (2) One paper in Ophthalmology.
- (3) One paper in the anatomy and physiology of the Eye including physiological optics.
- (4) One paper in the pathology of the Eye.
- (5) A Clinical Examination.
- (6) An Oral Examination.

III.—For M.S. in Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology—

- (1) As (1) in II. Ophthalmology.
- (2) One paper in Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology.
- (3) One paper in the anatomy and physiology of the Ear, Nose and Throat.
- (4) One paper in the pathology of the Ear, Nose and Throat.
- (5) A Clinical Examination.
- (6) An Oral Examination.

5. A candidate for the M.S. Degree may forward to the Registrar of the University not less than one month before the commencement of the examination together with his application and entrance fee, a thesis embodying the result of his own independent research and having definite relation to General Surgery and Gynæcology (Branch I), Ophthalmology (Branch II), or Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology (Branch III).

The candidate shall indicate in what respect his thesis appears to him to advance surgical knowledge or practice.

If the thesis is judged of sufficient excellence by the examiners the candidate may be exempted from a part or from the whole of the written examination, but in all cases he shall be submitted to the Clinical, Practical and Oral Examinations above referred to.

A thesis submitted for the M.S. Degree shall be satisfactory as regards literary presentation as well as in other respects and shall be submitted in a form suitable for publication.

5-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of a President and two Members, nominated by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty.

7. The Board shall determine, in consultation, all details of the examination.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Board shall report to the Registrar for publication the result of the examination. Successful candidates shall be arranged into two lists—

(a) Pass—ordinary.

(b) Pass—with distinction.

9. Each successful candidate shall be granted a Diploma.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA IN
LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY
(D.L.O.).

1. Examinations for a Diploma in Laryngology and Otology shall be held twice a year in Lahore.

2. The examination shall consist of two parts, Part I and Part II.

The examination in Part I shall be held in April and October.

The examination in Part II shall be held in June and December, or at such time as the Syndicate may determine.

3. Part I shall comprise the Anatomy, Embryology and Physiology of the Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi, and Œsophagus and Elementary Acoustics.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

4. Part II shall comprise the Medicine, Surgery and Pathology of Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi and Œsophagus.

The examination shall be written, oral, practical, clinical and operative, and includes the recognition and use of special instruments and appliances.

5. Every candidate for admission to this examination must be a graduate of the University of the

Panjab in the Faculty of Medicine, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University.

6. Candidates may enter for Part I of the examination at any time after obtaining their medical qualification on producing the following certificates signed by the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore:—

- (a) of having attended 10 lectures on the Anatomy and Embryology of the Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi and Œsophagus;
- (b) of having attended 6 lectures on the Physiology of the Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi and Œsophagus;
- (c) of having attended 4 lectures in Acoustics;
- (d) of good character.

7. Candidates may enter for Part II of the examination after completing one year of special study of the Ear, Nose and Throat subsequent to having obtained their medical qualifications, on production of the following certificates signed by the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore:—

- (a) of having passed previously Part I of the examination for the D.L.O.;
- (b) of having attended for a period of 12 months the outdoor and indoor practice of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and of having attended operations in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Mayo Hospital during this period, to the complete satisfaction of the Professor in charge;
- (c) of having attended a course of Operative Surgery in connection with diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat;
- (d) of having attended a course of six lectures and demonstrations in the special pathology

and bacteriology of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

8. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be paid by each candidate for admission or re-admission to each part of the examination.

9. Application for admission to either Part I or Part II of the examination must be submitted through the Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, 15 days before the date fixed for each examination, supported by certificates that the candidate has complied with all the requirements as laid down in these regulations.

10. A candidate who fails in Part I may appear in a subsequent examination after a period of six months.

A candidate who fails in Part II of the examination may again appear for examination after a period of six months but shall furnish a certificate of having since failure attended the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Mayo Hospital for further period of three months, to the satisfaction of the Professor in charge, before being re-admitted to the examination.

11. As soon as possible after the examination a report shall be sent to the Registrar for publication of the result of the examination. Candidates who have passed Part I and Part II shall be granted a diploma in Laryngology and Otology (D.L.O.) by the University.

12. Graduates who have held a special appointment in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of a hospital recognised by the Syndicate for the purpose in the capacity of House Surgeon or Clinical Assistant for a period of not less than six months, shall be permitted to appear in Part II of the examination after a period of nine, instead of twelve, months.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
(B.D.S.).

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery shall be held annually at Lahore beginning on the 1st of October or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of four parts, entitled respectively the First, Second, Third and Final Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

2. The examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking the Medical Students' Group of the University of the Panjab, or of any other recognised University in India considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty;
- (c) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College :—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the

year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees

The Regulations for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) have been revised after consulting this edition of the Calendar. For details of the revised Regulations enquiries may be made from the Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

... days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of rupees five provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy—Written, Oral and Practical.
2. Physiology and Dental Histology—Written, Oral and Practical.

6. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject as under:—

				Marks.
Written and Oral Examination	...	...	...	100
Written	...	...	...	80 Marks.
Oral	...	...	...	20 "
Practical Test	...	...	...	50

Each written paper shall be of three hours.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject both in the written, oral and practical parts of the examination.

8. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

9. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

11. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed (not less than one academical year previously) *either* the First Professional Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of the Panjab; or the First Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of the Panjab, or an examination considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, of any other recognised University in India;
- (c) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College :—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

12. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees forty. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or

more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees forty on each occasion.

13. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of rupees five, provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Dental Materia Medica—Written, Oral and Practical.
2. Dental Pathology and Bacteriology—Written, Oral and Practical.

15. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject as under:—

				<i>Marks.</i>
Written and Oral Examination	...	...	100	
Written	...	...	80	Marks.
Oral	...	...	20	"
Practical Examination	...	...	50	

Each written paper shall be of three hours.

16. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject both in the written, oral and practical parts of the examination.

17. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

18. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

19. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

20. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed (not less than one academical year previously) either the Second Professional Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery Degree of the University of the Panjab; or the Second Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of the Panjab, or an examination, considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, of any other recognised University in India;
- (c) has had his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College :—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full course of lectures, demonstrations, and practical classes in each of the subjects of examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

21. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees forty. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees forty on each occasion.

22. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of

rupees five provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination.

23. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Medicine—Written, Oral and Clinical.
2. Surgery—Written, Oral and Clinical.
3. Dental Prosthetics and Elementary Metallurgy—Written, Oral and Practical.

24. One hundred and fifty marks shall be allotted to each subject as under:—

			<i>Marks.</i>
Written and Oral Examination	...	...	100
Written	...	80	Marks.
Oral	...	20	"
Clinical or Practical Examination	...	...	50

Each written paper shall be of three hours.

25. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject, both in the written and oral, and the practical or clinical parts of the examination.

26. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

27. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

28. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

Note.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of the Panjab who have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the Panjab University will be

exempted from the examination in Medicine and Surgery, specified in these regulations.

THE FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

29. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (a) has been enrolled during the one academic year preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery;
- (b) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Third Professional Examination for the Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the University of the Panjab;
- (c) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (d) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College :—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

30. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the seventh of September of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of rupees sixty. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of rupees sixty on each occasion.

31. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of rupees five provided that such application shall be entertained up to the fifteenth of September of the year of examination.

32. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

				<i>Marks.</i>
1.	Orthodontia, Written and Oral	...	...	100
	Written	...	...	80 Marks.
	Oral	...	...	20 „
2.	Operative Dental Surgery and Dental Radiology—			
	Oral and Practical	...	...	100

33. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each subject.

The written paper shall be of three hours.

34. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be fifty per cent. in each subject both in written, oral and practical parts of the examination.

35. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

36. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus can be modified from time to time by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate.

37. As soon as possible after the examination, the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

38. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, who have completed their curriculum in the minimum period (i.e. two years or four years, as the case may be), have passed each of their professional examinations at the first attempt, and have obtained an aggregate of seventy-five per cent. of the available marks in each subject of examination, shall at the time of graduation be awarded the B.D.S. Degree “with honours”.

(vi) *FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

B.Sc. (AGRICULTURE).

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall be held annually at such places* as may be appointed by the Syndicate, beginning from the 15th April, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate. The examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and the Final Examination in Agriculture.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

2. This examination shall be open to any student who—

- (1) has been enrolled during the two academic years preceding the examination in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Agriculture;
- (2) has passed not less than two academic years previously the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Panjab (in either the Arts or the Science Faculty) or (with the sanction of the Syndicate) the Matriculation Examination of any other recognised University, or any other examination accepted by the University for the purposes of Matriculation;
- (3) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (4) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College:—
 - (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of the examination;
 - †(iii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the periods devoted to practical instruction (the mini-

* Lahore or Lyallpur.

† No minimum is fixed for the failed candidates (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 22nd April, 1932).

imum number of attendances required being 150 for Agriculture, 40 for each of the Sciences : Chemistry, Physics, and Botany, and 30 for Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals. An attendance of not less than two hours to count as one);

- (iv) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater : each day in camp to count as one parade.

A deficiency in the number of lectures and in the periods devoted to practical instruction may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the sixth March of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

4. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- (i) Agriculture.
- (ii) Physics and Chemistry.
- (iii) Botany and Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals.
- (iv) Mathematics with Land Surveying.
- (v) English.

Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject.

A candidate who satisfies the conditions laid down in Regulation 2 (4) (ii) and (iii), may be permitted to sit for examination at the end of his first academic year in Physics, and Mathematics and Land Surveying. Such a candidate shall have to obtain the same percentage of marks in each of the two subjects as is laid down in Regulation 7, and further shall have to pass separately in the written and practical portion of Physics. A candidate who fails to obtain the required percentage of marks shall have an opportunity of appearing in the subject or subjects in which he has failed, in the Supplementary Examination held about the end of September of the same year, and if unsuccessful shall have a further opportunity of appearing in the subject or subjects with the First Examination in Agriculture under the regulations for this examination.

5. An outline of the tests in each subject with the number of marks assigned to each is given in Appendix A.

This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

6. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B.

This Syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be as under:—

- (a) Forty per cent. in the aggregate and in the written portion in the subject of Agriculture.
- (b) Thirty-three per cent. in the practical portion in the subject of Agriculture and thirty-three per cent. in the written portion of the remaining subjects.

- (c) Twenty-five per cent. in the practical portion in subjects other than Agriculture.

The prescribed percentage shall be required separately in the written and the practical portion of the subject.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the subject of Military Science unless he obtains thirty-three per cent., in which case these marks shall not be added to the total but a separate certificate to the effect that he has qualified himself in the subject of Military Science in the First Examination in Agriculture shall be granted.

Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class, those who gain not less than fifty per cent. in the second class, and those who pass with less than fifty per cent. in the third class. Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. in that subject shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only about the end of September of the same year or if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination, then at the next University examination on payment of a fee of thirty rupees and if he pass in that subject in either of these examinations, he should be deemed to have passed the First Examination in Agriculture. Provided that candidates to whom the concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Agriculture). Provided that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for scholarship or award.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional

fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination.

8. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

9. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect, on payment of Rs. 5.

10. A student who has passed this examination may, on payment of Rs. 5, appear in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Examination, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

11. This examination shall consist of two parts to be called Part I and Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture, and shall be open to any student who—

- (1) has been enrolled, during the academic year preceding the examination for Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture, and two academic years preceding the examination for Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture, in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Agriculture;
- (2) in case of Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture, has passed not less than one academic year previously the First Examination in Agriculture, or the Bachelor of Science Examination of the University of the Panjab taking Physics, Chemistry and Biology for the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Science and has passed both in the written and practical portions of the subject Agriculture for the First Examination in Agriculture, and in case of Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture has passed not less than one academic year previously the Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture;

- (3) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College in which he is enrolled;
- (4) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of his College:—
- (i) of good character;
 - (ii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects of examination;
 - (iii) of having attended not less than three-quarters of the periods devoted to practical instruction;
 - (iv) of having attained a sufficient standard of merit in examinations held by the College, in the subjects hereafter described as *qualifying*;
 - (v) in the case of a candidate intending to appear in Military Science, of having attended not less than two-thirds of the total number of parades held or fifty parades in two years, whichever is greater: each day in camp to count as one parade.

A deficiency in the number of lectures and in the periods devoted to practical instruction may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

12. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the sixth March of the year of examination accompanied by a fee of twenty rupees for Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture and a fee of rupees seven and annas eight for the subsidiary subject, and twenty-five rupees for Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture and a fee of rupees seven and annas eight for the subsidiary subject. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

13. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last

date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

14. The subjects of the examination shall comprise English, two *principal* subjects and two *subsidiary* subjects.

Every candidate shall be examined in—

- (i) English.
- (ii) Two principal subjects which may be any two of the following:—
 - (a) Agriculture and Economics.
 - (b) Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.
 - (c) Botany and Applied Botany.
 - (d) Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.
- (iii) The remaining two of the above (ii) as the two subsidiary subjects.

One written paper and the connected practical, of each of the two principal subjects, and of one subsidiary subject and one paper in English on text-books shall form Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture. One paper in English on translation and composition and the remaining portions of the two principal subjects both written and practical and of the second subsidiary subject shall form Part II of the examination.

*Any candidate, who is a member of the Panjab University Training Corps and has attended the prescribed number of the parades held, shall have the option of taking Military Science as an additional optional subject along with Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture.

15. The qualifying subjects mentioned in 11 (iv) above shall be—

* It is not necessary for the candidate to have qualified himself in Military Science as additional subject in the First Examination in Agriculture.

- (i) Agricultural Engineering,
- (ii) Elementary Veterinary Science.

16. An outline of the tests in each subject with the number of marks assigned to each is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

17. The Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the Syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This Syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

18. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each subject both in the written and practical portions of the examination, and forty-five per cent. in the aggregate.

In the case of Additional paper in Military Science the minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be forty per cent. This percentage shall be required separately in both the practical and written examinations. A candidate shall receive no credit for the marks obtained in this subject unless he obtains forty per cent. in which case these marks shall not be added to the total but a separate certificate to the effect that he has qualified himself in the subject of Military Science in the Final Examination in Agriculture shall be granted.

Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. or more in the aggregate shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

*Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks either in Part I in subjects other than English or in Part II of the

* The candidates placed in the compartment are allowed to have two chances and those taking the second chance are permitted to take this chance with the Part I or Part II Examination as the case may be (*vide* paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th March, 1932).

Final Examination in Agriculture as the case may be, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only about the end of September of the same year, or, if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University Examination on payment of a fee of twenty rupees in the case of Part I or twenty-five rupees in the case of Part II on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of these examinations he shall be deemed to have passed the examination.

Candidates who fail to satisfy the Examiner in English in Part I of the Final Examination in Agriculture shall have an opportunity of qualifying in this paper in the supplementary examination held about the end of September of the same year; and if unsuccessful shall have a further opportunity of appearing in this paper with the Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture. Such candidates as are unable to secure the required pass percentage of marks in the combined results of the two papers in English shall be declared to have failed in the examination, unless they come under the compartment rule.

The candidate shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay additional fee of Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to four weeks before the commencement of the examination:

Provided that no candidate who passes under this Regulation either in Part I or Part II shall be eligible for scholarship or award.

19. As soon as possible after the examination the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed the examination.

Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

20. A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts or the Bachelor of Arts Examination in a Classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect, on payment of Rs. 10. A candidate may elect to appear in the B.A. Examination in this subject without having previously taken the Intermediate Examination in the subject.

21. A candidate who has either passed this examination or is eligible to appear in one subject only in this examination may appear in any subsequent examination in any of the principal subjects in which he did not qualify as such in any previous examination, provided he has gone through the qualifying course of instruction and has paid an examination fee of Rs. 15 for each subject. On obtaining the pass marks in that subject the candidate will be granted a certificate to that effect.

22. *Transitory Regulation.*—Candidates for Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture, who fail in the year 1938, shall take the same papers in English as set for Part I and Part II Examination in Agriculture, but in other respects the Regulations in force for the examination to be held in 1936 would apply to them. This concession will be allowed only for the examinations to be held in 1938 and 1939.

APPENDIX A.

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

I. Agriculture—		<i>Marks.</i>
1. Two written papers of three hours each—		
<i>Paper (a)</i> History and scope of Agriculture, Meteorology, Elementary Agricultural Geology, Soils, Water in soils (irrigation drainage), Soil management	75	
<i>Paper (b)</i> Plant food, manures, crops, rotation, statistics	75	
2. Practical Examination	150	
	<hr/>	300
II. Physics and Chemistry—		
1. <i>Paper (a)</i> Chemistry	50	
2. <i>Paper (b)</i> Physics	50	
3. Practical Physics and Chemistry	50	
	<hr/>	150
III. Botany and Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals—		
1. <i>Paper (a)</i> Botany	50	
2. <i>Paper (b)</i> Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals	50	
3. Practical	50	
	<hr/>	150
IV. Mathematics and Land Surveying—		
1. <i>Paper (a)</i> Mathematics (three hours)	75	
2. <i>Paper (b)</i> (three hours)	25	
	<hr/>	100

V. English—

Two written papers of three hours each— *Marks.*

* <i>Paper (a)</i>	Translation (English into Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i>) and Composition	...	50
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Short essays and questions on the subject-matter of the books prescribed (questions should be so framed as to test the power of expression, and the paper should not include questions on allusions, reference to the contexts, etc. etc.)	50
			<hr/> 100
	TOTAL	...	<hr/> 800

VI. Military Science—

Practical test	50
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APPENDIX A (2).

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

B.SC. EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

PART I.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS.

(Two only to be taken.)

(i) Agriculture and Economics.—

Agriculture—				<i>Marks.</i>
One Paper of three hours.				
<i>Paper</i> —Domestic animals, management of stock breeding (feeding and housing), stock breeding, dairying	...	...	...	100
Practical	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150

* Sindhi recognised as Vernacular for Sindhi students for purposes of translating a piece into English from a vernacular (*Synd. Proc.*, 17-11-22, para. 21).

(ii) Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.—	<i>Marks.</i>
One Paper of three hours.	
<i>Paper</i> —Organic and Physical Chemistry ..	100
Practical	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>
(iii) Botany and Applied Botany.—	
One Paper of three hours.	
<i>Paper</i> —Cryptogams and Phanerogams, Plant	
Physiology and Ecology ...	100
Practical	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>
(iv) Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.—	
One Paper of three hours.	
<i>Paper</i> —Morphology, Development and classi-	
fication of groups of Agricultural	
importance	100
Practical	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>
(v) English.—	
One written paper of three hours.	
Paper on text-books	50
	<hr/>

SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

(Only one to be taken out of the following.)

1. Agriculture and Economics.	
2. Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.	
3. Botany and Applied Botany.	
4. Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.	
One Paper of three hours	100
Practical	50
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

PART II.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS.

(Only two to be taken and they must be the same subjects as taken for Part I.)

(i) Agriculture and Economics.—

Two papers of three hours each.	<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> —Farm management and equipment, Agricultural book-keeping, Agri- cultural experiments and De- monstrations	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> —Elementary Economics and Agri- cultural Economics	75
Practical Agriculture	75
	<hr/> 250

(ii) Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.—

One Paper of three hours.	
<i>Paper</i> —Agricultural Chemistry	100
Practical	50
	<hr/> 150

(iii) Botany and Applied Botany.—

One Paper of three hours.	
<i>Paper</i> —Genetics, Crop improvements, Horti- culture and Mycology	100
Practical	50
	<hr/> 150

(iv) Agricultural Zoology-Entomology.—

One Paper of three hours.	
<i>Paper</i> —Agricultural Zoology and Applied Entomology	100
Practical	50
	<hr/> 150

English.—

One written paper of three hours.

Paper on translation (English into Vernacular and <i>vice versa</i>), essay, precis-writing, correcting mistakes, etc., etc.	100
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SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

(Only one subsidiary subject to be taken and it must be a subject other than those taken as the principal subjects and as a subsidiary subject for Part I [see list under Part I].)

				Marks
One Paper of three hours	...	...	...	100
Practical	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> 150
Military Science.—				
One written paper	...	...	...	25
Practical	...	...	...	25
				<hr/> 50

Courses of Reading. See Appendix B.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Master of Science in Agriculture (M.Sc. Ag.) shall be held annually beginning on the third Monday in August or such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any candidate who—

(i) has not less than two years previously passed—

(a) the examination of Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of the Panjab, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, and has complied with the conditions laid down in Regulation 5 (a) or (b) of this chapter;

(b) or, the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours in Chemistry, Botany or Zoology of the University of the Panjab or the Master of Science Examination in one of those subjects and has passed the examination consisting of written papers and practical examination in the subject of Agriculture for the First Examination

- in Agriculture and concurrently or *subsequently either paper (a) or paper (b) in Agriculture as the principal subject for the Final Examination for the B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree, (the particular paper to be taken shall be determined by the Board of Studies at the time when permission to submit research work is given under Regulation 5);
- (ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of a College affiliated for this degree;
 - (iii) produces the following certificates signed by the teacher approved by the Board of Studies in Agriculture under Regulation 3:—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) to the effect that the work upon the subject of his thesis is the candidate's *bonâ fide* work and conducted under the supervision of the aforesaid teacher or that he is a private candidate who is admitted under Regulation XI by the special order of the Senate;
 - (iv) produces a certificate of having passed in the optional paper in French or German for the Intermediate Examination.

3. The examination for the Degree of M.Sc. (Ag.) shall consist of a thesis, presenting the results of an original research in some science applied to Agriculture which has been conducted under the direction of a teacher approved by the Board of Studies in Agriculture, and oral and practical tests connected with the thesis.

4. The subjects in which research may be permitted are the following:—

1. Crop Husbandry.
2. Dairying (including Animal Breeding and Animal Feeding).
3. Agricultural Economics.
 1. Genetics and Biometry.
5. Mycology and Agricultural Mycology.
6. Plant Physiology.
7. Horticulture (including Fruit Preservation).

* For this purpose, candidates can appear in the supplementary examination held for the examinations in the Faculty of Agriculture (paragraph 4 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 9th October, 1931).

8. Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.
9. Zoology and Agricultural Zoology.
10. Bacteriology and Agricultural Bacteriology.

5. Candidates shall, not less than 18 months before the date at which they intend to appear for the examination, apply to the Convener, Board of Studies in Agriculture, for permission to submit research work on the subject they select.

Permission shall only be granted by the Board of Studies in Agriculture if the candidate possesses one of the following qualifications:—

- (a) has passed the Bachelor of Science Examination in the Faculty of Agriculture of the Panjab University, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, and taken as a principal subject, the subject in which he wishes to be examined for the Master's Degree; or
- (b) has passed the Bachelor of Science Examination in the Faculty of Agriculture but has not taken as a principal subject that subject in which he wishes to be examined for the Master's Degree, provided he produces evidence of his competence, to the satisfaction of the Board of Studies in Agriculture, to carry on research and has been engaged in research in that subject for not less than one academic year under a teacher approved by the Board of Studies;
- (c) has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours in Chemistry, Botany or Zoology or the Master of Science Examination in one of those subjects of the Panjab University, provided that he is attending the necessary courses as required by Regulation 2 (i) (b).

6. Candidates who have been permitted to undertake research under Regulation (5), must, not less than six months before the date of the examination, forward a fee of seventy-five rupees or in the case of private candidates eighty rupees to the Registrar and apply for permission to appear in the examination, whereupon the Registrar will move the Board of Studies to recommend examiners who after appointment will inform the Board of Studies of the number and nature of the tests which will be demanded. If

these tests are approved, the Board of Studies will then inform the candidate.

7. The examination shall be conducted by a Board consisting of the approved teacher under whom the research has been conducted and one other. Of the two examiners one must be on the staff of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

8. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty-five* per cent.

9. Candidates who gain *sixty-five* per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than *fifty-five* per cent. in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

10. Candidates who appear in the examinations referred to in Regulation 2 (i) (b) shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 20 on each occasion but if, prior to appearing in the M.Sc. Examination, they fail in those examinations the fee which they have paid for appearing in the M.Sc. Examination shall be held over until the next year.

Candidates who fail to pass or present themselves for examinations referred to above shall not be entitled to claim a refund of fees, but they may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the same fee.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

OUTLINE OF TESTS.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

	<i>Marks.</i>
*Two written papers (on one of the subjects given in Regulation 4 for this examination)—75 marks each	150
Practical Examination	100
Thesis and Oral and Practical Examination connected with the thesis	450
	<hr/> 700 <hr/>

(vii) FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN
COMMERCE.

1. The Diploma in Commerce Examination shall be held annually at Lahore in the second half of April on a date to be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any student who—

(i) has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Panjab University or any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto either by the Syndicate, or by the Government of India under the Registered Accountants Rules, and, has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University of the Panjab in the Faculty of Commerce during the three academic years preceding the examination (the Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for very special reasons);

* Questions will be set to test the knowledge of the candidate in the general subject to which his thesis is related.

- (ii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;
- (iii) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—
 - (1) of good character;
 - (2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined. (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III).
- (b) A student who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Commerce, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, by the first of March of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 25. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of

Rs. 5. Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the first of April of the year of examination.

5. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects:—

- I. Accountancy.
- II. Commercial Arithmetic.
- III. English and Commercial Correspondence.
- IV. Elementary Principles of Commercial Law.
- V. General Commercial Knowledge.

7. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each subject.

8. Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division; and all below in the third division.

9. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. These can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

				<i>Marks.</i>
I. Accountancy—				
One paper of three hours	...	...		100
II. Commercial Arithmetic—				
One paper of three hours	...	...		100
III. English and Commercial Correspondence—				
One paper of three hours	...	...	80	} 100
Viva Voce	...	...	20	
IV. Elementary Principles of Commercial Law—				
One paper of three hours	...	...		100
V. General Commercial Knowledge—				
One paper of three hours	...	...		100
				<hr/> 500 <hr/>

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce shall be held annually in Lahore on the first of May or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to:—

(a) any student who—

(i) has been enrolled in any College affiliated to the University of the Panjab in the Faculty of Commerce during the three academic years preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than three academical years previously the Intermediate Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of the University of the Panjab or of the University of Delhi, or, if a

resident of the Punjab, the Intermediate Examination in either the Arts or Science Faculty of the Aligarh Muslim University or of the Benares Hindu University;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended :—

(1) of good character,

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined. (A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III),

(3) of having satisfactorily performed the work of the class.

(b) A student who having attended the prescribed number of lectures in a College affiliated in the Faculty of Commerce does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures.

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar by the twentieth March of the year of examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty-five

rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5.

Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to the third April of the year of examination.

5. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects:—

Fired Subjects.

- I. Commercial Law and Industrial and Commercial Organisation.
- II. Economic Development of India, Great Britain and Japan.

Elective Subjects.

One of the following groups:—

Group I.—Trade and Transport.

- (a) Trade and Transport.
- (b) Accounting, Banking and Currency.

Or,

Group II.—Banking.

- (a) Advanced Banking and Currency, and Co-operation, Public Finance and Insurance.
- (b) Accounting and General Trade.

Or,

Group III.—Accountancy.

- (a) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing.
- (b) Banking and Currency and General Trade.

7. There shall be a preliminary examination in English at the end of the second year. Candidates who fail to satisfy the examiners in this preliminary examination shall have an opportunity of qualifying in this subject about September of the same year and

if unsuccessful then shall have a further opportunity of satisfying the examiners at the end of the third year along with their other subjects for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce. Candidates appearing in the preliminary examination shall pay a fee of rupees ten on each occasion.

Candidates who fail in the preliminary examination in English when taken with the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce shall be considered to have failed in the whole examination even though they may have passed in other subjects.

8. In addition to the above subjects there shall be an additional optional paper in Shorthand carrying fifty marks, which may be taken up by a candidate at the end of the second year. A candidate who fails to satisfy the examiner in this paper at the end of the second year shall have an opportunity of qualifying in this paper about September of the same year and if unsuccessful then shall have a further opportunity of satisfying the examiner at the end of the third year along with his other subjects for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce. A candidate appearing in this optional paper shall pay a fee of rupees ten on each occasion. The minimum speed for a pass in this subject shall be 80 words per minute. A candidate who attains the minimum speed shall be deemed to have qualified in the subject and the actual speed shown by him shall be stated on the certificate to be granted to him.

*9. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each subject.

10. Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more in the pass papers

* In order to pass, the subjects falling under A and B are to be considered separate, except that deficiency in subsidiary subjects, i.e. subjects falling under B (in each of the options) may be made up by high marks obtained in A subjects (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 11th December, 1936, paragraph 45).

shall be placed in the first division, those who gain not less than fifty per cent. in the second division and all below in the third division.

Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be admitted to an examination in that subject only at a special supplementary examination to be held about the end of September of the same year, or if he fail to pass or present himself for the examination then at the next annual examination on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion, and if he pass in that subject in either of those years he shall be deemed to have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

The candidate appearing in the examination in September of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least four weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in May examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 4.

Provided that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for Medals, Scholarships or Honours.

11. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix A. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

12. The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Senate are specified in Appendix B. In cases where text-books are prescribed the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the

text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of Reading can be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate, such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

13. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

APPENDIX A.

FIXED SUBJECTS.

I. Commercial Law and Industrial and Commercial Organisation—

Two written papers of three hours each—			<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Commercial Law	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Industrial and Commercial Organisation	...	100
			<hr/> 200 <hr/>

II. Economic Development of India, Great Britain and Japan—

Two papers of three hours each—			
(a)	India with special reference to the Punjab	...	100
*(b)	Great Britain and Japan	...	100
			<hr/> 200 <hr/>

* Questions on Great Britain to carry 70 marks and on Japan 30 marks.

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS.

One of the following Groups :—

Group I.—Trade and Transport Group—

Four papers of three hours each— Marks.

(a) 1. General Trade and Water, Air and Road Transport	...	One paper	100
2. Rail Transport	...	" "	100
(b) 1. Accounting	...	" "	100
2. Banking and Currency	...	" "	100

400

Or,

Group II.—Banking Group—

Four papers of three hours each—

(a) 1. Advanced Banking and Currency.	One paper	100
2. Co-operation, Public Finance and Insurance	...	100
(b) 1. Accounting	...	100
2. General Trade	...	100

400

Or,

Group III.—Accountancy Group—

Four papers of three hours each—

(a) 1. Advanced Accountancy	...	One paper	100
2. Auditing	...	" "	100
(b) 1. Banking and Currency	...	" "	100
2. General Trade	...	" "	100

400

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH.

English—

Two papers—

Paper (a) Three hours—

Essay : the candidate shall be required to give a synopsis of the Essay separately	...	50*
Précis	...	30
Correspondence	...	20

100

* The synopsis would carry 10 marks.

The question relating to correspondence may require a candidate to draft a reply on the subject or subjects dealt with in a file of at least six printed letters.

<i>Paper (b) Two and a half hours—</i>				<i>Marks.</i>
An unseen passage of fair length The candidates will be required to re-write the leading ideas of the passage in their own words				60
Drafting	...	...	...	20
Viva Voce—time as required	20
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

OPTIONAL SUBJECT.

Additional optional paper in speed Shorthand ...	50
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(viii) FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held annually at Lahore in the month of June or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Engineering during one academic year preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Science or the Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Arts with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as elective sub-

jects, of the University of the Panjab or, subject to the sanction of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Faculty, any other examination recognised for purposes of admission to the Faculty of Engineering;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to laboratory and practical work in the subjects.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

(b) a student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures:

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, at least four weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5.

Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects for the examination :—

Group A.—Mathematics and Mechanics—two papers.

.. B.—Engineering Drawing and Design and Practical Geometry—two papers.

.. C.—Physics and Chemistry—two papers :—

(a) Physics and Electrical Engineering.

(b) Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

.. D.—Surveying—two papers.

5. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each paper.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each group and forty per cent. in the aggregate.

7. Any student who has obtained forty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one group only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. in that group, shall be admitted to an examina-

tion in that group only not later than the second Monday in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next University examination in June on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion, and if he pass in that group in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the First Examination in Engineering.

The candidate appearing in the examination in October of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least four weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in June examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Second Examination in Engineering.

8. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

9. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The Second Examination in Engineering shall be held annually at Lahore in the month of June or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Engineering during one academic year preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than one academical year previously the First Examination in Engineering, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate), any other examination recognised as equivalent thereto;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—

(1) of good character;

(2) of having attended not less than two-thirds of the full courses of lectures delivered in each of the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and of having attended not less than two-thirds of the periods assigned to laboratory and practical work in the subjects.

(A deficiency in the number of lectures may be condoned for very special reasons under Regulation 7 of Chapter III);

- (b) a student of the College who, having attended the prescribed number of lectures, does not appear at the examination for sufficient cause, or having appeared at the examination has failed, may be allowed to appear at the next examination and the one after the next without attending a fresh course of lectures :

Provided that the Syndicate or the determining authority under Regulation 7 of Chapter III shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, on the form prescribed, at least four weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of sixty-five rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee.

3-A. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5.

Provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination.

4. Every candidate shall be required to take up the following subjects for the examination :—

Group A.—Pure and Applied Mathematics—two papers.

.. B —Engineering Design and Drawing, Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—two papers.

.. C.—Heat Engines and Hydraulics and Mechanism—three papers.

Group D.—Electrical Engineering, Direct and Alternating Current—two papers.

5. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each paper.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each group and fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

7. Any student who has obtained fifty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one group only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that group, may be admitted to an examination in that group only at special supplementary examination to be held not later than the second Monday in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that group in either of those years, he shall be deemed to have passed the Second Examination in Engineering.

The candidate appearing in the examination in October of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least four weeks before the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in June examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

Candidates to whom this concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Final Examination in Engineering.

8. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from

time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

9. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The Final Examination in Engineering in two Branches as given in Regulation 4 below shall be held annually at Lahore in the month of June or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to—

(a) any College student who—

(i) has been enrolled in a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Engineering during one academic year preceding the examination.

(The Syndicate may condone a deficiency in this period for special reasons);

(ii) has passed not less than one academical year previously the Second Examination in Engineering;

(iii) has his name submitted to the Registrar by the Head of the College he has most recently attended;

(iv) produces the following certificates signed by the Head of the College he has most recently attended:—

(1) of good character;

Group F.—Engineering Drawing and Design.
(This shall be marked on the course work done during the year.)

Every candidate shall be required to take up the subjects prescribed for one of the two branches.

5. The marks allotted to each paper or practical examination shall be one hundred, whereas the marks allotted to course work shall be two hundred.

6. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent. in each group and fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

7. Candidates who obtain forty per cent. of the marks or more in each group and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the second division, those who obtain forty per cent. of the marks or more in each group and sixty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be placed in the first division, and those who obtain forty per cent. of the marks or more in each group and obtain seventy per cent. of the aggregate number of marks or more shall be declared to have passed with honours.

8. Any student who has obtained fifty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one group only, obtaining not less than twenty-five per cent. of the marks in that group, may be admitted to an examination in that group only at a special supplementary examination to be held not later than the second Monday in the month of October of the same year, or, if he fails to pass or present himself for the examination then, at the next annual examination, on payment of the same fee as for the whole examination on each occasion; and if he pass in that group in either of those years, he shall be deemed to have passed the Final Examination in Engineering.

The candidate appearing in the examination in October of the same year shall ordinarily forward his application to the Registrar at least four weeks before

the commencement of the examination accompanied by the prescribed fee. Whenever the application or fee of the candidate is received more than three days after the last date prescribed above, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5, provided that such application shall only be entertained up to two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The candidate appearing in June examination shall in this respect be governed by Regulations 3 and 3-A.

9. An outline of the tests in each paper is given in Appendix A. This outline may be changed from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

10. The courses of study prescribed by the Senate are specified in the syllabus laid down in Appendix B. This syllabus may be modified from time to time by the Syndicate with the approval of the Senate.

11. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed.

12. In addition to passing the examination a candidate shall be required to have spent two years undergoing approved practical training in a recognised workshop or on recognised engineering works before being admitted to the Degree of the Bachelor of Science in Engineering. On producing certificates of having undergone such a period of approved practical training and made satisfactory progress therein, and provided he has attained a full age of twenty-two years, he shall be admitted to the Degree.

13. Any candidate who has passed the Final Examination in Engineering in one branch may, on payment of a fee of seventy rupees, be admitted to this examination in the branch other than that in which

* For the purposes of Regulation 12, practical training gained by a candidate in College workshops, as part of the ordinary curriculum of his College course, will not be approved.

he was previously examined, provided he fulfils the conditions laid down in Regulation 2 and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect. Before such a candidate is admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering he must undergo practical training and produce certificates of satisfactory progress as in Regulation 12.

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS.

1. Students on the rolls of Class A of the MacLagan Engineering College, Mughalpura, in 1931, who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Science Faculty taking up Mathematics, or the Intermediate Examination of the Arts Faculty taking up Mathematics and Chemistry or Mathematics and Physics, or any *other examination approved by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate, shall be eligible to appear for the Engineering examinations as under:—

- (a) Those who joined the College in 1931 shall be admitted to the First Examination in Engineering in 1932.
- (b) Those who joined the College in 1930 and were promoted to the second year class in 1931 shall be admitted to the Second Examination in Engineering in 1932.
- (c) Those who joined the College in 1929 and were promoted to the second year class in 1930 and the third year class in 1931 shall be admitted to the Final Examination in Engineering in 1932.

* Matriculation Examination and the Senior Cambridge Examination have been approved by the Senate for this purpose (*vide Senate Proceedings*, dated the 30th March and 28th May, 1932, respectively).

2. Students who entered the Maclagan Engineering College prior to 1929 and who have passed the Final Diploma Examination of the Maclagan Engineering College, Mughalpurā, having, before admission to the College, passed one of the examinations referred to in Regulation 1 above, shall be eligible to appear in the Final Examination in Engineering in 1932 and thereafter. Such candidates as appear and qualify under this Regulation and have spent two years for practical training in a recognised workshop, or on engineering works subsequent to passing the Final Diploma Examination of the College, shall, on producing certificates of satisfactory progress during the period of training, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

3. Candidates appearing under these Transitory Regulations shall, in other respects, be governed by the Regulations relating to the examination for which they appear.

APPENDIX A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

Group A.—Mathematics and Mechanics—

Two written papers of three hours each—			<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i> Mathematics	...	..	... 100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Mechanics	...	...	... 100
			<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group B.—Engineering Drawing and Design and Practical Geometry—

Two written papers—			
<i>Paper (a)</i> Engineering Drawing and Design : 3½ hours	...	...	... 100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Practical Geometry : 3 hours			... 100
			<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group C.—Physics and Chemistry—

Two written papers of three hours each—				<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Physics and Electrical Engineering	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering	...	...	100
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group D.—Surveying—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Surveying	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Surveying	...	...	100
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

Group A.—Pure and Applied Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Pure Mathematics	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Applied Mathematics	...	...	100
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group B.—Engineering Design and Drawing, Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—

Two written papers—				
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Engineering Drawing and Design : 3½ hours	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures : 3 hours	...	...	100
				<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group C.—Heat Engines and Hydraulics and Mechanism—

Three written papers of three hours each—				
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Heat Engines	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Hydraulics	...	...	100
<i>Paper (c)</i>	Mechanism	...	...	100
				<hr/> 300 <hr/>

Group D.—Electrical Engineering, Direct and Alternating Current—

Two written papers of three hours each—			<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Electrical Engineering, Direct Current ...	100	
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Electrical Engineering, Alternating Current ...	100	
			<hr/>
			200
			<hr/>

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

(a) *Mechanical Engineering.*

Group A.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Pure Mathematics ...	100	
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Applied Mathematics ...	100	
			<hr/>
			200
			<hr/>

Group B.—Mechanism and Hydraulics—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Mechanism ...	100	
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Hydraulics ...	100	
			<hr/>
			200
			<hr/>

Group C.—Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Strength of Materials ...	100	
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Theory of Structures ...	100	
			<hr/>
			200
			<hr/>

Group D.—Economics of Engineering—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Industrial Administration ...	100	
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Workshop Organisation and Management ...	100	
			<hr/>
			200
			<hr/>

Group E.—Heat Engines and examination of practical work—

One written paper of three hours—			<i>Marks.</i>
Written paper—Heat Engines	...	...	100
Examination of practical work	100
			<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group F.—Engineering Drawing and Design—

Course work	200
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(b) *Electrical Engineering*

Group A.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

<i>Paper (a)</i> Pure Mathematics	...	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Applied Mathematics	...	...	100
			<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group B.—Theory of Electrical Machinery—

Two written papers of three hours each—

<i>Paper (a)</i> Design of Electrical Machinery	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Design of Electrical Machinery	...	100
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group C.—Electrical Generation, Transmission—

Two written papers of three hours each—

<i>Paper (a)</i> Electrical Generation and Distribution	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Electrical Transmission	...	100
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group D.—Electrical Traction, Telegraphy, Telephony and Radio Communications—

Two written papers of three hours each—

<i>Paper (a)</i> Electrical Traction	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i> Telegraphy, Telephony and Radio Communications	...	100
		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group E.—Heat Engines, Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures—

Two written papers of three hours each—			<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper (a)</i>	Heat Engines	...	100
<i>Paper (b)</i>	Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures	...	100
			<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Group F.—Engineering Drawing and Design—

Course work	200
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*XII.D.—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF HONOURS SCHOOLS, THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS SCHOOL) AND MASTER OF ARTS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The following expressions have in these regulations the meaning hereinafter assigned to them:—

- (1) “University Professor,” or “University Professors,” means the Professor or Professors appointed by the University for the purposes of each Honours School concerned: viz., the University Professor or Professors of Mathematics for the purposes of the Honours School of Mathematics: the University Professor or Professors of History for the purposes of the Honours School

* Persons who pass the B.A. Examination with Honours in one subject are entitled to write “B.A. (Honours in ———)” after their names when they are admitted to the degree, and those who pass the Honours School Examination are entitled to write “B.A. (Honours School)” or “B.Sc. (Honours School)”, as the case may be, after their names when admitted to the degree.

of History: and the University Professor or Professors of Sanskrit and Arabic for the purposes of the Honours School of Oriental Languages.

- (2) "University Reader," or "University Readers," means the Reader or Readers appointed by the University for the purposes of each Honours School concerned, as in the last foregoing clause *mutatis mutandis*.
- (3) "Board of Control" means a Board of Control established by the University in Lahore for the control of an Honours School in the Faculty of Arts.
- (4) "Local Board of Control" means an agency established by the University in a centre outside of Lahore for the control of a class or classes working in an Honours School in the Faculty of Arts in such centre.
- (5) "Teaching Staff" means the teachers, other than the University Professors or Readers, who are authorised to teach candidates in an Honours School.

*2. The Board of Control of an Honours School shall consist of the University Professor or Professors, the University Reader or Readers stationed in Lahore, and such teachers of the subjects taught in the School as may be appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose, except that, in the case of the Combined Honours School (Arts), the Board of Control shall consist of the Dean of University Instruction and of not more than two representatives of each subject of the School to be nominated by the Syndicate, one of whom shall be a University Professor of the subject, if any.

* Teachers, other than those approved for actual teaching in the School, provided they are teachers of the subject taught in the School, are eligible for nomination to the Board of Control, except in the case of the Board of Control for the Combined Honours School (Arts)—(*Synd. Proc.*, dated 10th October, 1925, para. 9).

3. The Local Board of Control of an Honours School at any centre at which the University may establish a Local Board of Control for classes working in such Honours School, shall consist of the Principal or Principals of the College or Colleges to which the candidates working in such School belong, together with the University Professor or Reader (if any) stationed at such centre, and the teaching staff of the Honours School stationed at such centre.

4. The teaching staff for each Honours School shall be selected by the Syndicate, subject to the control of the Senate, on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Justice, the Director of Public Instruction and the Dean of University Instruction, to be made from a list of available teachers drawn up by the Academic Council.

4-A. The teaching in an Honours School shall consist, so far as may be possible, of discussion between teacher and student, guidance in reading and criticism of written work, with attention to the particular development of the individual student. So far as may be possible, it shall exclude the use of text-books and the delivery of lectures intended to be recorded and memorised like text-books.

5. No Honours class shall be opened except with the sanction of the Syndicate to be given on the recommendation of the Academic Council.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours School) must obtain admission from the Board of Control (or from the Local Board of Control, if they are members of a College outside Lahore) to one of the Honours Schools, and after working through the courses prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board of Control of that School, and after passing such preliminary examinations as may be required by the Regulations, satisfy the Examiners in the Bachelor of Arts (Honours School) Examination.

7. Every candidate for admission to an Honours School must be recommended by his Principal, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar showing in detail the results of his Intermediate Examination. A candidate who is not admitted before the summer vacation may be admitted up to the end of October.

*8. The Board of Control, in the case of students belonging to Colleges in Lahore, and the Local Board of Control of the centre concerned, in the case of students belonging to Colleges outside Lahore, is the authority empowered to admit students to the School or class which it controls, and to exclude students from such School or class in accordance with any rules or directions laid down by the Academic Council. The Board of Control shall, as nearly as may be, limit the number of students admitted to an Honours School to the number for whom the kind of teaching postulated by Regulation No. 4-A can, with due regard to the means at the disposal of the University, be provided.

9. (1) The Board of Control, or the Local Board of Control, of an Honours School shall, in case of the misconduct of a candidate in connection with his work in such School, have power to exclude him from the Honours School, but not to expel him from the University.

(2) The Board of Control, and Local Board of Control, of each Honours School shall reconsider shortly before Christmas, and again before the end of the first year of the Honours Course, the suitability of each new student in the School for the work of the School, and may on either occasion

* The word class in this Regulation means any one of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year classes in which the break in studies takes place (*Synodical Proceedings*, dated 11th May, 1937, paragraph 19)

send back to the Pass Courses any candidate who is found unequal to the work.

- (3) Candidates admitted to an Honours School shall be governed by the General Regulations relating to Honours Schools and by Regulations relating to that particular Honours School.

10. Every candidate admitted to an Honours School must be a member of an affiliated College and must pay fees to his College and to the University according to the scales that may be arranged by the Syndicate and the Colleges concerned.

11. Subject to the Regulations and the directions of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate the discipline and routine in each School will be under the direction of the Board of Control of that School.

12. Except in respect of his work in the School, each Honours School student will remain under the control and discipline of his own College, e.g., a student expelled from his College is *ipso facto* expelled from any Honours School.

13. In any Honours School where there is a Preliminary* Examination in English at the end of the first year or a Preliminary Examination in a subsidiary subject at the end of the second year of the Honours Course, if a candidate fail to satisfy the Examiners in that Preliminary Examination the candidate shall have another opportunity of qualifying in English or the subsidiary subject.

In any Honours School where the Preliminary Examination in English is held at the end of the second year of the Honours Course, the candidate shall have one other opportunity of qualifying in English about September of the year he fails.

* Admission fee for Preliminary Examination in English or any subsidiary subject Rs. 10. Final Rs. 50. (*Synd.*, 12th March, 1920.)

14. The B.A. Honours School Examination in each School shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners comprising teachers in the School and external examiners.

15. There shall be instituted:—

- (1) The Honours School of Mathematics.
- (2) The Combined Honours School (Arts).
- (3) The Honours School of History.

16. A candidate shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours School Examination more than once.

17. On the advice or with the permission of the Board of Control a candidate may postpone his appearance in the Honours School Examination for one, two or three years. Provided that no candidate who postpones his appearing in the examination under this regulation shall be eligible for any prize or scholarship.

18. In the event of a candidate failing to appear in the whole or part of the B.A. Honours School Examination after having sent in his application, if the Board of Control is satisfied that his failure to appear was due to serious illness or to some physical accident and that if he had appeared he would have obtained the B.A. (Honours School) Degree, the Board of Control may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of Pass Degree.

If he is granted this degree such a candidate may be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School.

19. If the Board of Examiners consider that a candidate is not worthy of the B.A. (Honours School) Degree, but that he shows a standard of knowledge equivalent to that required for the Pass Degree, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Pass Degree. If he is granted this degree such a candidate may not be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE HONOURS SCHOOL
OF MATHEMATICS.

1. Every candidate for admission to this School must have taken Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination.

2. Every candidate must qualify in English and will be examined in this subject at the end of the first year of the Honours School Course.

3. At the end of the third year of the Honours School Course there shall be an examination in Mathematics for B.A. (Honours School).

The number of papers and distribution of the subject shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree will be classified in three classes.

4. If a candidate, who has been admitted to the Honours School, is sent back to the Pass Classes, he shall be allowed to take the Pass B.A. Examination two years after passing the Intermediate Examination, taking English, and including Mathematics, as one of his subjects.

5. If a candidate fails in English at the end of his first year, and is remanded to the Pass Classes, he may be admitted to the Pass Examination in any subjects three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

6. A candidate who reverts to the Pass Courses after failing in the B.A. (Honours School) Examination may appear in the B.A. Pass Examination the following year.

7. A candidate who distinguishes himself in the Mathematics of the Pass B.A. may, at the discretion of the Board of Control, be admitted to the Honours School Classes and appear at the next Honours School Examination.

8. At the end of the fourth year of the Honours School Course, there shall be an examination in Mathematics for the M.A. Degree. This examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of teachers in the School and external examiners.

The number of papers, the distribution of the subject, and the nature of any other test shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE COMBINED HONOURS SCHOOLS (ARTS).

1. Every candidate shall in the first two years of the School take English and any two of the following subjects:—

- (1) History.
- (2) Economics.
- (3) Philosophy.

2. Every candidate shall qualify in one of his subjects at the end of the second year of the Honours School Course, provided that, if a candidate fail to satisfy the Examiners in one subject at the end of the second year of the Honours School Course, but is not remanded to the Pass Course, he shall have one other opportunity of qualifying in that subject about September of the year in which he fails.

3. At the beginning of the third year of the Honours School Course the candidate shall declare which is to be regarded as his major subject. At the end of the third year of the School each candidate who has qualified in one of his subjects shall be examined in his other two subjects.

The number of papers and distribution of the subjects shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree shall be classified in three classes.

4. If a candidate fails to qualify himself in one subject as laid down in Regulation 2 above and is remanded to the Pass Classes, he may be admitted to the Pass Examination in these subjects three years after passing the Intermediate Examination, if he is otherwise eligible.

5. A candidate who reverts to the Pass Course after failing in the Combined Honours School (Arts) Examination may appear in those subjects in the B.A. Pass Examination the following year.

6. A candidate may be remanded to the Pass Course by the Board of Control on account of unsatisfactory work during the term or unsatisfactory results at the annual Class Examination. He shall be remanded if he fails to qualify in one subject either at the end of the second year or in the September following the end of the second year.

7. If a candidate, who has been admitted to this Honours School, is sent back to the Pass Classes at any time up to the end of the first year, he shall be allowed to take the Pass Degree Examination two years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE HONOURS SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

1. The examination shall be divided into two parts. The examination in Part I shall be held (by the University) at the end of two years and in Part II one year after that.

2. The number of papers and distribution of the subject shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

3. Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree shall be classified in three classes.

4. A student who has passed the B.A. Examination in the First or Second Division, taking History as one of his elective subjects, may be permitted to present himself for this examination at the end of the second year after passing the B.A. Examination. Such a candidate shall, on the recommendation of the Board of Control, be granted exemption from appearing in two papers at this examination, the equivalent of which he took up at the B.A. Examination. Provided that a student who has passed the B.A. Examination with Economics as second elective subject shall be exempted from examination in the Principles of Economics. Provided further that no such candidate shall be granted exemption from appearing at this examination in the equivalent of more than two papers.

5. The examination in History for the M.A. Degree shall not be taken earlier than at the end of the fourth year of the Honours School Course, except in the case of those students who join the B.A. Pass Course at least one year before the inauguration of the Honours School of History.

6. No payment shall be made by the University to a College lecturer in the School whether in Lahore or outside.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS
SCHOOL) AND MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours School) must obtain admission to one of the Honours Schools in the Science Faculty and after working through the courses prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board of Control of that School, and after passing the preliminary examination, satisfy the examiners in the Bachelor of Science (Honours School) Examination.

*2. There shall be instituted Honours Schools in

- (i) Physics.
- (ii) Chemistry.
- (iii) Botany.
- †(iv) Zoology.
- (v) Technical Chemistry.

Provided that no Honours School shall be started before a date to be determined by the Syndicate.

3. The teaching staff for each Honours School shall be selected by the Syndicate, subject to the control of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Academic Council. Provided that if a College outside Lahore is permitted by the Academic Council to give instruction in the first and second years of an Honours School, the teaching staff for that purpose shall be selected by the College, subject to the approval of the Academic Council.

† The following have been approved as subsidiaries for various schools:—

For Botany School—

- (a) Zoology;
- (b) Physiology;
- (c) Chemistry; and
- (d) Geology.

For Zoology School—

- (a) Botany;
- (b) Physiology;
- (c) Chemistry; and
- (d) Geology.

For Chemistry School—

Physics, including a special course of Mathematics (both Pure and Applied).

Arrangements for teaching are not guaranteed in all the subsidiary subjects (para. 12, *Synd. Proc.*, 4th May, 1923).

† There shall be two written papers of three hours each and a practical for the Subsidiary Examination in Botany for the Zoology Honours School (*Synd. Proc.*, dated the 16th May, 1924, para. 10).

3-A. The teaching in an Honours School shall consist, so far as may be possible, of discussion between teacher and student, guidance in reading and criticism of written and practical work, with attention to the particular development of the individual student. So far as may be possible, it shall exclude the use of text-books and the delivery of lectures intended to be recorded and memorised like text-books.

4. Subject to the regulations and the directions of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate, the discipline and routine in each School shall be under the direction of the Board of Control of that School.

5. The Board of Control of an Honours School shall be formed by such teachers of the subject or of a subsidiary subject which is taught in the School, as may be appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose, provided that it shall include one teacher from each College outside Lahore giving instruction to students of the Honours School. The University Professor, or the head of the Department appointed by the Syndicate, shall be Chairman of the Board of Control.

6. Candidates for admission to any School must have taken the subject of that School in the Intermediate Examination.

7. Every candidate admitted to an Honours School must be a member of an affiliated College and must pay fees to his College and to the University according to the scales which may be arranged by the Syndicate and the College concerned.

A member of a College outside Lahore may be admitted to an Honours School by the Board of Control if that College has been permitted to give instruction in that Honours School. In that case he will pay no fees to the University until he is admitted to a class in Lahore.

8. Every candidate for admission to an Honours School must be recommended by his Principal, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar showing in detail the results of the Intermediate or B.Sc. Examina-

tion. A candidate who is not admitted before the summer vacation may be admitted up to the end of October.

*8-A. The Board of Control is the authority empowered to admit students to the School or class which it controls, and to exclude students from such School or class in accordance with any rules or directions laid down by the Academic Council. The Board of Control shall, as nearly as may be, limit the number of students admitted to an Honours School to the number for whom the kind of teaching postulated by Regulation No. 3-A can, with due regard to the means at the disposal of the University, be provided.

A student who has received instruction for the first two years at a College outside Lahore shall at the end of that period take the same test as students in Lahore, and if promoted to the third year class shall work for the third year at Lahore.

The work of the fourth year shall be done at Lahore, except that the Board of Control, with the sanction of the Academic Council, may permit a candidate to work in another institution where there are special facilities for research in a particular branch of the subject.

9. Except in respect of his work in the School, each Honours School student will remain under the control and discipline of his own College, e.g., a student expelled from his College is *ipso facto* expelled from any Honours School. The Board of Control of an Honours School shall in cases of misconduct have power to exclude a student from the Honours School, but not to expel him from the University.

10. The Board of Control of each Honours School shall reconsider shortly before Christmas, and again at the end of his first year, the suitability of each new

* The word class in this Regulation means any one of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year classes in which the break in studies takes place (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 14th May, 1937, paragraph 19).

student in the School for the work of the School, and send back to the Pass Courses those who are found unequal in the work.

11. Preliminary Examination: Every candidate must qualify in English and shall be examined in this subject at the *end of the first year of the Honours School Course.

Every candidate, except in the Honours School in Technical Chemistry, must qualify in a subsidiary subject, and shall be examined in this at the end of the second year of the Honours School Course. In the Honours School in Technical Chemistry the candidate at the end of the second year must qualify and shall be examined in Physics and Engineering to constitute one subsidiary subject consisting of two written papers, one in Physics and the other in Engineering and a practical test. The candidate must pass in each of the three papers separately.

A candidate who fails to satisfy the examiners in English or in the subsidiary subject or subjects shall have one other opportunity, about September of the year he fails, of qualifying in the subject or subjects in which he fails. Provided that in the case of the Honours School in Technical Chemistry a candidate who fails in Physics, written or practical, shall reappear only in Physics, and a candidate who fails in Engineering shall reappear only in Engineering.

11-A. A candidate who has passed the B.Sc. Pass Examination, or, in the case of Honours School in Botany, a candidate who has passed the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Examination with Botany as a principal subject, will be excused one year of the Honours School Course and from appearing in the Preliminary Examination.

12 If a candidate who has been admitted to the Honours School is sent back to the Pass Classes at any

* The examination to be held in the end of May (*Synodiate Proceedings*, dated the 7th November, 1930, paragraph 19).

time up to the end of the first year, he shall be allowed to take the Pass Degree Examination two years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

13. The B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination shall be held at the end of the third year of the Honours School Course.

14. The B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination in each School shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners, consisting of teachers in the schools and external examiners.

15. The number of papers and the distribution of the subject shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

16. A candidate shall not be permitted to appear in the Honours School Examination more than once.

17. Candidates considered worthy of Honours School Degree shall be classified in three classes.

18. A candidate who reverts to the Pass Courses after failing in the B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination may appear in the B.Sc. Pass Examination the following year.

19. On the advice or with the permission of the Board of Control a candidate may postpone his appearance in the Honours School Examination for one, two, or three years. Provided that no candidate who postpones his appearing in the examination under this regulation shall be eligible for any prize or scholarship.

20. In the event of a candidate failing to appear in the whole or part of the B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination after having sent in his application, if the Board of Control is satisfied that his failure to appear was due to serious illness or to some physical accident, and that if he had appeared he would have obtained the Honours School Degree, the Board of Control may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of a Pass Degree.

If he is granted this degree such a candidate may be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School.

21. If the Board of Examiners consider that a candidate is not worthy of the Honours School Degree, but that he shows a standard of knowledge equivalent to that required for the Pass Degree, they may recommend him to the Syndicate for the grant of the Pass Degree. If he is granted this degree such a candidate may not be admitted to the fourth year class of the Honours School, unless he is permitted by the Board of Control to qualify in the Honours School Examination in the following year and the Board of Examiners certifies that he is fit to continue the M.Sc. Course. Such a candidate shall not be awarded the B.Sc. Honours Degree.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHYSICS.

1. Every candidate for admission to this School must have taken Physics and Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination.

2. A student who has passed the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science Examination with Physics and either Mathematics A Course or Chemistry or Astronomy will be eligible for admission to the second year of the School.

3. A student who has passed the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science Examination obtaining sixty per cent. of marks in Physics in the examination and has subsequently qualified in the subsidiary subject either in the annual or in the supplementary examination will be eligible for admission to the third year of the School.

4. Every candidate who joins the first year of the Honours School in Physics must qualify in English and will be examined in this subject at the end of the first year of the Honours Course.

5. The subsidiary subject for the School shall be Mathematics.

*REGULATIONS FOR THE M.Sc. AND M.Sc. TECH.
EXAMINATIONS.

1. The examinations for the M.Sc. Degree and for the M.Sc. Tech. Degree shall be held at the end of the fourth year of the Honours School Courses in those subjects in which there are Honours Schools. The fourth year of the Honours School Course in Chemistry shall also be open to candidates who have passed the B.Sc. (Honours School) Examination in the Honours School in Technical Chemistry.

A candidate who has passed the B.Sc. Examination ten years previously and has been engaged in scientific research may be permitted by the Board of Control to qualify in the Honours School Examination. If the Board of Examiners certify that the candidate is fit to continue his studies in the M.Sc. Course, he shall be eligible for admission to the M.Sc. Course, but he shall not be awarded the B.Sc. Honours Degree.

2. The examination in each School shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of teachers in the School and external examiners.

3. The number of papers, the distribution of the subject, and the nature of any other test, shall be determined from time to time by the Academic Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

* In examinations for which the candidate is admitted to the degree purely on thesis work, he is not allowed to present the thesis before the expiry of 8 months from the commencement of the academic session, and after that period the thesis might be presented when permitted by the Board of Control in the subject (*rule* paragraph 7 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 2nd June, 1928).

XIII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.*

1. Scholarships shall be awarded at the various examinations in the order of the class lists published by the University.

No student shall hold more than one scholarship or exhibition except where the conditions of the foundation expressly provide for it.

If a student becomes entitled to two scholarships on the results of examinations, he shall hold only one. In any case where a student stands first in an examination or in any subject, but is not awarded or does not accept a scholarship which he would ordinarily hold, such scholarship may be awarded to the next eligible candidate on the list.

†2. Every such scholarship shall be tenable in any College affiliated for the examination next higher to that at which the scholarship is awarded (except the Law College, the Central Training College, and, unless the student has joined the M.Sc. class in Physiology, the Medical College). Provided that a scholar reading for the M.A. or M.Sc. must take up one of the subjects he has taken for the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree, and in the case of the Honours Schools the scholar must take up the principal subject of his School. A scholarship awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination shall be tenable for 24 months from the 1st day of May. A scholarship awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination and the First Examination in Commerce shall be tenable for 24 months from the 1st day of June. A scholarship awarded on the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations shall be tenable for 22 months from the

* Regulations under Section 25 (2) (n) of the Indian Universities Act.

† A candidate, if otherwise eligible, must pay the tuition fees to the College for the month for which scholarship is claimed (*Synd. Proc.*, 27-3-25, para. 3).

1st of September, provided that if a scholar appears in the M.A. or M.Sc. Examination in the first twelve months and discontinues his studies, his scholarship shall lapse at the end of May. A scholarship awarded on the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Honours School Examinations shall be tenable for twelve months from the first day of June.

Provided further, that, if the student is otherwise entitled, scholarship shall be paid for the months for which tuition fees have been realised.

3. Scholarships are given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend a College as a regular student and pursue his studies with industry. If it should appear at any time that the scholar fails to make satisfactory progress, or has been guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall, after due warning, be reported by the head of the College to the Syndicate who may diminish or withdraw the scholarships.

4. Scholarships shall be awarded on the results of the examinations. In the case of an examination in which Honours papers are set, marks gained on these shall be taken into consideration in the award of scholarships on the results of such examination except in the case of the award of the Fuller Exhibition. Each scholar shall be at once informed of his having been awarded a scholarship. A scholar not notifying the University in writing of his acceptance of the scholarship within two weeks of the receipt of the Registrar's letter shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship which may be re-awarded.

5. The number and value of University scholarships to be awarded each year at the various examinations shall be determined by the Syndicate (subject to the sanction of the Senate) having regard to the number, value, and conditions of Government Scholarships notified for that year.

The number and value of these Scholarships for the current and for next year are shown in Appendix A.

6. Except in the case of scholarships awarded by the Government, no scholarships shall be given for the Matriculation or Intermediate Examinations of any Faculty, except the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty unless the candidate is placed in the First Division or for any Degree Examination or for the Matriculation Examination in the Oriental Faculty unless the candidate is placed in the First or Second Division.

7. Scholarships awarded on the result of the M.S.L.C. Examination shall only be tenable by Matriculation candidates.

8. In the case of scholarships awarded on the result of Intermediate Examinations, scholarship-holders who join an Honours School of which the examination is held at the end of the third year after the Intermediate Examination, the scholarship shall be extended for a further period of twelve months.

9. In subjects where examinations under the Regulations of Chapter XII-C are held, the scholarships shall be awarded on the result of those examinations on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners.

APPENDIX A.

I.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIPS ON THE EXAMINATIONS.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

Thirty-two Government Scholarships—Rs. 10 + College Fees. Four of the scholarships will in the first place be awarded to the sons of Hindu and Sikh, Jat and Rajput agriculturists eligible for Zamindari scholarships. The remaining 28 will be awarded chiefly in order of merit, but so as to secure that the total number of scholarships assigned to each of the main divisions of the people is as below:—

Muhammiadans	...	...	15
Hindus	...	...	10
Sikhs	...	...	5
Others	...	...	2

Forty University Scholarships at Rs. 18 per mensem.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Arts and Science Faculties.

(1) Ten University Scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem open to the first ten candidates on the combined list of successful candidates in the Intermediate Examination in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

(2) *Thirty-two Government Scholarships—Rs. 10 + College Fees, awarded in the same way as for the Matriculation but open to candidates of both the Arts and Science Faculties except those awarded scholarship under (1) above.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

One University Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem to be awarded to the student standing first in the First Examination in Commerce.

†B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS.

Sixteen Subject Scholarships at Rs. 25 per mensem in English (open to B.A. students only), Arabic,

* The Punjab Government has decided that these scholarships be awarded on the combined results of the Arts and Science Faculties in order of merit according to community as laid down in Article 29, Chapter V, of the Punjab Education Code, eleventh edition.

† In subjects for which scholarships are not given to B.A. Pass men, if no Honours man in a particular year is under the rules entitled to the scholarship then it be awarded to the best Pass man in the subject (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 14th October, 1927, paragraph 18).

Persian, Mathematics (two scholarships), History, Economics, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry (*two scholarships), Botany, Zoology, Geology, Physiology, and Political Science.

In addition to the above, six Subject Scholarships at Rs. 25 per mensem in Mathematics (two scholarships, one for A course and one for B course), English, History, Economics and Philosophy, to be awarded to a candidate who, from amongst the Pass men in the B.A. Examination, stands first in the subject concerned and obtains not less than 60% of the aggregate number of marks in the three subjects: failing which the scholarship for the year lapses.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF THE ALBERT VICTOR-PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. These scholarships have been founded by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and shall be called *The Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarships*.

2. The scholarships shall be twelve in number, of which six shall be awarded each year, tenable for two years, as follows:—

Two scholarships for the Intermediate Arts Class at Rs. 14 per mensem each.

Two scholarships for the B.A. Class at Rs. 16 per mensem each.

* To be awarded respectively to the two students from the graduates in the Chemistry Honours School who stand first from among those students proceeding to work for (one) M.Sc. in Chemistry on research and the other M.Sc. Tech. respectively (*Synthetic Proceedings*, dated the 16th October, 1936, paragraph 28).

Two scholarships for the M.A. Class at Rs. 22 per mensem each.*

3. The scholarships shall be awarded to students standing highest in the examinations for the classes above specified, provided they have not been awarded any other scholarship of equal or greater value. *Provided* further that a student of good family in straitened circumstances shall, in every case, have a prior claim in competition with other students.

Explanation.—‘Good family’ within the meaning of this rule shall be deemed to include descendants of persons who hold, or who have held, a good social position, but who at the time of the award of the scholarship are in straitened circumstances.

4. Candidates who desire to compete for any of the above scholarships must, with their applications, submit a statement showing—

- (1) the father's social standing;
- (2) the monthly income of the father or of the supporter of the family;
- (3) the number and relationship of the persons maintained by the father or the supporter of the family.

This statement must be countersigned by a Civil Officer of the candidate's own district, of rank not lower than that of an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

A Sub-Committee shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate to consider the eligibility of the candidates who stand highest.

5. The scholarships shall be given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend and pursue his studies with industry at a College or institution recognised by the Syndicate, and preparing stu-

* Awardable to students who do not take up an Oriental Language as single subject.

dents for the examination next higher to that at which the scholarship is awarded.

6. A scholarship awarded under these rules shall be liable to forfeiture or diminution if it should appear at any time to the Syndicate that the holder thereof is not making satisfactory progress in his studies, or has been guilty of gross misconduct, or has been irregular in attendance.

7. Any surplus that may arise from the vacancy of the scholarships or otherwise shall be applied in such manner as the Syndicate shall think best calculated to further the object and purposes of the endowment.

8. Subject to these rules the General Regulations relating to scholarships shall apply to these scholarships.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF AITCHISON-RAM RATTAN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The income annually arising from the donation of Rai Bahadur Seth Ram Rattan shall be expended in the establishment of four scholarships intended for the encouragement of an enlightened study of Sanskrit literature within the Panjab University.

2. These scholarships shall be called the Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarships.

3. These scholarships shall be tenable for two years under the conditions mentioned below, at any Arts College in the Punjab or in Rajputana which teaches up to the standard of the examination for which the holder of the scholarship must study.

4. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 18 per mensem each, of which one will be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates who successfully pass the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in the particular subject in their respective year.

*5. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem each, of which one will be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates who successfully pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in the particular subject in their respective year.

6. The scholarships will be awarded to successful candidates under the above conditions without regard as to whether Sanskrit had been taken up by them as a compulsory or as an optional subject.

7. The scholarship shall be tenable on condition only that the scholars continue their studies in Sanskrit at an affiliated College with a *bonâ fide* intention of appearing in the next higher Arts Examination of the Panjab University, taking Sanskrit as a subject in that examination.

8. Payments on account of these scholarships shall be made monthly on bills drawn by the head of the College, in which the scholar prosecutes his studies.

9. Should a scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Subject to these rules the general rules relating to scholarships shall apply to these scholarships.

XIV.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO ADMISSION TO DEGREES.†

‡1. The Syndicate shall from time to time report to the Senate the names of all persons who

† To be awarded to the best man in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination including the Honours Papers, if any (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 14th October, 1927, paragraph 19).

‡ Regulations under Section 25 (2) (n) of the Indian Universities Act.

‡ In connection with the last sentence, see paragraph 6 of the *Senate Proceedings*, dated the 29th November, 1926.

have passed the examination required for the various degrees of the University, and have become qualified under the Regulations for admission to such degrees. When the Senate has sanctioned the admission of any such person to any degree, he shall be entitled to be formally admitted to that degree.

2. The following, if otherwise eligible under the Regulations, shall be admitted to their various degrees at the next Annual Convocation or at their option at such specified meeting of the Senate as may from time to time be determined by the Syndicate:—

- (a) Persons on whom honorary degrees are conferred under Section 17 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.
- (b) Persons who have qualified in the examinations held for a Master's or a Doctor's Degree.
- (c) Candidates who have passed the Degree Examination in Medicine, Agriculture, Commerce, Teaching, Engineering, and in the case of Law those who have passed the examination in the First Division.
- (d) Candidates who have passed the examination of the Honours School in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

3. Candidates who have passed a Degree Examination other than those specified in Regulation 2 above, and have become qualified under the Regulations for

Notes—1 Recognised medals and prizes shall be awarded to the persons entitled thereto at the Convocation.

2 The certificates of the students who have passed the Oriental Titles diplomas from a College shall be sent to the Principal concerned for despatch to the candidates and the certificates of the other candidates shall be sent to them by post by the University.

admission to such degrees, shall be formally admitted to that degree as under:—

- (a) Those who have passed the examination as students on the rolls of an affiliated College shall receive their degrees in the same year, through the Principal of the College on such day and hour as may be specified by the Syndicate.
- (b) Those who have passed as private candidates shall be admitted to the degree by the Principals signing their admission forms along with their students, and in the case of others by the Vice-Chancellor once a year on a date specified for this purpose by the Syndicate.

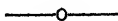
4. If any eligible candidate does not intend to appear at the first Convocation after the sanction of his degree, he shall give at least three days' notice to the Registrar of his intended absence, and may then be admitted to his degree at any subsequent Convocation, provided that he gives at least seven days' notice to the Registrar of his intention to appear.

5. If any candidate fails to give such notice of intended absence or appearance, he shall pay rupees five to the University before he is admitted to his degree.

6. If any candidate has not offered himself for admission to the degree in the manner provided for in Regulations 2 and 3 above, he may apply to the Vice-Chancellor to be admitted to his degree in absence. Such application shall be accompanied by:—

- (i) in the case of an undergraduate who seeks admission to a degree more than two years after the sanction of his degree, a certificate of good character signed by the Principal of a College or a Deputy Commissioner;
- (ii) a fee of rupees five.

7. On the receipt of such application, the Vice-Chancellor shall consider it and may declare the applicant to be admitted to this degree in absence.



PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.



XV.—FINANCIAL RULES.*

1. The accounts of the University shall conform to the official year.

2. The accounts of the University shall be kept by the Registrar, or under his orders.

3. All funds or moneys belonging to the University shall be kept in the Imperial Bank of India in the name of the Panjab University under the following distinct heads:—

- (a) Special Endowed Trusts,
- (b) Current Account,
- (c) Provident Fund;

and such other heads as may be determined by the Syndicate from time to time.

4. No transfers shall be made from accounts (a) or (c) to any other account except under the express order of the Senate.

5. All property belonging to the University shall be held under Section 2 (3) of the Act of Incorporation, XIX of 1882, in the name of the University of the Panjab, and for the purpose of drawing interest upon, or transferring any part of, such Government Stock or Government Promissory Notes as is held in the name of the University of the Panjab, the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be jointly authorised to do all acts necessary for such purpose.

* Regulations made under Section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act.

6. It shall be competent for the Senate or the Registrar subject to the control of the Syndicate to direct that any uninvested balance at credit of any particular trust or trusts, or of any other University Account, shall be invested in Government securities for the benefit of the Account concerned.

7. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to see that all sums granted to, and accepted by, the University for specific objects, such as the establishment of a Readership, a Professorship, or a Scholarship, or for the grant of a money prize, a medal, or other special reward, shall be invested, wherever practicable, in Government securities and brought to credit under the proper head of Account.

RECEIPTS.

8. All sums paid in on account of the University shall be received by the Registrar or in the case of the Colleges maintained by the University by the Principal of the College and shall be forthwith sent by him to the Imperial Bank of India for credit to the Account concerned, and shall not be used by him to meet current expenditure.

9. No sale of any securities held in the name of the University shall be made except under the express order of the Senate.

10. That all subscriptions or donations shall be immediately reported to the Syndicate, and that all subscriptions or donations, exceeding Rs. 500 in amount, shall also be reported to the Senate at the meeting next after the receipt of the same. The Senate or Syndicate (as the case may be) shall thereupon decide how the sums so received are to be credited and applied.

EXPENDITURE.

11. All bills for payment shall be checked in the Registrar's Office, and signed by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar as correct, but no payment shall

be made except under the signature of the Registrar. When the sanction of the Syndicate or Senate is required to the payment of any bill, the Registrar shall obtain such sanction before passing the bill, and shall endorse on the bill a reference to the order in question.

12. Payments shall be made by cheques, drawn by the Registrar and signed by him. All expenditure shall be incurred subject to the Budget allotment for the year and to the rules regulating the powers of the Syndicate or Senate to sanction expenditure.

*13. The Registrar shall have power to pass and pay all fixed charges provided for in the Budget as well as fees to Examiners, Printer's bill, Temporary staff, ordinary contingencies and such other bills as are approved by the Syndicate from time to time. But he shall obtain the sanction of the Syndicate before passing or paying any other charge.

14. To meet petty expenditure, an advance of Rs. 500 shall remain in the hands of the Registrar, for which he shall be personally responsible.

BUDGET.

15. A Budget shall be prepared under the direction of the Board of Finance and submitted for the orders of the Senate not later than the 15th March of each year. It shall show the receipts and expenditure of the Current Account of the ensuing year in annexed form, and shall contain a statement showing the entire assets and liabilities of the University, including all properties and investments, and special endowments which have been accepted by the University.

16. In the Budget credit shall be taken for the amount or the interest and profits of the General

* The powers of the Registrar under this regulation are limited, as given in paragraph 18 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th of November, 1921.

Endowment Fund, the amount of the Government grant for subscriptions and donations estimated with reference to the average receipts from this source during the previous three years, excluding from this average any subscriptions given for investments or of exceptionally large amount, and for income from fees calculated in the same way.

AUDIT.

17. In addition to the official Auditor appointed by Government for the purpose of auditing the Annual Accounts, an Auditor for the purpose of internal audit shall be appointed by the Senate. The Auditor shall hold office for two years, and may be re-appointed. He shall receive such remuneration as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Senate.

18. The accounts of the University shall be audited half-yearly or oftener, as the Syndicate may direct.

19. It shall be the duty of the Auditor appointed by the Senate to submit through the Board of Finance brief half-yearly Audit Report to the Senate, and to see—

- (a) that the accounts of the University are properly kept;
- (b) that the state of the balance shown therein agrees with the Bank's account;
- (c) that all payments are supported by proper vouchers, and that they are under proper sanction; and
- (d) that all receipts and payments are classified in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the University.

It shall also be the duty of the Auditor to prepare and submit an annual audit report on the accounts of the University to the Senate, and certified by him to be correct.

ACCOUNTS.

20. The Registrar shall keep an account (1) of all Special Endowed Trusts; (2) of the Current Account; and (3) Provident Fund and such other heads as may be determined by the Syndicate from time to time.

21. The Registrar shall prepare an Annual General Statement showing in detail the state of each of these three accounts, which shall be checked and countersigned by the Auditor. This General Statement shall then be submitted to the Senate. The Registrar shall also cause the statement to be published for general information in the *Punjab Gazette*.

22. The Registrar shall maintain the following books of accounts and forms:—

Books.

I.—For Special Endowed Trusts—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account for each trust.
- (c) A Bank Pass Book.

II.—For Current Account—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Classified Register of Receipts.
- (c) A Classified Register of Expenditure.
- (d) A Bank Pass Book.

III.—For Provident Fund Account—

- (a) A Cash Book.
- (b) A Ledger, exhibiting a separate personal account.
- (c) A Bank Pass Book.

23. Once a half-year the account books of the University for previous six months shall be laid before the Board of Finance and when passed shall be signed by the Chairman.

24. All vouchers in support of items of expenditure shall be retained for a period of eight years. Vouchers more than eight years old may, at the discretion of the Registrar, be destroyed, provided that all accounts or documents relating to trusts, donations and subscriptions shall be preserved.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

25. The Board of Finance shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as President, the Dean of University Instruction, two members of the Syndicate nominated by the Syndicate, three Fellows who are not members of the Syndicate to be elected by the Senate, and one expert to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, as Members, and the Registrar as Secretary. It shall be appointed annually not later than in the month of November and the Board so constituted shall commence office from 1st January following.

26. Members of the Board shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two annual elections shall be filled up by the Syndicate.

27. The Board shall meet ordinarily every three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

28. The functions of the Board of Finance shall be as under:—

- (i) To examine the annual budget and to advise the Syndicate thereon;
- (ii) To make recommendations to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finance of the University;
- (iii) To examine every proposal of new expenditure involving a sum of money exceeding Rs. 3,000; and to advise the Syndicate thereon;
- (iv) Periodically to review the financial position;
- (v) Generally to devise means for the improvement of the financial position of the University;
- (vi) To expend sums of money voted by the appropriate authority and to sanction proposals of new expenditure involving a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000;
- (vii) To consider applications for revision of grades of pay and the grades of pay of new appointments.

APPENDIX TO FINANCIAL RULES.
*Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Panjab University Current, Endowment and Trusts Account for the
 official year 19 - , and of the Oriental College Account for the official year 19 .*

Dr.	TOTAL.	Cr.	TOTAL.
Current Account	By Bank of Bengal Current Account	...
Special Endowed Trusts Account, viz.—	...	„ „ Special Endowed Trusts	...
Alfred-Patiala Readership	...		
Alexandra Readership	...		
McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Readership	...		
McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Readership	...		
Mayo-Patiala Engineering Readership	...		
McLeod-Punjab Arabic Readership	...		
Alfred-Jind Nabha Scholarship	...		
Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship	...		
Amritsar-McLeod Memorial Scholarship	...		
Fuller Exhibition	...		
Jind Panjabi Scholarship	...		
Patiala Gurmukhi Scholarship	...		
Brandreth Registrar's Prize	...		
Jaishi Ram Medal	...		
Madagan Prize	...		
Inayat Ali-Watson Medal	...		
Diito Griffin Prize	...		
Alwar Medal	...		
Rai Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize	...		
Khalifa Muhammad Husain-Aitchison Medal	...		
Khalifa Muhammad Husain-Aitchison Jubilee Medal	...		
Aitchison-Ram Rattan Scholarship	...		
TOTAL	TOTAL ... ..	...

XV-A.—PANJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE.

1. There shall be a Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee constituted as follows:—

Elected members as under:—

- (a) President.
- (b) Honorary Treasurer.
- (c) Five members of the Executive Committee.
- (d) Nine members; three members to be elected annually and to hold office for 3 years.
- (e) The Honorary Treasurers of University Sports Clubs to be elected annually.

Ex-Officio members:—

- (a) Principals of Men's Degree Colleges in Lahore or their nominees for the year.
- (b) Principals of Mofussil Colleges who are members of the Mofussil Board or their nominees for the year.
- (c) The Registrar.
- (d) The University Director of Physical Training (also *ex-officio* Secretary).

2. The duties of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee shall be:—

- (i) To make rules for organising, conducting and controlling the Panjab University Sports Tournament.
- (ii) To make rules for the conduct of elections of members and office holders.
- (iii) To elect once a year (a) the President, (b) the Honorary Treasurer, (c) members of the Committee as specified in Regulation 1 above, (d) the Executive Committee, (e) Honorary Treasurers of the University Sports Clubs.
- (iv) To frame the annual Budget.

3. The Executive Committee of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) The President of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee
- (b) The Secretary of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee.
- (c) Five members, out of whom three shall be from Colleges outside Lahore.

Provided that no two members shall belong to the same College.

Four members shall form a quorum.

4 The Executive Committee shall be responsible for—

- (i) organising, conducting and controlling the Panjab University Sports Tournament and the activities of the clubs under the control of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee in accordance with the rules laid down from time to time by the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee, and
- (ii) the upkeep of the University playgrounds at the Chauburji and the staff maintained for this purpose.

5. The accounts of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee and of Sports Clubs shall be audited annually by the University Auditors and the Reports of the Honorary Treasurer and of the University Auditors shall be submitted to the Syndicate through the Board of Finance after they have been considered by the Executive Committee of the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee.

6. The Syndicate shall exercise over the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee general supervision and shall decide on constitutional changes. It shall exercise control over structural alterations and

additions and other permanent fixtures on the Chauburji grounds.

XVI.—REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

1. The University shall maintain an Oriental College with the main object of promoting the advanced and enlightened study of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and such Indian vernacular languages as the Syndicate may appoint.

2. The management of the Oriental College (*hereinafter called the College*), and of the School Department attached to the College, shall be vested in the Syndicate.

3. The Principal of the College shall be appointed by the Senate. The Regulations relating to the appointment, removal and control of the grant of leave to, and the making of provision for the retirement of, officers and servants of the University shall be applicable to the Principal.

He shall be under the orders and control of the Syndicate in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

4. The Syndicate shall, from time to time, determine the number, nature, and salaries of the staff and establishment of the College, with the exception of (a) the Principal, (b) the Readers, Translators, Lecturers and others on the endowment of the University or remunerated from Trust Funds held for that purpose by the University; and, with the exception of the Principal, shall have power to appoint, suspend, or dismiss any member of the staff or establishment;

Provided that without the previous sanction of the Senate—

- (a) no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be created, and no person shall be appointed to such office;
- (b) the salary of no office of which the salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be increased or reduced;
- (c) no member of the staff or establishment whose salary is Rs. 50 a month or upwards shall be dismissed;
- (d) one and the same person shall not hold two or more appointments on the staff of the College.

5. In all cases in which a member of the staff or establishment has been suspended or dismissed by order of the Syndicate, the order shall be subject to appeal to the Senate, who may pass such order as may to them appear proper.

6. A boarding-house shall be attached to the College.

7. Not later than the 30th November each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate.

8. The system and courses of instruction in the College shall be so regulated as to conform to the regulations for the various examinations of the University in the Oriental Faculty and in Oriental Languages. Subject to this provision the Syndicate shall have full authority to fix the subjects of instruction and the language in which instruction shall be conveyed, and to regulate the time and manner of tuition and attendance.

9. The Syndicate may allot funds to provide for scholarships and stipends, to be tenable only in the Oriental College and its attached school, except in the case of a female student, who may be allowed to study at home and be periodically examined as to the progress made by her by any person deputed by the Principal for that purpose.

The award of scholarships shall be regulated by the Syndicate and shall be strictly in accordance with merit as tested by examination, and subject to any general regulations of the University on that behalf. Their number and value, and the manner and condition of their award and tenure shall be published in the official Gazette.

If the holder of a scholarship fails to make satisfactory progress or is guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall, after due warning, be reported by the Principal to the Syndicate, who may diminish or withdraw the scholarship. Stipends shall be awarded by the Principal, subject to the control of the Syndicate.

10. Subject to the general control of the Senate the Syndicate shall fix, from time to time, fees for admission into and tuition in the College, and for residence in the boarding-house: provided that no increase of fees shall come into force until the beginning of an academic year in the month of May.

XVII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE LAW COLLEGE.

1. The University shall maintain a Law College with the object of promoting a sound and enlightened study of Law.

2. The management of the Law College (*hereinafter called the College*) shall be vested in the Syndicate, subject to the control exercised by the Senate in any matter requiring the sanction of this body. Provided

that all matters relating to the Law College shall be considered in the first instance by the Law College Committee appointed in the manner provided in Regulation 3, and that the Syndicate may delegate to this Committee power to decide any matters not requiring the sanction of the Syndicate under the Regulations.

3. The College Committee shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Law Faculty, and three members of the Law Faculty, to be elected annually by the Faculty and two Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges of whom one shall not be a member of the Law College to be elected annually by the Syndicate in November of each year, and the year of office shall commence from the 1st of January following. If the Vice-Chancellor is Dean of the Law Faculty he shall nominate an additional member. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the College Committee.

Three members shall form a quorum.

*4. Subject to the limits of expenditure sanctioned by the Senate, the Syndicate shall determine the number, nature and salaries of the staff and establishment of the College. All members of the staff and establishment, except part-time Law Readers and part-time Law Lecturers, shall be appointed under the regulations relating to the appointment, removal and control of leave to, and the making of provision for the retirement of, officers and servants of the University.

Part-time Law Readers and part-time Law Lecturers shall be appointed by the Syndicate: they shall not be entitled to leave, or to subscribe to the Provident Fund; but, subject to the general control of the Syndicate, may be granted temporary leave of absence up to 4 days by the Principal and for any period exceeding 4 days by the Chairman of the College Committee.

* Whole time Law Readers not permitted to practise (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 1st May, 1924, para. 18).

The College Committee shall have power to make emergency arrangements for carrying on the work of the College pending any orders by the Syndicate.

5. The Principal shall be under the orders and control of the College Committee in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

6. Not later than the 30th November each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate.

If the Principal's budget involves any increase in expenditure not previously sanctioned, and not previously recommended by the College Committee, the Committee shall be consulted and its opinion communicated to the Syndicate for consideration in connection with the University Budget.

7. Not less than six weeks before the opening of every session of the College the Principal shall submit, for the information of the College Committee a statement of the course of lectures, instruction, and house examinations proposed to be followed, during such session, in each class of the College. The Principal shall also report to the College Committee such alterations in respect of these matters as he may deem fit to make from time to time during the academical year.

8. The following fees shall be charged in the College from persons attending Preliminary, F.E.L. and LL.B. Classes:—

Rs. 40 upon admission or re-admission to the College;

Rs. 12 per mensem for the Preliminary and F.F.L. Classes and *Rs. 14 per mensem for the LL.B. Classes for the whole year of twelve months.

‡ Provided that when a candidate has qualified for any examination, and has been admitted thereto, but has failed to pass, and desires to continue in the College with a view to appearing again, he may be allowed to attend on payment of half the above monthly fees.

9. The College shall conform to all Rules and Regulations relating to Affiliated Colleges.

10. Any student who fails to pay his fees, or is absent during session without leave, for more than one month, shall be liable to be struck off the roll. But a student, who having passed one examination wishes to wait a year before beginning to attend the classes preparatory for the next examination, may keep his name on the roll on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for the year in which he is not attending classes.

11. Every candidate shall submit with his application for admittance to the College—

- (1) a certificate of good moral character, signed by the Principal of the last College attended by him, or signed by a gentleman known to the Principal of the College or to any Magistrate in the district in which the candidate resides, and countersigned by such Magistrate; and
- (2) a certificate that he has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in the Faculty of Arts or of Science or of Com-

* In the case of candidates who passed the First Examination in Law in the old syllabus and are admitted in the LL.B. Class, fees shall be charged at the old rate of Rs. 12 per mensem for the whole year of twelve months.

‡ A failed student may at any time be permitted to attend lectures as a casual student on payment of full monthly fees (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 24th April, 1931).

merce or of Agriculture of the University of the Panjab or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University.

11-A. There shall be a College test examination at the end of the first year, hereinafter called the Preliminary Examination and the Principal shall have power to detain such students as fail to attain the required standard of efficiency. *Rules for promotion of students from the preliminary class will be framed by Law College Committee. The following shall be the subjects of examination:—

- (i) Jurisprudence and Roman Law.
- (ii) Constitutional Law (English and Indian).
- (iii) Hindu Law, Mohammadan Law and Punjab Customary Law.
- (iv) Law of Contract and Specific Relief.

12. Admission to the course of lectures in Conveyancing and Pleadings shall be open to Bachelors of Laws of the University of the Panjab or other recognised Universities in India, to persons who have been admitted as Barristers in England or Ireland, and others who have attended the prescribed course of lectures for the Bachelor of Laws Examination of the Panjab University. The course of lectures shall extend over a period of six months and admission to this class shall be made from a date fixed by the Syndicate which shall not be less than one week before the commencement of lectures.

†Tuition fee shall be Rs. 5 per mensem.

[†] For the Rules framed by the Law College Committee, see paragraphs 2 and 5 of its *Proceedings*, dated the 12th May, 1936, and 27th April, 1937, respectively.

[†] The fee to be paid in two instalments of Rs. 15 each—one in October and the second in January (*vide* paragraph 7 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 21st April, 1933).

The Lecturer appointed to deliver the course of lectures shall submit to the Dean of the Law Faculty for approval two months before the commencement of the session a syllabus of lectures proposed to be delivered to the class. The course of lectures shall be so arranged as to enable a candidate to acquire a knowledge of Conveyancing and Pleadings both in English and in Urdu.

18. The *scale of fees for the LL.M. Class shall be fixed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the College Committee.

XVIII.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE HAILFY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

1. The University shall maintain a College with the object of promoting the study of Commerce.

2. The management of the College of Commerce (*hereinafter called the College*) shall be vested in the Syndicate, subject to the control exercised by the Senate in any matter requiring the sanction of this body. Provided that all matters relating to the College shall be considered in the first instance by the College Committee appointed in the manner provided in Regulation 3, and that the Syndicate may delegate to this Committee power to decide any matters not requiring the sanction of the Syndicate under the Regulations.

* The following is the scale of fees fixed by the Syndicate :—

(a) Tuition fee	...	Rs. 50 for the first term and Rs. 70 for the second term in each academical year.
(b) Admission fee	...	Rs. 60 (to be charged only from persons who are not graduates of the University of the Panjab).

3. The College Committee shall consist of the following:—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

The Director of Industries, Punjab.

One representative of Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society.

The Principal of the College.

Two representatives of the Syndicate.

One representative of the Commerce Faculty.

One member representing each of the following:—

(a) The Railway Department,

(b) The Banking interests,

(c) The Commercial Community,

(d) The Northern India Chamber of Commerce,
and

(e) The Accountants and Auditors.

One nominee of the Vice-Chancellor.

The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the College Committee.

The representatives of the interests mentioned in (a)–(e) above shall be selected in accordance with such *rules as may, for this purpose, be framed by the Syndicate from time to time.

The Vice-Chancellor shall be Chairman of the Committee, but in his absence, the members present at a meeting shall elect a chairman to preside at such meeting. The representatives shall be appointed in the month of November every two years in such manner as the Syndicate may from time to time determine and the year of office shall commence from

* The Syndicate, on the advice of the Hailey College of Commerce Committee, has decided that the Agent, North Western Railway, or his nominee, would represent (a), that (d) would nominate its representative, and that the Syndicate would nominate the representatives of (b), (c) and (e)—(*vide* paragraph 15 of its *Proceedings*, dated the 20th January, 1928).

the 1st of January following. The Syndicate shall take such steps as it considers necessary to constitute the first Committee the term of whose office shall expire on 31st December, 1929.

4. Should a vacancy occur in the Committee during the year, it shall be filled by the appointment of a new member by the body whose representative has ceased to act on the Committee, and the new member shall continue to act until the formation of the next Committee.

Four members shall form a quorum.

5. Subject to the limits of expenditure sanctioned by the Senate, the Syndicate shall determine the number, nature and salaries of the staff and establishment of the College. All members of the staff and establishment, except part-time Lecturers and Readers, shall be appointed under the regulations relating to the appointment, removal and control of leave to, and the making of provision for the retirement of, officers and servants of the University.

Part-time Lecturers and Readers may be appointed by the Syndicate; they shall not be entitled to leave, or to subscribe to the Provident Fund; but, subject to the general control of the Syndicate, may be granted temporary leave of absence up to four days by the Principal and for any period exceeding four days by the Vice-Chancellor.

The College Committee shall exercise all the powers of a Board of Studies in the Faculty of Commerce and shall have power to reappropriate funds from one Budget head to another within the budgetted allotment and to make emergency arrangements for carrying on the work of the College pending orders by the Syndicate.

6. The Principal shall be under the orders and control of the College Committee in all matters connected with the definition and discharge of his duties, and, except as otherwise provided, he shall, subject to

such orders and control, have power over the internal discipline and arrangements of the institution.

7. There shall be a College test at the end of each of the first and second academic years and the Principal shall have power to detain such students as fail to attain the required standard of efficiency.

8. Not later than the 30th November each year the Principal shall frame a budget for the year commencing 1st April next and ending 31st March thereafter, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate, and forward the same, through the Committee, to the Board of Accounts to be incorporated in the University Budget submitted to the Syndicate.

9. The scale of fees shall be fixed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Committee.

10. The College shall conform to all Rules and Regulations relating to Affiliated Colleges.

XIX.—*REGULATIONS RELATING TO RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

1. The endowments previously applied to the appointment of University Readers and Translators, shall be applied to the appointment of Research Students. These appointments shall be called:—

- (1) The Alexandra Studentship.
- (2) The McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Studentship.
- (3) McLeod-Punjab Arabic Studentship.
- (4) The Mayo-Patiala Studentship.
- (5) The McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Studentship.
- (6) The Alfred-Patiala Studentship.
- (7) R. B. Kanhiya Lal Mathematics Studentship.
- (8) R. B. Kanhiya Lal Physics Studentship.

* A person, if otherwise qualified, may hold two University Studentships while abroad (*vide* paragraph 6 of the *Academic Council Proceedings*, dated 28th March, 1928).

2. The appointment of Research Students shall rest with the Academic Council.

3. When an appointment is to be made, the Registrar shall issue a special notice to each member of the Academic Council, stating the name and nature of, and special conditions (if any) attached to, the vacant endowment. This notice shall be issued at least one week before the meeting of the Academic Council at which the appointment is to be made.

*4. The emolument of the Alexandra Studentship shall be Rupees Seventy-five per mensem, that of each of the other Studentships an amount corresponding to the net income of each endowment during the tenure of the appointment.

5. The tenure of each Studentship shall in the first instance be for two years, but may be renewed by the Academic Council for a period not exceeding two years, so that the entire period shall not exceed in any case four years.

6. Each Research Student shall work under the direction of a Principal or Professor, nominated for the purpose by the Academic Council, who shall report annually to the Academic Council on the Student's progress.

7. The Academic Council shall have power to suspend at any time the payment of a Student's emolument, and if after enquiry it appears that the conditions of the appointment are not being satisfactorily fulfilled, to terminate the appointment.

* The value of such studentships in the Special Endowed Trust Fund, where the interest accrued is less than Rs. 75 p.m., shall be Rs. 75 p.m., and not Rs. 100 p.m. (*vide* paragraph 17 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 16th March, 1934).

† The Academic Council has decided that the studentship be advertised at the end of the first period of appointment—the previous incumbent being permitted to apply for a second period but the award to be made to the best applicant (paragraph 1, *Academic Council Proceedings*, dated the 19th March, 1937).

8. Besides the regular annual vacations, *leave for urgent reasons may be granted to Research Students for any terms not exceeding two months in two years. The power of granting this leave shall be vested in the Principal or Professor under whose direction the Student is working up to ten days at one time, and for longer periods in the Syndicate.

9. In the event of any Research Student desiring to resign his appointment, he shall be required to give three months' notice to the Registrar of such intention before abandoning his work; if he fails to give such notice, he shall forfeit the emolument of three months.

10. Each Research Student shall be required to pursue an advanced course of study or special line of research to be approved by the Academic Council at the time of appointment.

The Academic Council may invite applications for specific lines of research. All applicants, whether themselves proposing a subject for investigation, or proposing to adopt a subject suggested by the Academic Council, shall give a clear statement of the method they propose to employ.

11. A Research Student shall not ordinarily be required to lecture to a class, but if he is attached to the Oriental College, or to a teaching department of the University, he may be called upon to do so temporarily, in cases of emergency.

Every Research Student shall be required to deliver in one term of the second and each subsequent year of his tenure of the Studentship a short course of lectures on the subject of his work. These lectures shall be open to all members of the University. The Alexandra and Alfred-Patiala Students shall also give a popular course of lectures in vernacular on the subject of their work, if this is considered to lend itself to such treatment.

* Leave for urgent reasons granted under this Regulation shall be without pay (*vide* paragraph 24, *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 20th February, 1936).

12. A Research Student shall not join any College except for the purpose of attending lectures bearing on the subject of his work, or for delivering lectures* in the same, or, in an allied subject, as a part-time lecturer in an affiliated College, nor shall he prepare for an examination in any other subjects.

If a Research Student accepts any other appointment for any date previous to the expiry of his tenure of his Studentship, he shall thereby forfeit the Studentship, and shall not receive any further emolument beyond what he has been actually paid.

13. The results of each Research Student's work, if considered of sufficient merit, and if not published elsewhere, shall be published by the University.

The Alexandra Studentship.

14. This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in History, and who possesses the linguistic equipment necessary for the work undertaken.

The study or research work may relate to any aspect or portion of Oriental History, provided that two consecutive appointments shall not be devoted to work not connected with the History of India.

The McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Studentship.

15. This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in Sanskrit.

The study or line of research undertaken may relate to any aspect or portion of Sanskrit, Pali, or Prakrit literature, to the history and comparative study of these languages, or to the epigraphy of the same.

* Teaching work not to exceed ten periods a week (*Synd.*, dated the 21st April, 1922, para. 17).

† The words "distinguished himself in History" do not mean that the candidate must necessarily be an M.A. in the subject. (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 16th October, 1936, paragraph 25)

In special cases where the nature of the work renders it desirable the Student may work away from Lahore as, e.g., in a place where there is a large collection of manuscripts or in the camp or office of an officer of the Archæological Department, provided that without the special sanction of the Syndicate he shall not be so absent for more than six months in one year, that he shall report on his work every month, and that, if possible, he shall be under the supervision of some person approved for this purpose.

The McLeod-Punjab Arabic Studentship.

16. This shall be open to a graduate who has distinguished himself in Arabic.

The study or research work may relate to any aspect or portion of Arabic literature, to the history of the Arabic language, the comparative study of Semitic languages, to the influence of Arabic literature on any other literature, or to Arabic epigraphy. In special cases the Student may work away from Lahore under conditions similar to those laid down for the McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Studentship.

The Mayo-Patiala Studentship.

17. This shall be open to a graduate in English and Sanskrit or Arabic.

The research work may relate to the general study of Indian Aryan Vernaculars, to the special study of a particular dialect, or group of dialects spoken in the territories of the University, to the critical study of the older forms of Hindi, Panjabi, and the like, or of more modern literature in a vernacular current in the territories of the University.

The McLeod-Kapurthala Natural Science Studentship.

18. This shall be open to a distinguished graduate who has taken the degree of M.Sc. of the Panjab University in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Comparative

Anatomy, Botany, Geology or Physiology. The Studentship shall not be awarded unless a suitable candidate offers himself. In the absence of a suitable candidate a fresh election shall take place in the succeeding year.

The Studentship shall, in the first instance, be tenable for three years, but the out-going incumbent may, in special cases, be re-appointed for a period not exceeding two years.

The Student shall be required to carry out original research under proper supervision in a subject approved by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose.

The Student shall be required to submit to the Special Committee at the end of each academic year a report of the research work he has been conducting, sent through the Professor under whom he is working, who shall be asked to give his opinion on the merits of the work done by the Student.

If, in the opinion of the Special Committee, the work done by the Student is not satisfactory, the Studentship shall be declared vacant.

The Alfred-Patiala Studentship.

19. This shall be open to a graduate who has distinguished himself in any subject, and satisfies the Academic Council that he is sufficiently qualified for the work undertaken.

The study or research work may relate to any aspect or portion of the following, provided that two consecutive appointments shall not be devoted to work not connected with the Punjab, and that ordinarily two consecutive appointments shall not be devoted to closely related subjects:—

- (1) Zoology of India.
- (2) Botany of India.
- (3) Geology of India.

- (4) Anthropology of India, including Anthropometry, study of Custom and Folk-lore.
- (5) Archæology of India, including Architecture and Numismatics.
- (6) History of any Oriental Art, Craft or Science.
- (7) Practical applications of Chemistry.
- (8) Any Oriental Language or Literature not admissible for other Studentships.

R. B. Kanhiya Lal Mathematics Studentship.

20. This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in Mathematics. The study or line of research undertaken may relate to any branch of Mathematics.

R. B. Kanhiya Lal Physics Studentship.

21. This shall be open to a graduate of the Panjab University who has distinguished himself in Physics. The study or line of research undertaken may relate to any branch of Physics.

· XX.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO
ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

1. In these regulations "ordinary" academical costume includes a black cap and gown without hood or sash, and "full" academical costume includes in addition a hood or sash and for doctors a scarlet instead of a black gown.

2. Full academical costume shall be worn by all Fellows and all Graduates of the University, and may be worn by all Graduates of other Universities, at Convocation and on such other ceremonial occasions as the Syndicate or Vice-Chancellor may appoint

3. Ordinary academical costume shall be worn by all Fellows at meetings of the Senate.

4. If a Fellow is a graduate of any University he may wear either the costume of his degree, or the costume to which he is entitled as a Fellow.

5. Fellows and Graduates of the University are entitled to wear academical costume as follows:—

CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—The same with silver lace and tufts.

Cap.—The same with silver tassel.

REGISTRAR.

Gown.—The same with black silk lace and tufts.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with black silk tassel.

FELLOWS.

Gown.—A black gown with full sleeves (similar to the Oxford M.A.).

Sash.—Of the same with gold fringed ends.

Cap.—As for Registrar or white pagri.

GRADUATES.

Doctor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—(Full) A scarlet silk gown. (Ordinary)
As for Fellows.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with pearl grey.

Cap.—As for Registrar.

Master of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—The same as for Fellows with plain sleeves.

Sash.—Of the same colour and texture as the gown, but bordered with claret-coloured silk an inch wide and fringed with the same.

Cap.—Black stuff academic cap or white pagri.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—A black stuff gown (pattern similar to Oxford B.A.).

Sash.—Similar to M.O.L. with drab silk border.

Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Doctor of Literature.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Crimson lined with white.

Master of Arts.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black lined with claret-coloured silk.

Bachelor of Teaching.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with peacock blue.

Bachelor of Arts.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Oxford shape: Black lined with light-blue silk but without fur.

Doctor of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with dark blue.

Bachelor of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Dark blue lined with white.

Doctor of Medicine.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with dark mauve.

Master of Surgery.

Gown and Cap.—As for M.O.L.

Hood.—Light mauve lined with white.

Bachelor of Medicine.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.

Hood.—Black lined with plum-coloured cloth.

Doctor of Science.

Gown and Cap.—As for D.O.L.

Hood.—Scarlet lined with gold-coloured silk.

Master of Science.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Orange lined with white.

Bachelor of Science.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Black lined with white.

Bachelor of Science (Agriculture).

Gown, Cap and Hood.—As for B.Sc.

Master of Science (Agriculture).

Gown, Cap and Hood.—As for M.Sc.

Bachelor of Science (Engineering).

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Navy blue lined with gold coloured silk.

Bachelor of Commerce.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Black Alpacca lined with white silk and
 with deep orange-coloured border.

Master of Laws.

Gown and Cap.—As for M.O.L.
Hood.—Claret lined with white.

Doctor of Philosophy.

Gown and Cap.—Similar to the Cambridge Ph.D.
Hood.—Scarlet lined with silver grey.

Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Gown and Cap.—As for B.O.L.
Hood.—White lined with plum coloured cloth.

6. The holders of Oriental Literary Titles shall be entitled to wear the following costume on ceremonial occasions:—

Maulvi Fazil, Shastri and Munshi Fazil

Gown as for B.A. White pagri.

7. Candidates for admission to any degree except that of Doctor in any Faculty shall wear at Convocation the costume of the degree to which they seek admission.

A candidate for the degree of Doctor in any Faculty shall assume the costume of such degree immediately after his admission to such degree.

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE
REGISTERED GRADUATES
UNDER SECTION 6, SUB-
SECTION (2), SUB-CLAUSE
(a) OF THE INDIAN
UNIVERSITIES
ACT OF
1904.

	Faculty.					
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.
Lala Mehr Chand, M.A., M.Sc., Principal, D.A.-V. College, Lahore .. ..	..	A	..	..	S	..
Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore .. ..	..	A	L	..	..	..
Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Punjab, Lahore .. ..	..	A	L	..	..	..
Lala Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B., Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	..
Rai Bahadur Mr. Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, 49, Mozang Road, Lahore	O	..	L	..	..	..
Lala Sain Das, M.A., B.Sc., Temple Road, Lahore .. ..	..	A	..	..	S	..
Bakhshi Ram Rattan, B.A., B.T., Retired Principal, D.A.-V. College, Lahore .. ..	..	A	..	..	S	..
C. L. Anand, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Lahore .. ..	..	A	L	..	..	..
Rai Bahadur Lala Mukand Lal Puri, M.A., M.L.A., Bar.-at- Law, Lahore	O	A	..	..	..	..

		Date of appointment	
C	E		
			Pandit Narsin (Hons.), B.T., Sanatana I School, Lahor
			FELLOWS ELE FACULTIES UN 6, SUB-SECTI CLAUSE (I INDIAN SITIES . 190
..	..	March 10, 14	
C	..	April 3, 193	<i>By the Orien</i> Sh. Siraj-ud-D M.O.L., Distri Schools, Delh
..	E	March 8, 14	<i>By the Art</i> Ditto. Sardar Teja Si fessor, Kha Amritsar
.	..	Ditto.	<i>By the Lan</i> Ditto. L. Mehr Chand LL.B., Adv Court, Punja
..	..	March 11, 1	<i>By the Medi</i> Lt.-Col. P. .
..	..	Ditto.	O.B.E., D.S L.R.C.P., I.M K.E. Medi Lahore
...	...	April 1, 193	

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
gh Lal, B.A. Head Master, Dharma High re ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	April 1, 1937.
CTED BY THE IDER SECTION ON (2), SUB- 5) OF THE UNIVER- ACT OF 04.									
utal Faculty. in Azar, M.A., ct Inspector of i ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	April 15, 1936
s Faculty. gh, M.A., Pro- alsa College,	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 21, 1933.
w Faculty. Mahajan, B.A., ocate, High b, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	C	..	June 24, 1937.
ical Faculty. B. Bharucha, .O., F.R.C.S., .S., Principal, ical College, .. ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	..	April 10, 1935.

	Faculty.							
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E
<i>By the Science Faculty.</i>								
Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A., University Reader in Zoology, Lahore ..	O	..	..	..	S	Ag.	..	..
FELLOWS NOMINATED BY THE CHANCELLOR UNDER SECTION 6, SUB-SECTION (2), SUB- CLAUSE (c) OF THE IN- DIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904.								
Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya, F.A.A. (London), Auditor and Notary Public, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	..	..	C	..
S. Charan Singh, M.Sc., Professor, Khalsa College, Amritsar ..	O	..	..	..	S	Ag.	..	..
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	C	..
D. P. Johnston, Esq., A.R.C., Sc.I., N.D.A., Director of Agriculture, N.W.F.P., Peshawar ..	..	..	..	..	S	Ag.	..	..
Khan Bahadur Sh. Nur Elahi, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Central Training College, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..

Date of appointment	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
March 24, 1933	Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M.A., Principal, G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala ..	O	A	.	.	.	.	.	March 28, 1933
	K.B. Dr. Khwaja Abdur Rah- man, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Retired Director of Public Health, Punjab, 1, Danepur Road, Lahore	.	.	.	M	S	.	.	April 4, 1933.
	Miss Lillian Ethel Thomas, B.Sc., Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore ..	.	A	.	.	S	.	.	April 25, 1933.
	Dr. H. B. Dunnicliff, M.A., SC.D., F.I.C., I.E.S., Prin- cipal, Government College, Lahore ..	.	A	.	.	S	Ag.	E	May 6, 1933.
Sept. 30, 1933	Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.E., I.E.S., Professor of Zoology, Government Col- lege, Lahore ..	.	A	.	.	S	Ag.	.	June 1, 1933.
Oct. 12, 1932	The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, KT., C.I.E., D.O.L., Minister for Revenue, Punjab, Lahore ..	O	A	.	.	.	Ag.	.	June 20, 1933.
Jany. 7, 1933	Shaikh Asghar Ali, B.A., Bar-at-Law, C.B.E., I.C.S. (Retired), Ferozepur Road, Lahore ..	O	A	.	.	.	.	.	July 4, 1933.
Jany. 13, 1933	Khan Bahadur Sayed Maqbool Shah, I.E.S. (Retd.), 11, Warris Road, Lahore ..	O	A	.	.	.	.	.	Jan'y. 5, 1934.
Feb. 23, 1933	Lahore ..	O	A	.	.	.	.	.

	Faculty.							Date of appointment
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Buta Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sheikhpura ..	O	..	L	..	..	..	..	July 19, 1935.
M. Mohammad Shafi, M.A., Head Master, Islamia High School, Sheranwala Gate, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 10, 1935.
Colonel C. H. Reinhold, M.C., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	Oct. 21, 1935.
S. Jodh Singh, M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	E	Nov. 6, 1935.
Miss I. T. McNair, M.A., Principal, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 18, 1935.
Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Dick, C.B.E., O.B.E., V.H.S., M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S., L.B.C.P., I.M.S., Professor, King Edward Medical College, Lahore ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	Dec. 5, 1935.
Dr. Ruth Young, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., W.M.S., Officiating Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi ..	..	..	..	M	..	..	..	Jany. 15, 1936
The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Finance Minister, Punjab, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	C	Feb. 12, 1936.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar Dalip Singh, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Punjab, Lahore ..	..	A	L	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

	Faculty.								Date of appointment.
	O	A	L	M	S	Ag.	C	E	
Dr. Umar Hayat Malik, M.A., LL.B., M.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics, Islamia College, Peshawar ..	..	A	..	..	S	Ag.	..	..	March 7, 1936
P. Samuels Lall, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., Professor, Forman Christian College, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	..	..	May 5, 1936.
G. D. Sondhi, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Professor, Government College, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Lt. Col. D. H. Rai, M.A., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. ..	..	..	..	M	S	..	..	..	July 16, 1936.
Krishan Datta, Esq., B.A. Hons. (Pb. & Cantab.), B.COM. (London), Bar-at-Law, Offg. Principal, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	S	..	C	..	July 24, 1936.
The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Shahab-ud-Din, K.T., K.B., B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Lahore ..	O	..	L	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 4, 1936.
C. H. Barry, Esq., M.A., Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore ..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 16, 1936.
Professor M. A. Ghani, M.A., Vice-Principal, Islamia College, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., Forman Christian College, Lahore ..	O	A	..	..	..	..	C	..	Nov. 3, 1936.

SYNDICATE.

M. L. Darling, C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S., *Vice-Chancellor.*

W. H. F. Armstrong, M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar.-at-Law. Mohammad Shafi, M.A. Jodh Singh, M.A. Nur Elahi, Khan Bahadur, M.A., I.E.S.	} <i>Faculty of Oriental Learning.</i>
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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M.A., LL.B. Rev. F. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., PH.D. Shuja-ud-Din, M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law. G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.E.S.	} <i>Faculty of Arts.</i>
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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

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2. Sri Ram, M.A., Professor, D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
3. Kharaiti Lal Puri, B.A., B.T., Head Master, D.A.-V. High School, Lahore.
4. Abdul Qadir, M.A., Professor, Islamia College, Lahore.
5. Shiv Dyal, M.A., 12, Rattigan Road, Lahore.
6. F. M. Velte, M.A., PH.D., F.C. College, Lahore.
7. Rev. R. L. Wilson, M.A., F.C. College, Lahore.

* Such University Professors, Readers and Heads of University Teaching Departments as are neither assigned to the Faculty nor elected as Added Members, are permanently co-opted to the Faculties of their subjects but they are not entitled to vote (*vide* paragraphs 14 and 10 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th June, 1931, and 9th November, 1934, respectively). Under this resolution, the following are co-opted as members of the Faculties noted against each:—

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C. V. H. Rao, M.A.	Do.
Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.PHIL., "Officier d'Academie" (France).			Faculty of Oriental Learning.
L. C. Jain, M.A., PH.D., D.SC. Econ. (Lond.).			Faculty of Arts.
N. A. Yajnik, M.A., D.SC., A.I.C.	...		Faculty of Science.
J. N. Ray, M.SC., PH.D., D.SC., F.I.C.			Do.

8. Ram Kumar Luthra, M.A., Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
9. Harish Chandra Kathpalia, M.A., Lecturer, Government College, Lahore.
10. Narain Singh, M.A., LL.B., Vice-Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
11. Kundan Lal Khanna, M.A., Principal, V.B. College, D.I. Khan.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1939.)

12. E. T. Dean, M.Sc., Professor of Geography, F.C. College, Lahore.
13. H. M. Das Gupta, M.A., Senior Professor of English, S.D. College, Lahore.
14. Sita Ram Kholi, M.A., Principal, Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.
15. Dewan Chand Sharina, M.A., D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
16. Ahmad Husain, M.A., Lecturer, Government College, Lahore.
17. Hukam Chand, M.A., Professor, S.D. College, Lahore.
18. M. Nazir, B.A. Hons. (London), F.R.G.S., Lecturer in Geography, Government College, Lahore.
19. S. A. Hainid, M.A. (Cantab.), Government College, Lahore.
20. S. M. Sharif, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Multan Division, Multan.
21. Saadat Ali Khan, M.A., P.E.S., Professor, Government College, Ludhiana.
22. K. C. Khanna, M.A., PH.D. (London), Lecturer, Government College, Lahore.
23. E. C. Dickinson, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor, Government College, Lahore.

24. Baij Nath, B.A., Assistant Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura, Lahore.
25. Mohd. Shafi, B.A., Professor of History, Islamia College, Peshawar.

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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

1. Gokal Chand Shastri, B.A., Teacher, D.A.-V. High School, Lahore.
2. Kailash Nath, M.A., 24, Mela Ram Road, Lahore.
3. Gulbahar Singh, M.A., LL.B., Professor, Government College, Lahore.
4. Kashmira Singh, M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Lyallpur.
5. Abdul Latif Tapish, M.A., M.O.L., H.P., Lecturer, Emerson College, Multan.
6. Raghuvira, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT., Head of the Department of Sanskrit, S.D. College, Lahore.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1939.)

7. Mohd. Sibtain, H.A., H.P., Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Government College, Ludhiana.
8. Zahir-ud-Din, M.A., Professor, Islamia College, Lahore.
9. Choeth Ram, M.A., Professor, S.D. College, Lahore.
10. Harbans Singh, Gyani, M.A., Professor, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
11. Fazl-i-Haqq, Khan Sahib, M.A., Professor, Government College, Lahore.
12. Saran Das Bhanot, M.A., Professor, F.C. College, Lahore.

13. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, M.A., M.O.L., Lecturer, Government College, Lyallpur.
14. Madhava Bhandari, Mahamahopadhyaya, Oriental College, Lahore.

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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

1. J. B. Seth, M.A., I.E.S., Professor, Government College, Lahore.
2. Ram Krishna, M.Sc., Professor, S.D. College, Lahore.
3. Mehr Chand Sethi, M.Sc., Professor, F.C. College, Lahore.
4. Raghunath Sahai, M.Sc., D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
5. Hamid Khan Gore, M.Sc., PH.D., P.E.S., Head Master, Government High School, Ferozepur.
6. Minhaj-ud-Din, M.Sc., Islamia College, Peshawar.
7. Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc., Islamia College, Lahore.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1939.)

8. G. L. Datta, M.A., PH.D., Professor of Physics, D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
9. S. L. Ghose, M.Sc., PH.D. (Cantab.), F.L.S., Government College, Lahore.
10. Abdul Karim, M.Sc., Islamia College, Lahore.
11. H. Chaudhuri, D.Sc. (London), Head of the Department of University Teaching in Botany, Lahore.

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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

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2. H. S. Anand, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., K.E. Medical College, Lahore.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1939.)

3. Jiwan Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.D., Professor of Pathology, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
4. V. R. Mirajkar, O.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Operative Surgery, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.

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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

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2. Jai Chand Luthra, Rai Sahib, M.Sc., D.I.C., Associate Professor of Botany, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
3. Mushtaq Ahmad, B.Sc. Agri. (Edin.), Professor of Agriculture, Islamia College, Peshawar.

(Term expires on 14th April, 1939.)

4. Inder Singh, B.Sc. (Agr.), Professor of Agriculture, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
5. Labh Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc., Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
6. S. M. Ilahi, C.E., M.I.W.E., M.R.S.I., II Agricultural Engineer to Government, Punjab, Lyallpur.

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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

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4. W. Berry, Professor, MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura.

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(Term expires on 14th April, 1938.)

1. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., LL.B., Professor, Law College, Lahore.

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Government Intermediate College, Rohtak.

Harkrishan Singh, M.A., Principal,
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2. *Vacant.*

No Deputy Representative has been elected by the Intermediate Colleges not maintained by the Government.

- The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A.,
Bar.-at-Law. } *Four nominees of the*
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Nur Elahi, Khan Bahadur, M.A., I.E.S. } *under (d) of*
G. Matthai, M.A., SC.D. (Cantab.), } *Regulation 1.*
F.R.S.E., I.E.S.
C. C. Burt (Miss), B.Sc. (Edin.), Lady } *Under (e) of*
Hardinge Medical College, New } *Regulation 1.*
Delhi.
The Principal, Punjab Agricultural } *Under (f) of*
College, Lyallpur, or his nominee } *Regulation 1.*
Jai Chand Luthra, Rai Sahib, M.Sc., }
D.I.C., I.A.S.
Ishwar Das, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Registrar
(Secretary).

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Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalip Singh, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.
Rev. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., PH.D.
C. L. Anand, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.
Ishwar Das, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Registrar
(Secretary).

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W. H. F. Armstrong, M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public
Instruction, Punjab.
Ram Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.B.E., Director of Indus-
tries, Punjab.

- J. W. Thomas, B.COM., B.SC., *Principal of the College.*
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, } Representa-
 M.A., LL.B. } tives of the
 Rev. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., PH.D. } Syndicate.
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1909. May, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Frederick Alex-
ander Robertson, Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S.
1910. Feb., Rev. Dr. Sir James Ewing, C.I.E., M.A.,
D.D., LL.D.
1917. Feb., The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, M.A.,
I.C.S., C.S.I.
1918. April, Lt.-Col. J. Stephenson, D.Sc., M.B.,
F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
1918. Dec., The Hon'ble Sir John Maynard, M.A.,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1923. April, The Right Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A.,
D.D. (*Cantab.*).
1923. Oct., The Hon'ble Dr. Sir John Maynard, M.A.,
D.LITT., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1926. July, The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Fitz Hervey de
Montmorency, M.A., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E., I.C.S.
1928. Aug., The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Kennaway,
I.C.S.
1928. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., F.A.S.B.
1931. March, M. L. Darling, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.
1931. Oct., Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.LITT.,
F.A.S.B.
1936. Jany., The Right Reverend George Dunsford
Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A.
1937. Jany., M. L. DARLING, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.
-

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION.

1921. Jan., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1924. June, Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law
 (Acting).
 1925. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., C.I.E., M.A.,
 F.A.S.B.
 1931. March, Rai Bahadur Professor Shiv Ram
 Kashyap, B.A., M.Sc., I.E.S. (Acting).
 1931. Oct., Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt.,
 F.A.S.B.
 1936. Jan., Dr. G. MATTHAI, M.A., Sc.D. (Canada),
 F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., I.E.S.

REGISTRARS.

1882. Oct., Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., M.A.,
 PH.D., D.O.L.
 1883. Dec., Edwin Woodall Parker, Esq. (Acting).
 1884. Dec., Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., M.A.,
 PH.D., D.O.L.
 1885. Nov., Charles Rebsch Stülpnagel, Esq., PH.D.,
 (pro tem.).
 1885. Nov., Frederic de Hochepied Larpent, Esq.
 1887. June, W. Bell, Esq., M.A. (Acting).
 1887. Aug., G. Thibaut, Esq., PH.D.
 1887. Nov., W. Bell, Esq., M.A. (Offg.).
 1888. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1890. July, Babu C. N. Mittra (Offg.).
 1890. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1893. July, Babu C. N. Mittra (Offg.).
 1893. Oct., W. Bell, Esq., M.A. (Offg.).
 1894. Jan., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1895. June, Babu C. N. Mittra (Offg.).
 1895. Aug., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1897. April, Percy G. Dallinger, Esq., B.A. (Offg.).
 1897. Aug., Babu C. N. Mittra (Offg.).
 1897. Oct., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.

UNIVERSITY.

1898. Jan., Percy G. Dallinger, Esq., B.A. (*Offg.*).
 1898. Feb., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1898. June, Babu C. N. Mittra, R.B. (*Offg.*).
 1898. Aug., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1899. Jan., Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A. (*Offg.*).
 1899. Feb., M. A. Stein, Esq., PH.D.
 1899. May, Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A. (*Offg.*).
 1899. Nov., A. W. Stratton, Esq., PH.D.
 1902. Aug., Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A. (*Offg.*).
 1902. Nov., W. T. Wright, Esq. (*Acting*).
 1903. April, A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1908. April, G. S. Brett, Esq., B.A. (*Offg.*).
 1908. July, P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A. (*Offg.*).
 1908. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1911. Dec., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.S. (*Offg.*).
 1912. Sept., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1913. Jan., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.S. (*Offg.*).
 1913. Feb., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1916. May, P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B. (*Offg.*).
 1916. July, A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1920. Jan., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B. (*Offg.*).
 1920. Oct., A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A.
 1921. Jan., P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B.
 1930. June, Ishwar Das, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (*Offg.*).
 1930. July, P. N. Dutt, Esq., B.A., R.B.
 1933. Jan., RAI BAHADUR LALA ISHWAR DAS, M.A.,
 LL.B.

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

1909. Dec., Shadi Lal, Esq., M.A. (*Panjab*), B.A.,
 B.C.L. (*Oxon*), Rai Bahadur, Bar.-at-
 Law, Lahore, 15th December, 1909.

1912. Dec., The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, M.A. (Panjab), B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Rai Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore, re-elected 16th December, 1912.
1913. Aug., The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, M.A. (Panjab), B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Rai Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore, re-elected 16th August, 1913.
1914. April, Sir P. C. Chatterjee, R.B., M.A., LL.D., LL.D., C.I.E., KT., Lahore, 8th April, 1914.
1916. April, FAZL-I-HUSAIN, Esq., M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW, Lahore, 1st May, 1916.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY ON THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1921. Jany., Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
1924. Jany., Lala Ruchi Ram Sahni, M.A.
1927. Jany., The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Minister for Education, Punjab, Lahore.
1930. Septr., MANOHAR LAL, Esq., M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW, Lahore.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY ON THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1937. April, THE HON'BLE MR. MANOHAR LAL, M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW, Finance Minister, Punjab, Lahore.
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VII.

ANNUAL REPORT.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1936.

General.

A special meeting of the Senate was held on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1936, to pass the following Resolution:—

"The Senate of the University of the Panjab learn with the deepest sorrow of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, of blessed and glorious memory, and desire to express their most heartfelt and respectful sympathy with Her Majesty the Queen Empress and the Royal Family in their great and irreparable loss. Their grief is shared by all His late Majesty's loyal subjects."

"The Senate also desire to offer to their new Sovereign, His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII, the assurance of their most profound loyalty and homage."

During the period under report, the office of the Vice-Chancellor was held up to 7th January, 1936, by the late Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B., and with effect from 9th January, 1936, by the Right Reverend George Dunsford Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., Bishop of Lahore.

The University sustained a heavy loss in the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner. A special meeting of the

Syndicate was held on the 10th of January, 1936, to pass the following Resolution:—

“The Syndicate, on behalf of the University of the Panjab, resolves to place on record its sense of profound sorrow on the irreparable loss sustained by the University by the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B., who served the University with marked zeal and conspicuous success during the last thirty-three years, and to convey its heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. A. C. Woolner in the sad hour of her bereavement.”

Consequent on the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E., I.F.S., University Professor of Zoology, was appointed Dean of University Instruction for the year 1936. It was decided that the office of the Dean of University Instruction be honorary, and that appointment to this post be made every year. M. Mohammad Shafi, M.A., was appointed Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore. It was decided that he be paid actual house allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 200 per mensem, and a personal allowance of Rs. 100 p.m., as Principal. Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.Phil., was appointed Vice-Principal of the Oriental College in place of Professor Mohamud Shafi, without any further emoluments. To perpetuate the memory of Dr. A. C. Woolner, it was decided that the Union Club Society building be named “Woolner Hall,” and that a suitable bust of Dr. Woolner be placed at an appropriate place in the “Woolner Hall”—the University contributing Rs. 1,000 and the excess of the cost (*viz.*, Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000) to be paid by Mrs. Woolner under whose care the bronze bust is to be made in England. Owing to technical difficulties of the Regulations, the Syndicate regretted that it could not sanction a bonus to Mrs. Woolner on account of her husband's services. The moral obligation of the University in the matter was, however, recognised, and ultimately a compromise was effected and it was

decided that Mrs. A. C. Woolner, during her lifetime, be paid annually Rs. 1,312, *viz.*, the amount of interest calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. on Rs. 26,250 which would have been paid as bonus but for the technical difficulty already referred to. The Syndicate gratefully accepted the gift of Mrs. A. C. Woolner of al. the books of the late Dr. Woolner to the Panjab University Library.

The total number of candidates appearing in the various examinations of the University in 1936 was 37,737, as against 37,663 in 1935, an increase of 64 only. In the Matriculation Examination there was an increase of 205 candidates, but this is mainly due to the increase in the number of female candidates. As a matter of fact the male candidates in the examination were 62 less than last year. The number of female candidates in all the University examinations in 1936 was 4,338, showing an increase of 525 over last year. With the object of reducing the period of examination and lessening the pressure of heavy strain on the candidates, two papers a day were given in certain examinations. The time-tables, however, were framed in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum the number of candidates who actually answered two papers on one or two days.

During the period under review, Regulations were framed to institute a diploma in Laryngology and Otology, the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, and the diploma in Commerce, and to make the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee a statutory body and to define its composition. Regulations were amended to extend the benefit of the Regulation, under which permission is given to appear in Supplementary Examination in cases of illness, etc., to female private candidates as well. Government sanction was received for the Regulations extending the course of the LL.B. Examination from two to three years, the High Court of Judicature having agreed to abrogate the rule of six months' apprentice-

ship, and admissions to the Preliminary Examination in Law Class were made in September last under the new scheme. It has been decided that no female candidate shall be permitted to appear for the M. & S.L.C. Examinations unless she has attained the age of fourteen years on the first day of the examination. This decision will take effect for the first time with the examination to be held in 1939. It has been decided that whenever an unrecognised school is permitted to send its students for the Matriculation Examination as private candidates to avoid hardship to them, the Head Master of the institution is permitted to sign the admission forms of its students and no countersignature of any authority is necessary, and that no application from an unrecognised school shall be disposed of by the Syndicate without consideration of the opinion of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, or of the Director of Public Instruction. A candidate who appears and passes in the B.A. Examination in English only after taking honours in an Indian vernacular, and passes the honours examination in a classical language afterwards, has been made eligible for admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A candidate who has passed the B.A. Examination in English only after having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in an Indian Vernacular and subsequently passes the B.A. Examination in two elective subjects, has also been made eligible for admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The University once again reconsidered the question of extending the Degree course from two to three years provided the length of the entire educational course was not increased. A Resolution of the Third Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities on the subject was considered at first by the Academic Council which, without examining the financial implications and other practical considerations, expressed, from the academic point of view, the opinion that the rearrangement of the present High School and College course was desir-

able so that three years be allotted to a Higher Secondary course with a wider choice of studies and a Degree course of three years: there being only two formal examinations at the end of each three years' period, on the understanding that the School course was to consist of eight years. When the recommendations of the Academic Council came up before the Syndicate it appointed a Committee to consider the Resolution and report on it. The Syndicate, after considering the report of the Committee, decided that until the reorganisation of schools had been effected and vocational schools had been started and suitable industries had been developed it was not possible to make any further progress with the question under reference. When this recommendation of the Syndicate came up before the Senate for consideration on the 30th November, 1935, the Senate, after some discussion, requested the Vice-Chancellor to nominate a Committee after discussing the matter with the Syndicate, the Government and any other person or body he wished, in order to suggest the necessary educational reorganisation both at the school and the University stage. This Committee in April, 1936, came to the conclusion that while the present system of education is defective and needs reform no reform in the University education is likely to be effective unless the foundations of School education up to the middle stage are well laid and Government is prepared to undertake reform in that behalf. The Syndicate noted the opinion of this Committee, and decided to report it to the Senate. The Senate, on the 22nd May, 1936, accepted the opinion without any discussion. This was conveyed to the Government.

During the period under report, interest in the health, residence and welfare of students continued to grow. The Vice-Chancellor personally inspected some of the private recognised hostels and found that some of the rooms were amazingly primitive, that no reading rooms worth the name existed, that effective gate system

could not be enforced as there were various other approaches to the hostels, and that the late comers did not sign their name in any book maintained in the hostel. It was the opinion of the Syndicate that the Principals of Colleges should not enrol students unless they could either provide residential accommodation for them, or were personally satisfied that the students not living in College hostels were living under suitable sanitary conditions. Recognition was, therefore, withdrawn from some of the private hostels which did not provide necessary healthy conditions. The Vice-Chancellor also evinced keen interest in the sports and has helped the Panjab University Cricket Club by giving it a monthly donation of his personal allowance of Rs. 250.

Books and manuscripts to the value of Rs. 15,033 were added to the University Library, bringing the total number of volumes in the Library at the end of the period under report to 77,883 and of the manuscripts to 10,374.

The Union Society building, the foundation stone of which was laid by the late Hon'ble Dr. Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, on 5th December, 1934, was completed in February, 1936, at a cost of Rs. 59,500. The cost given includes the building itself, the electrical and water installations, drainage, the furniture and the roads and paths. The accommodation on the ground floor consists of a club office, a committee room, a general reading room and a library. The library room is fitted with cases to hold about 3,000 books. The accommodation on the first floor consists of a ladies' club room and a men's club room. Both these club rooms are equipped with small kitchens and pantries and lavatory accommodation. The building is built in the Indo-Saraccenic style and has been architecturally brought in harmony with the University buildings on each side of it. To reduce the annual maintenance cost, the building has been constructed of first-class brickwork in lime mortar, and the roofs are

of reinforced concrete covered with tiles in cement, and vertical and horizontal damp-proof courses have been provided. The floors are impervious to damp and should never need repair. The thanks of the University are due to the Punjab Government for financial assistance, to Mr. B. M. Sullivan for designing and supervising the building, and to Mr. P. L. Varma for his keen and intelligent daily interest in seeing that the building is well and soundly constructed. The opening ceremony of the building, which has been named "Woolner Hall," was performed by His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab and Chancellor of this University, on the 16th April, 1936. The great need is to add a debating hall, which cannot be done without substantial financial assistance from the Government. Efforts have been made to explore the possibility of drawing up a constitution for the Punjab University Union Society acceptable to the College authorities, representative and democratic in character, and providing necessary safeguards ensuring the Society proper advice and financial assistance.

In the last year's Report it was mentioned that the Syndicate had accepted the offer of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, to spend about Rs. 1,50,000 in equal instalments over a period of five years for research work on petroleum and allied subjects in the University Chemical Laboratories. Last August a letter was received from the Managing Director of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., offering to extend the contract regarding the research of petroleum and allied subjects for a further period of five years from the expiry of the present arrangements, thus making it a ten years' scheme. The offer also included the improvement of the conditions and terms of appointment of the research scholars. The firm calculated an expenditure of Rs. 4,00,000 during the period of ten years. Though not strictly within the period under report, it may be stated that the offer

for the extension of the term of the contract has been accepted by the Syndicate. The thanks of the University have been conveyed to the firm, and the Syndicate recorded the thanks and appreciation of the University for the high quality of research carried on by Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.Inst.P., University Professor of Physical Chemistry, and for his selflessness in the negotiations with Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Geography has been added to the list of elective subjects for the B.A. Examination, and a separate Board of Studies in Geography has been instituted. The University Professorship of Sanskrit Language, vacated by the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, has been converted into University Readership of Sanskrit. The post has been advertised both in India and in England. The Committee to consider the cases of late admissions to Colleges has been abolished and detailed rules have been laid down for observance by the Colleges. The Academic Council has appointed a Standing Committee to advise it on various topics, to frame issues and resolutions arising out of the agenda for consideration by the Council, and to scrutinise and express its opinion on applications of various types received and disposed of by it. The Committee has no final powers, but it facilitates the scrutiny and disposal of work. Rules for the conduct of M.A. Examinations were framed on the advice of the Academic Council with a view to maintain adequate standards of examination, to ensure the proper setting of question papers and the declaration of proper results. It was decided that in the M.A. Examination 40 per cent. marks be required in each individual paper and 45 per cent. in the aggregate. The Academic Council also decided that enrolment in the M.A. classes should be complete by the end of October, and that admissions later than that be made only on the special order of the Dean of University Instruction for satisfactory reasons shown. Arising out of an application from the Islamia

p.m., with effect from 1st May, 1936, to 31st March, 1937, as under—

- (i) A cut of 5 per cent. on salaries from Rs. 101 to Rs. 500 p.m.
- (ii) A cut of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on salaries above Rs. 500 p.m.
- (c) Reduction in, or total suspension of, expenditure on certain items.
- (d) Permanent reductions in allowances. House allowances not to exceed 10 per cent. of the pay of the officer or actuals, whichever is less.

Owing to the fact that the Government has not restored the cut so far, and the University has been reluctant to close down any of its activities, the accumulated surpluses have altogether been exhausted. Great difficulty was experienced in finding money to make payments and the Registrar had to be authorised to overdraw to the amount of Rs. 1,80,000. The fall in receipts from the Law College to the amount of about Rs. 70,000, owing to the low admissions mainly consequent on the increase in the length of the course from two to three years, has further complicated the financial situation. A proposal for the sale of securities has been seriously engaging the attention of the authorities. It would thus be seen that the University has reached the stage when substantial financial aid from the Government has become imperative if the University is to continue to discharge its legitimate functions adequately.

Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B.,

The late Dr. A. C. Woolner. joined the University of the Punjab on the 19th of April, 1903, as Registrar of the University and Principal of the Oriental College.

As Registrar, Dr. Woolner organised the University office and built up the examination machine which has stood the test of all these years. As Principal of the

Oriental College he not only set high administrative and academic standards, but strengthened its staff by the appointment of three University Professors in the classical languages and three Lecturers in the vernaculars of the province.

In January, 1921, he was appointed as the first Dean of University Instruction. As Dean of University Instruction he organised and co-ordinated the honours and post-graduate teaching in the University and steadily but soundly expanded its teaching activities. To deal with academic matters, the Academic Council was brought into existence at first purely in an advisory capacity but later on vested with certain definite financial powers. The composition of the Council was gradually widened to enable it to discharge its growing responsibilities adequately. Representatives of Degree teachers and Principals of Intermediate and Degree Colleges were given representation on it. One Honour School after the other was established. The University Chemical Laboratory was built and a strong school in the subject established. The University assumed the responsibility for instruction in French and German and for English to students of the Honours Schools in Science subjects. In February, 1923, he was given the status of the University Professor of Sanskrit Language. Educational trips and excursions were encouraged and to foster University spirit various University Clubs were established.

He was for a long time the Secretary of the Panjab University Appointments Board and of the Foreign Information Bureau, and was Adjutant of the University Double Company. He evinced keen interest in the organisation of the Panjab University Library and the Library movement in India. He was the Honorary Librarian of the Panjab University Library for 25 years, from 1903 to 1928, and was Chairman of the Library Committee from 1921 to 1928. In 1914 the Panjab University Library Class was inaugurated which has supplied trained and helpful Librarians not only

to Colleges in the Punjab but to Universities outside as well. In 1916 the reorganisation of the Library on American lines was effected. The University Library building was erected at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000. He presided over the deliberations of the Punjab Library Association and the Indian Library Association at their second annual sessions held at Lahore and Lucknow in April, 1932 and 1935, respectively. The present expansion of the Library is mainly due to his unremitting labours, energetic, consistent, and well-directed policy as Honorary Librarian. During the period of his office as Librarian two notable gifts of books were received from the late H. M. Percival and the late Sh. Mans-ul-Ulama Maulavi Mohammad Hussain Azad of their valuable collections in 1911 and 1913, respectively. His own personal valuable collection of 1,575 volumes, presented by Mrs. Woolner to the Punjab University Library, has considerably enriched the Philological Section of the Library.

In October, 1928, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University. In the same year his services were sent to the Government of India for a period of two months in connection with the reorganisation of the machinery in the Muslim University, Aligarh. During the period of his Vice-Chancellorship, Diploma Courses in Arts for Women were instituted with a view to impart the kind of instruction which would be helpful to girls as future mothers and wives. Compulsory physical training in the first year class was introduced. A Mofussil Board to give advice to competent University bodies concerning problems affecting Colleges and College education in the mofussil was instituted. The Honours Schools in History and Physics were instituted and the University Department of Political Science was brought into existence. The degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Science in Technology, Bachelor of Dental Surgery and the diploma in Laryngology and Otology were instituted. The University Extension Lectures were organised and various im-

provements in the conduct of examinations were especially the secrecy system. An enquiry office established. Provision for instructional facilities for Public Services Examinations to students in 1 was made. The esteem and confidence he in 140 is evidenced by the fact that he was nominated by the Government as a member of the Panjab University Enquiry Committee. During his tenure of office Panjab University successfully celebrated the first year of its foundation with proper solemnity and dignity. He conceived and developed the idea of Panjab University Oriental Publications Fund which has published 25 research works of high standard. The following of his works were published in this series.

1. Introduction to Prakrit.
2. Asoka Text and Glossary.
3. English Translation of Plays attributed to Bhasa (jointly with Dr. Sarup).
4. Translation of Kundamala.

In the year 1903, the University owned only the Senate Hall as its property, had eighteen Colleges affiliated to it, examined only 13,469 candidates and had an income of Rs. 2,10,447 a year. In 1934-35 the University owned most valuable property in the University Library, Senate and Hailey Halls, Law College, Oriental College, deMontmorency Hall, University Hall, University Chemical Laboratories, Hailey College of Commerce, University Observatory, University Sports Grounds, the Law College playgrounds and the Union Society building. The number of Colleges affiliated to the University stood at 54; 37,663 candidates were examined in the year 1935, and the income for the year 1934-35 was Rs. 15,10,008.

He died at Lahore on the 7th January, 1936. The closing words of the Vice-Chancellor at the time of moving the resolution of condolence at the Syndicate meeting on 10th January, 1936, fittingly sum up Dr. Woolner's services to the University of the Panjab.

words are: "It is no exaggeration to say that to College of the Punjab as it is to-day is mainly well. Result of his long service to the cause of higher education in the province. Owing to his deep learning, building of heart and integrity of character, he was highly respected and loved by all those with whom he came into contact whether as a teacher, a colleague, second administrator. These legacies will be his price in Annals for future generations."

The total number of candidates appearing in the various examinations in 1936 was 37,727 as against 37,663 in 1935, an increase of 64 only over last year. This may be an indication that the highest point in the number of candidates has been reached. There was an increase of 1201 candidates in the Matriculation Examination and of 65 candidates in the Law Examination.

The increase in the number of Matriculation candidates was clearly due to the increase of female candidates appearing therein. The male candidates in fact were fewer by 62.

The steady increase in the number of female candidates was maintained. The total number of female candidates appearing this year was 4,338—an addition of 525 over last year. The main increase was registered in the Vernacular Languages Examinations. There was an increase of 84 in the Intermediate Examination and 3 in the B.T. and of 15 in the Medical Examinations. There was a decrease in the number of female candidates: 1 in B.A.; 1 in Honours School (Preliminary); 3 in B.T.; 8 in the 3rd Professional M.B.B.S.; 1 in Honours in Urdu and of 62 in Hindi Examinations.

The pass percentage in the main examinations on the whole was slightly lower than last year, noticeable decrease being in F.E.L. in which the pass percentage is 47.7 as against 62.4 last year.

The results were published like last year on the dates previously notified.

The improvement made in connection with the publication of Matriculation and Intermediate results in the *Gazette* form was maintained, and was well appreciated by the institutions concerned. The publication of the Scholarship list was also expedited. 140
Matriculation and other examinations.

For the first time the examinations were held in two papers a day and the system worked well. 157
Although it meant heavy work for the Examination Branch, yet the members of the staff acquitted themselves creditably in the discharge of their duties.

Statistical figures will be found in Appendix I.

The research work in various University Departments was continued during the year as before and a list of papers published during the year under review is given in Appendix II.

One hundred and sixty students attended the University classes during the year under review. They were distributed as follows:—

B.Sc. (Pass)—

III Year	...	...	...	62	city
IV Year	..	...	...	64	

B.Sc. (Hons. School)—

I Year including K.C., Amritsar	..	12	in
II Year including K.C., Amritsar	..	8	in
III Year	...	5	in
IV Year	...	7	in

Post-M.Sc.	2	
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Dr. P. L. Anand of the S.D. College, Lahore, delivered a course of six lectures on Plant Ecology with field and practical work during the latter half of the winter term.

Supplementary lectures and practicals for the I Year Honours School class were arranged in order that the students might complete the B.Sc. (Pass) course

to College in one year and be in a better position to well. He lectures in the II and III Year Honours American classes. This system has proved useful and building followed in future.

president Bashir Ali Sheikh, M.Sc., University Demon-Associ, was appointed an assistant master in the Doon second, Dehra Dun. He was granted one year's leave. in A. Bhagat Ram Vashist, M.Sc. (I Class) was appointed the third demonstrator. The posts of the two time demonstrators were held by Mr. Abdul political, M.Sc. (I Class) and Mr. P. L. Kochhar, his (I Class).

received. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, M.Sc., resigned his special Sha University Research Scholarship on obtaining a teaching appointment in the Islamia College, Peshawar. per P. C. Joshi, M.Sc. (I Class) was awarded the 1, Special Research Scholarship.

P. The term of the McLeod-Kapurthala scholar was the ended by one year. He delivered a lecture on Some interesting aspects in the cytological study of the genus *Ephedra* as required by the terms of his appointment.

Mr. Ayooob Bakhsh, an M.Sc. student, came out successful in the Indian Police Service Examination. Mr. Pushkar Nath, an old student of the Honours School, was appointed Officer-in-charge of the Potato Breeding Station at Simla. Dr. B. L. Chona was appointed Sugarcane Mycologist at the Imperial Agricultural Institute, Delhi. Mr. Dayal Singh Johar, M.Sc., formerly a research assistant of Dr. Chaudhuri, has just been appointed as a mycological assistant in the Punjab Government scheme for the improvement of citrus plants.

At the request of Dr. Y. Bharadwaja, Head of the Botany Department, Benares Hindu University, Mr. D. K. Reve, M.Sc., was given training in Mycology during October-November, 1935. Advice regarding diseases and disease control, food spoilage, etc., was sought by Government Agricultural Departments

of Frontier Province and also Baluchistan ment and other private and public bodies at freely.

At the request of the Sleeper Control Of N.W. Ry., Dr. Chaudhuri studied and carr. 140 experiments to find the cause of partial penetra— cold preservatives used for railway timbers. 157 work has been successfully completed and published soon.

Dr. S. L. Ghose is continuing his investigation in the Freshwater Algal Flora of the Punjab and removal of "Neel" from the Sambhar Rajputana. successful

Prof. R. H. Dastur (Professor of Botany, Institute of Science, Bombay) and his two research assistants have been working in the Botany Laboratory on a disease of the cotton plant under the auspices of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. This resulted in great congestion in the Department as the Kashyap Research Laboratory built by public subscriptions in memory of the late Prof. Shiv Raj Kashyap has now been completed and is being fitted up, all post-M.Sc. and special research workers will be accommodated in the new Laboratory and the accommodation here will be available for our everyday work.

On account of financial stringency no money was provided for botanical excursions. The annual hill excursion for the students had again to be cancelled. A sum of Rs. 130 was sanctioned by the Dean for ecological and systematic study of the ferns of the Darjeeling district by Mr. P. N. Mehra, M.Sc., McLeod-Kapurthala Scholar. He visited Darjeeling district during August-September and collected 90 species of ferns and fern-allies—the total number of specimens numbering more than 400.

Mr. R. S. Chopra, M.Sc., University Demonstrator, visited Kulu during the last summer vacation and brought back a good collection of Liverworts.

to College a large number of papers was sent by the well-known staff and students for the Indian Science Congress meeting at Indore, no representation from the Botany Department was granted any special expense. However, Dr. Chaudhuri and Dr. Associate attended the session at their own expense and took part in the deliberations of the Congress. Dr. Chaudhuri also attended the meeting of the National Institute of Science, India, held in Calcutta during September last and took part in a symposium on the problem of "Nitrogen supply to the Indian farmer".

Dr. Abdul Majeed's monograph on *Bacillariophyta*, which forms the fifth of the series of the University of Botanical publications, has been published. It has been edited by Dr. S. L. Ghose. The sixth publication in the series, namely, Kashyap's Lahore District Flora, is now in the press and will be out shortly.

The botanical museum has been rearranged and about 100 local wild plants, mounted and framed, have been hung on the walls. The botanical garden has been maintained with usual efficiency.

Four papers were read in the Botany Section of the Indian Science Congress.

Besides the large number of papers read at the Annual Meeting of the Indian Science Congress, the papers given in Appendix II were published by the members of the staff and students.

The number of students on rolls classwise.

One hundred and fifty-seven students attended the Zoology Department. University classes in Zoology during the year 1935-36.

Honours School.—

M.Sc.	...	...	5
III Year	...	...	4
II Year	...	...	5
I Year	...	...	3

B.Sc. (Pass).—

IV Year	...	...	72
III Year	...	...	68
		—	140
TOTAL	...	...	157

The results of the University Examination in Zoology have been as follows:—

	No. of candidates.	No. of successful candidates.
B.Sc. (Hons. School)	4	4
B.Sc. (Pass) ...	76	63

The Teaching Staff.

Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.S., F.Z.S., F.L.S., I.F.S., University Professor of Zoology.

Dewan Anand Kumar, M.A. (Cantab.), University Reader in Zoology.

Dr. Vishwa Nath, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.R.M.S., Lecturer in Zoology.

Mr. Guran Lal Arora, M.Sc., University Demonstrator in Zoology.

Mr. Najm-ud-Din, M.Sc., University Demonstrator in Zoology.

Mr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., University Demonstrator in Zoology.

Mr. Sham Singh Kapur, M.Sc., University part-time Demonstrator in Zoology.

Mr. Ahmad Husain, B.Sc. (Hons.), part-time Demonstrator in Zoology.

Mr. Amjad Husain, B.Sc. (Hons.), part-time Demonstrator in Zoology.

Contributions of the Department to the various Conferences.

A monograph on "Spiders of Lahore" (134 pages with 7 plates) by Mr. Sukh Dyal, M.Sc., forming No. IV of the series on the Fauna of Lahore in the Bulletin of the Department of Zoology, Panjab University, has been published.

Seventeen papers were read in the Zoology Section of the Indian Science Congress. An investigation into the Fauna of the Dal Lake in Kashmir was conducted by the University Professor of Zoology from 1st to 15th September, 1936, with the assistance of the Curator, Natural History Museum of Government College, Lahore, four Demonstrators and the University Research Scholar. Material belonging to over sixty species was collected and brought to the Zoological Laboratory, Lahore, for detailed study. A monograph on the Polychaets of Karachi by Mr. Najm-ud-Din, M.Sc., University Demonstrator of Zoology, is now ready for publication in the Transactions of the Department of Zoology, Panjab University.

Employment of the year's graduates.

Sham Singh Kapur, M.Sc., University Research Scholar, for a third year with effect from 1st April, 1936, and has been appointed University part-time Demonstrator in Zoology on an allowance of Rs. 25 p.m. with effect from 25th October, 1935.

Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., as whole-time University Demonstrator in Zoology, with effect from 15th October, 1935, and Superintendent, Law College Branch Hostel with effect from 28th February, 1936.

Ahmad Husain, B.Sc. (Hons.), was awarded a Research Scholarship of Rs. 60 p.m. to carry out research work on the Effect of various chemicals on the castings of earthworms, in the University Chemical Laboratory, from 1st November, 1935 to 31st

May, 1936, and was appointed University part-time Demonstrator in Zoology on Rs. 50 p.m. with effect from 25th October, 1935.

Ainjad Husain, B.Sc. (Hons.), as University part-time Demonstrator in Zoology on Rs. 50 p.m. with effect from 25th October, 1935.

Chemistry
Department.

No. of students on rolls.

1st Year	...	...	27
2nd Year	...	...	25
3rd Year	...	...	34
M.Sc. (Pure)	...	..	20
M.Sc. (Tech.)	...	..	15
Post-M.Sc.	...	...	18

Staff.

Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.Inst.P.,
Professor of Physical Chemistry and Director,
University Chemical Laboratories.

Prof. J. N. Ray, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.C., Professor
of Organic Chemistry.

Prof. H. B. Dunncliff, M.A., Sc.D., F.I.C., I.I.C.S.,
Professor of Inorganic Chemistry.

Prof. P. C. Speers, M.Sc., Professor of Industrial
Chemistry.

Prof. N. A. Yajnik, M.A., D.Sc., A.I.C., Reader in
General Chemistry.

Dr. Balwant Singh, M.Sc., D.Sc.

Dr. G. L. Datta, M.A., Ph.D.

Prof. Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc.

Pyara Lal Kapur, Esq., M.Sc., Demonstrator in
Inorganic Chemistry.

Amar Nath Kapur, Esq., M.Sc., Demonstrator in
Physical Chemistry.

S. Santokh Singh Silooja, Esq., M.Sc., Demonstrator
in Organic Chemistry.

The year under review has been one of great importance in the history of this Department. There has

been a steady rise in the number of research workers and what is more the research activities of this Department have been considerably helped by the public. Of the many indications of this public interest may be cited the offer of Messrs. Steel Brothers extending their research scheme to another five years making it a ten years' scheme and placing at the disposal of the University through Prof. Bhatnagar a sum of approximately Rs. 4,00,000. This has enabled the University to give the following scholars the grades against their names and the benefit of a Provident Fund, free medical attention and insurance against all risks:—

Dr. K. G. Mathur, Emerson Fellow	Rs. 250-10-330
Mr. N. G. Mitra, deMontmorency-Woelner Fellow	... .. Rs. 200-10-280
Mr. S. D. Mahant, Fazli-Hussain Fellow	... .. Rs. 160-10-240
Mr. Badr-ud-Din, Dunnicliff Fellow	Rs. 115- 5-155
Mr. K. C. Gulati, Donnan Fellow	Rs. 115- 5-155
Mr. S. S. Ghosh, Shadi Lal Fellow	Rs. 100- 5-140

We are indebted to the following for other research scholarships:—

- The Hon'ble Sir Gokal Chand Narang for a scholarship of Rs. 60 p.m.
- Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahni for Rs. 40 p.m.
- The Lahore Electric Supply Co., for 2 scholarships of Rs. 150 each p.m.
- Daurala Sugar Works for 2 scholarships of Rs. 50 each p.m.
- Lala Shri Ram for a scholarship of Rs. 150 p.m.
- Capt. Mitchell for a scholarship of Rs. 100 p.m.

The Staff of the Department have many honours to their credit. Prof. H. B. Dunnicliff, the Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, has been appointed the Principal of the Government College, Lahore. He

has continued his excellent work as Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue and has been able to secure several posts for his students in the Customs Department. Prof. J. N. Ray, Professor of Organic Chemistry, has been elected as the President of the Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress to be held at Hyderabad. Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar was awarded the O.B.E. and was appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy as a member of the Quinquennial Revising Committee for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, of which Sir James Irvine, Vice-Chancellor of St. Andrew's University, was the Chairman; a member of the Enquiry Committee for the Causes of Deterioration of the Elephanta Caves and a member of the Advisory Board of the Laccase Committee. He also represented the University at the Empire Universities Congress at Cambridge. Mr. Amar Nath Kapur, Demonstrator in Physical Chemistry, has been appointed as research assistant at Alipore Test House under the Industrial Research Department of the Government of India.

A number of our students have been able to secure employment in industries.

There were 49 students on the rolls of VI Year Class, Mathematics Department.	40 on the rolls of the V Year Class, and 20 on the rolls of IV Year Honours Class.
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The year saw the retirement of two of the senior teachers—R. S. Lala Mukand Lal and Prof. Das Gupta. The Government College got Dr. S. Chowla as Professor and the addition to the F.C. College is Mr. Manohar Ray.

Mr. K. K. Mitra, the Kanhya Lal Research Student, has returned to the country with a Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics from London; Zia-ud-Din of the S.F. College, Bahawalpur, has achieved a Doctorate from Wales; Hans Raj Gupta of the Government College, Hoshiarpur, has the distinction of being the first Ph.D. in Mathematics from the Panjab University.

This tendency is all to the good, especially as it is certain to divert the attention of promising young men away from the writing of school text-books as the only avocation available to Mathematicians.

The M.A. Examination this year saw as many as eleven first classes.

The number of students on rolls classwise during the year under report was as under:—

(a) M.A. History—

VI Year	...	...	42
V Year	...	...	31
			<hr/> 73

(b) Honours School in History—

II Year	...	...	4
III Year	...	...	8
IV Year	...	...	3
			<hr/> 15

The following numbers were declared successful in the examinations noted below:—

(a) M.A. History—

1st Class	...	...	1
2nd Class	...	...	5
3rd Class	...	...	18
			<hr/> 24

(b) (i) B.A. Hons. (History)—

1st Class	...	...	1
2nd Class	...	...	3
3rd Class	...	...	3
			<hr/> 7

(ii) *M.A. Hons. (History)*—

1st Class	...	...	2
2nd Class	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			3
			<hr/>

The Teaching Staff.

J. F. Bruce, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. Ross Wilson, M.A.
 Dr. J. B. Weir, M.A., Ph.D.
 A. R. Khanna, Esq., M.A.
 Dr. K. C. Khanna, M.A., Ph.D.
 U. N. Ball, Esq., M.A.
 Dr. B. A. Kuraishi, M.A., Ph.D.
 S. R. Sharma, Esq., M.A.
 Gulshan Rai, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
 R. R. Sethi, Esq., M.A.

The following articles were published in the December issue of the Journal of the Panjab University Historical Society (Incorporating the Punjab Historical Society):—

- (1) "Early English Kingship." By C. M. G. Ogilvie, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., I.C.S., Finance Secretary to the Punjab Government.
- (2) "British Policy Towards Sindh, 1842-43." By P. N. Khera, Esq., M.A., Alexander Research Student.
- (3) "Italy and Abyssinia." By J. F. Bruce, Esq., M.A., University Professor of History.
- (4) "The Cis-Sutlej States and the First Sikh War." By R. R. Sethi, Esq., M.A., University Lecturer in History.
- (5) "Commentary on Tarikh-i-Panjab." By Muhammad Baqir Malik, M.A., Historical Research Assistant.

A conference of teachers of all the Colleges affiliated to the University of the Panjab was held in December, 1935.

Prof. J. F. Bruce, M.A., University Professor of History, has proceeded on study leave for the academic year 1936-37 (from October, 1936 to May, 1937) and Rev. Ross Wilson, M.A., Head of the History Department, Forman Christian College, Lahore, is officiating for him.

There were 21 students in VI Year and 15 in V Year M.A. Economics classes, Economics Department, while 32 students of M.A. Political Science also attended lectures on Principles of Economics and Public Finance. Besides Dr. L. C. Jain, the University Professor, Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., Ph.D., Prof. G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.F.S., Prof. A. N. Bali, M.A., Dr. R. Durga Parshad, M.A., Ph.D., Dr. S. M. Akhtar, M.A., Ph.D., Prof. D. N. Bhalla, M.A. (Cantab.), and Mr. B. K. Madan, M.A., participated in the teaching.

The University Economics Society—the Political Science students formed a separate society this year—continued its usual programme of lectures and debates, and an Inter-Collegiate Debate in which a number of colleges and almost all the local Colleges participated. The Woolner Trophy, a valuable prize, was won by the Government College, Lahore, represented by Messrs. Bashir Qureshi and Ramesh Datta and the Manohar Lal Medal for the best speaker went to Mr. Bashir Qureshi. Messrs. Manohar Lal and Abdullah Yusuf Ali acted as judges.

The Students' Lending Library, which was started last year, made fair progress and proved very popular with the students. The Society further organised a special essay competition on the important subject of "Rural Indebtedness in the Punjab," and the first prize among the senior students was won by Mr. S. P. Chabiani of the M.A. Economics V Year Class; while

the first prize among the junior students was secured by Mr. Vinai Kumar Chopra of the B.A. Class, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. The judges of the essays were Mr. Manohar Lal and Prof. Brij Narain.

The special feature of the year was an increase in excursions to enable students to visit, in the company of professors, places of economic interest. At the same time several eminent Economists from other Universities visited Lahore and were invited to deliver lectures.

In December, 1935, a party of M.A. Economics students went with Dr. Lucas and Mr. B. K. Madan to visit the Tata factories at Tatanagar and attended sittings of the Indian Economic Conference at Dacca which gave them an opportunity of making acquaintance with some of the leading Economists of the country. Again, early in 1936, a batch of students were taken by Dr. Lucas and the University Professor to visit the Agricultural Farm, Dairy and College and the new Cotton Factory at Lyallpur, while Dr. Lucas took the students in small groups to study the factories at Shahdra and the local *mandis* at first hand.

Mr. C. R. Fay of the Cambridge University, on a visit to India, was invited to deliver two lectures on the Ottawa Trade Agreement and Agricultural Recovery (24th and 25th February, 1936) under the presidency of Mr. Manohar Lal, and the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture.

The Panjab University was the first to give effect to the resolution of Inter-Universities' Board regarding the exchange of University Professors for a short period of a fortnight, and the Economics Department might claim to be the first to have such a mutual exchange. Dr. L. C. Jain was invited by the Benares Hindu University where he delivered a course of lectures to B.A. and M.A. students, and two public lectures with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Vice-Chancellor) and Dr. A. B. Dhruva (Pro-Vice-Chancellor) in the chair, while the Panjab University

extended a similar invitation to Prof. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar (Principal, Arts College and University Professor of Economics, Benares) who lectured to the M.A. and B.Com. students at Lahore, and also gave two public lectures under the presidentship of Mr. Manohar Lal and Raja Narendra Nath.

The University Professor delivered two University Extension Lectures on the "Importance of Economics" and "The Relation of Economics to the Indian Monetary Problems" at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Sundar Singh Majithia. In addition, he delivered the following public lectures:—

- (a) A series of lectures on "Indian Currency and Exchange" to B.A. Hons. and B.Com. students (open to public also).
- (b) Two lectures on "Money and Banking" to the Institute of Public Affairs.
- (c) A lecture on "The Problem of the Rupee" in the University of Allahabad.
- (d) Lectures on the Reserve Bank of India at: The Rotary Club, Lahore; Government College, Lyallpur; Y.M.C.A., Lahore; and the University of Allahabad.
- (e) A lecture on the International Money Market to the members of the Institute of Bankers, Lahore, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Lala Ram Saran Das.

During the year, Dr. L. C. Jain was appointed by Government a member of the Wheat Committee and was elected member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, on the proposal of the High Commissioner for India, seconded by Prof. T. E. Gregory.

The University was represented at the All-India Economic Conference by Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law; Rev. Dr. F. D. Lucas, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.; Dr. L. C. Jain, D.Sc. Econ. (London);

and Mr. B. K. Madan, M.A. Mr. Manohar Lal was the President of the Conference and Dr. L. C. Jain was re-elected General Secretary of the Indian Economic Association for yet another year. The presidential address was a masterly survey of the economic position and won praise both in the Conference and outside.

Employment of M.A.'s of the year.

The notable events of the year were the appointment of Mr. B. K. Madan as University Lecturer in Economics and the entry into the Indian Civil Service by open competition in London of Mr. K. C. Chowdhry—both first class M.A.'s in Economics of the Panjab University. Of the 15 regular students who obtained the M.A. Degree in Economics in 1936, the first four in order of merit were employed almost immediately as under:—

1. Sita Ram Mohindroo, Assistant on the staff of the *Tribune*, Lahore.
2. Vikramjit Singh, University Research Scholar from 1st June, 1936.
3. A. N. Jain, Research Scholar on Oil Seeds.
4. G. B. Kumar Hooja, Lecturer in Economics, D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi.

Arabic Department. *Students.*—Thirty-three students attended the University
Classes in Arabic:—

	Oriental College.	Govt. College.	Islamic College.	Total.
B.A. Honours III Year	...	3	7	10
B.A. Honours IV Year	...	10	6	16
M.A. V Year	...	1	...	4
M.A. VI Year	...	3	...	3
				<hr/> 33 <hr/>

The results of the University Classes were as follows:—

		No. of candidates sent up.	No. of successful candidates.
B.A. Honours	...	12	9
M.A.	...	3	3

Out of the successful M.A. candidates two were placed in Class I, one in Class II.

Research Students.—M. Abdul Qayyum continued to work as McLeod Arabic Research Student. He has held the Bahawalpur Research Studentship also. He completed his edition of the *Kitáb Nawádir al-Akhhár* by Shiháb al-Din Ahmad al-Hijázi (d. 875) and has placed it in the Panjab University Library. He is now preparing an Index of the Poets and Rhymes occurring in the Arabic Lexicon *Lisan al-'Arab* (20 volumes).

Search and Purchase of Manuscripts.—Ninety Arabic and Persian Manuscripts were examined and reported upon for the Panjab University Library.

Rotographs of ten works were obtained by the Panjab University Library, at the suggestion of the University Professor of Arabic, mainly from the British Museum, India Office, Oxford and Istambol. The famous collection of *Sáqínámehs* by Himmát Khán, of which no copy was known to exist, was discovered with a private owner, and was rotographed with his permission.

The most important acquisition of the year was the *Tabaqat-Ansari* (the original on which Jámi based his *Nafahát al-Uns*). The rotographs of it were obtained from Istambol, through the Russian scholar Mr. Ivanow. Four historical documents relating to the period of the Later Mughals and belonging to a private individual were rotographed.

Prof. Mohammad Shafi, M.A., the University Professor, represented the University at the All-India Oriental Conference, Mysore, and read a paper there.

(Appendix.)

The University Professor of Arabic attended the Lahore Session of the Idāra-i-Māārif-i-Islāmīa, presided over a Session, and contributed a paper to it. (See Appendix.)

The Oriental College Magazine.—Four issues of the *Oriental College Magazine*, covering 490 pages, were edited and published during the year. Several articles from it have appeared in a Persian version in the “*Kābul*,” the chief literary magazine of Afghanistan.

A detailed report on the Research Work published by the Department is given in Appendix II.

The Department sustained an irreparable loss by the sad and untimely death of Sanskrit Department. Dr. A. C. Woolner, C. I. E., M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Oriental College, Lahore, which occurred on the 7th January, 1936. For the last 30 years or more Dr. Woolner had been taking great interest in the advancement of the Oriental Studies, one of the many results of which was the publication of a number of works in the Panjab University Oriental Publications; and his death will be deeply mourned by all sincere lovers of Oriental Languages.

Forty-six students attended the University Classes in Sanskrit.

	O.C.	G.C.	D.A.-V.C.	S.D.C.	Total
III Year Honours ...	3	4	4	11	
IV Year Honours ...	2	7	4	13	
M.A. V Year ...	10	1	4	2	17
M.A. VI Year ...	1	1	1	2	5

The results of the University examinations were as follows:—

M.A.—	No. of candidates sent up.	No. of successful candidates.
O.C. ...	1	1
G.C. ...	1	1
D.A.-V.C.	1	1
S.D.C. ...	2	1
TOTAL ...	5	4

	No. of candidates sent up.	No. of successful candidates.
<i>B.A. Honours—</i>		
G.C. ...	1	1
D.A.-V.C. ...	4	3
S.D.C. ...	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	7	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon), Officier d'Academie (France), was elected President of the Vedic Section of the Eighth All-India Oriental Conference, Mysore. Besides reading his presidential address, he delivered a public lecture at Mysore on "India's Contribution to World Civilisation" illustrated with lantern slides. He was also invited to take part in the deliberations of the All-India Devanāgarī Script Reform Committee, at Allahabad.

From amongst the graduates of this year Mr. Shrish Chandra, M.A., has been appointed Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi at the Fateh Chand College for Women, at Lahore.

Four issues of the *Oriental College Magazine* (Sanskrit and Hindi) were published. Dr. Lakshman Sarup, University Professor of Sanskrit, made a tour for the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in Mysore, Cochin and Travancore States and parts of Madras Presidency, at his personal expense, and brought transcripts of some very old manuscripts of the commentary on the Rigveda by Veṅkaṭa Madhava and Skandasvāmi.

Mr. Jagan Nath, Lecturer in Sanskrit, continued his work of collection of estampages of inscriptions, and for that purpose visited several places in Gwalior State and the Central Provinces. For research work by the staff, see Appendix II.

Persian Department. The total strength of the University Persian Classes was

VI Year	...	...	13
V Year	...	...	13
IV Year (Hons.)	...	...	50
III Year (Hons.)	...	...	52
TOTAL			128

Twelve students were sent up for the M.A. Examination, of whom six passed, one securing first class and two second. The candidate who secured first division offered thesis on *Saib* for Paper VI and showed great diligence and acumen in writing it. None of these successful candidates has been able to get employment so far.

The Research Scholar Yasin Khan Niazi, M.A., continued his work on *Qasaid-i-Khusraw*. He hopes to complete his thesis by the end of March next.

The University Professor visited Persia during the summer vacation in 1935. He spent four months in Iran inspecting famous libraries, educational and literary institutions in Meshed, Teheran, Isfahan, Shiraz and Hamadan. During the winter term he delivered five extension lectures on Persia—3 in Lahore and 2 in Shuhpur. He also represented the Panjab University at the Indian Oriental Conference held at Mysore.

The University Professor also lectured during the year to the Islamic History Class of the Government College in which 7 students attended.

The research work of the Department is given in Appendix II.

Observatory Department.

Teaching Staff has continued to be the same as before.

Students :—

B.A. and B.Sc.	...	...	11
M.A. (Practical)	...	...	31

Mr. Pars Rain, M.A. (First Class, First, 1935), has been helping in research investigations during the course of this year, as an Honorary Research Scholar.

Work done.—Time observations for the correction of the Sidereal Clock have been taken at regular intervals by the staff and students. The investigation on the motions of stars for the purposes of determining Galactic Rotation is being continued and over three thousand stars have now been dealt with. Dr. Smart, John Couch Adams Astronomer, Cambridge University, has kindly sent us some material which we were not able to obtain anywhere in connection with this investigation. For several years we supplied material on the investigation of Cepheid Variables to the Harvard University Observatory. The Director of Harvard University Observatory has placed this Observatory on the mailing list of its publications, which are of first-class scientific importance, being the publications of the leading University Observatory. The Dean of University Instruction has written a letter of thanks to the Director, Dr. Shapley of Harvard.

University German
Classes.

The University German
Classes opened on the 12th
October, 1935, and closed as

follows:—

Elementary Class on 30th March, 1936.

Advanced Class on 20th May, 1936.

The session opened with 21 students in the Elementary Class and 6 students in the Advanced Class.

The results of the examinations have been particularly successful, for out of the total of 13 students who sat for the qualifying tests, 11 passed, out of whom 7 were placed in the first division and the rest in the second division.

A noteworthy feature of the session was the frequent use made of the linguaphone records which were much appreciated by the students as being very helpful in correcting their pronunciation and in impressing upon them the proper idiomatic use of the language. The value of the records in giving the students an idea

OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

of the language as it is actually spoken ca overestimated. The majority of members w vanced research students.

Personnel.—The duties of the Honorary Se were discharged as bef
The Panjab Uni- Prof. M. G. Singh, Inspec
versity Foreign Infor- Training Institutions,
mation Bureau, Lahore. Education Department, I

Advisory Work.—The rush of written enquiri been considerably heavier than in the previous. In addition, a large number of students and parents were interviewed by the Secretary or his and necessary advice and guidance given in each. The number of personal enquiries and the wor personal advice has particularly gone high ever. the Bureau has been entrusted with the task of g ance in the Public Services Commission Examinati

Applications for Admission to British Universitie
Unemployment in all ranks, especially in the Hig Services, has affected very seriously the minds parents in India and the onward rush of students studying abroad has decreased since the year 1932, the sole aim of the parents in sending their wards Great Britain seems to have been the securing Government service.

The choice of subjects was as below:—

		1934-35.	1935-3
1.	Aeronautical Engineering	<i>Nil</i>	3
2.	Engineering	3	3
3.	Radio	<i>Nil</i>	1
4.	Technology	<i>Nil</i>	1
5.	Oxford, Cambridge and London	12	13
6.	Teaching	6	5
7.	Economics	3	<i>Nil</i>
8.	Medicine	1	1
9.	Bar, etc.	2	2

		1934-35. 1935-36.	
Work of the	Veterinary ...	Nil	2
vals by	Agriculture ...	Nil	2
the mo	Miscellaneous ...	2	2
Galact			
thousa			
John	TOTAL ...	29	35
sity, h			

not a total number of applications was 35 as against the last year; out of them 30 were accepted and on the 2d, and 2 are still pending.

Harvard sides the above 35 cases, the office of the High Commissioner for India, Education Department, Obse, referred to this Bureau the cases of 120 which ns who had corresponded direct with British the lges or Universities. One noteworthy feature is The 5 women graduates sailed for Higher Studies in lettching and Geography during the year under report.

Harvard *University Public Services Examination Class.*—The Committee selected 25 candidates, out of whom 24 ed and attended the winter session. The Adviser interviewed all the students of the class frequently foling the session and gave advice on the selection subjects and also brought them in touch with various iversity Professors in charge of the different Teachg Departments. Lists of suitable books for the tferent subjects of the Public Services Examinations ere kept in the office and were supplied to the students on request.

Eight students belonging to the class appeared in the I.C.S. Examination held in January, 1936, and two were selected.

A Special Committee appointed by the Syndicate in December last raised the Tuition fees of the class from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per term.

Studies of Contemporary Britain.—A circular was issued to all the Principals of Colleges re. a course of eleven lectures during the last Summer Term (27th

OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

April to 26th June, 1936) at the London School of Economics and Polytechnic Science.

Several letters conveying important information to candidates intending to go abroad for further study were received during the year. A summary of these is given below:—

(a) Under a new regulation passed by the University of Oxford a Cambridge School Certificate has been approved for exemption from the Responsions Examination under the same conditions as an Oxford School Certificate. It will now be possible for an Oxford student to offer an oriental language in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination as a substitute for Latin or Greek.

(b) The University of Cambridge requires the following documents from applicants desiring to pursue a research course:—

- (1) The degree or diploma in original.
- (2) Three original certificates showing aptitude for research work.
- (3) A statement of the degree desired and the precise nature of the research work which it is desired to pursue.
- (4) A certificate of residence, *i.e.*, a certificate on official University note-paper signed by the University Registrar, that the applicant has been a member of his University for not less than 3 years.

(c) Under the new regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons of England relating to the Examination for the Diploma of Fellow (F.R.C.S.) special attention is drawn to Regulations 21, 22 and 23, from which it will be noted—(a) that in future a period of six months' tenure of the post of Resident House Surgeon at a Hospital recognised by the Council will be required, and (b) that it is no longer required that a recognised degree under Regulation 23 need be registrable by the General Medical Council in England.

during the year under report in each section of the Library was as detailed below:—

General Section.—

No. of volumes accessioned ..	2 430
No. of volumes classified ..	2 461
No. of volumes catalogued ..	2 589
No. of cards written ...	1 800

Arabic Section.—

No. of volumes accessioned ..	304
No. of volumes classified ...	270
No. of volumes catalogued ...	270
No. of cards written ...	300
No. of manuscripts catalogued	83

Sanskrit Section.—

No. of volumes accessioned ...	959
No. of volumes classified ...	970
No. of volumes catalogued ...	959
No. of cards written ...	2 881
No. of manuscripts catalogued	349

Books read in and outside the Library.—Thirty three thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight volumes were taken out by the members for home use. Twenty-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine volumes were consulted in the Reading Room and Reference Department. The total number of volumes, referred to in and outside the Library, was, therefore, 62,607. The statistics for the various Departmental Libraries were not maintained, otherwise these figures would easily mount up.

The subjectwise analysis of the books issued and consulted in the Reading Rooms continued to show that Literature, Science and Sociology commanded the highest figures.

Issued.

General works	...	61	Fine Arts	...	...	109
Philosophy	...	1,257	Literature	...	...	6,970
Religion	...	246	History	...	...	2,152
Sociology (General, Political Science, Economics, Law)	...	1,162	Biography	...	...	999
Philology	...	222	Current periodicals	...	...	2,101
Science	...	1,038	Arabic	...	...	3,796
Useful Arts	...	653	Sanskrit, Hindi and Panjabi	...	...	6,067

Consulted.

General works	...	1,029	Fine Arts	...	...	391
Philosophy	...	909	Literature	...	...	4,096
Religion	...	137	History	...	...	1,997
Sociology (General, Political Science, Economics, Law)	...	1,971	Biography	...	...	1,051
Philology	...	624	Current periodicals	...	...	2,651
Science	...	3,737	Arabic	...	...	4,018
Useful Arts	...	942	Sanskrit, Hindi and Panjabi	...	...	5,313

Facilities to the Research Scholars during the summer vacation.—The demand for facilities during the summer vacation by the research scholars is progressively increasing. These were duly afforded to the following gentlemen, though the Library was closed to the public:—

P. Samuels Lall, Esq., M.A., University Reader in Astronomy; Prof. Saran Das Bhanot, M.A. (F.C. College); Prof. Prem Nath Paul, M.A. (Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar); Miss B. Ghosh, M.A., Lecturer, Lahore College for Women; Prof. F. M. Shuja, M.Sc. (Bahawalpur); Mr. Yasin Khan Niazi, M.A., M.O.L.; Pt. Jagdish Lal Sharma, Sanatana Dharma School; J. N. Chawla, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Demonstrator, D.S. College, Lahore; Mr. Inder Singh Sharma, Patiala Gate, Nabha; Mr. Amar Nath Jain, M.A.; Mr. Parkash Chand Suri, 6th year, Government College; and Master Abdullah Chughtai.

Inter-Loans.—Reciprocal loans of books and manuscripts between the sister-universities and other insti-

tions continued and the scholars concerned had greatly appreciated this privilege.

(i) *Loan of Manuscripts*.—Twenty-four manuscripts and 12 books and periodicals were lent to the University Professors and Research Scholars and certain other institutions on their executing bonds.

(ii) *Loan of books to other Universities*.—Requisitions received from the Imperial Library, Calcutta; Benares Hindu University Library; Lytton Library, Muslim University, Aligarh; Madras University Library; Keeper of Records, Lahore; Entomologist to Government, Punjab, Lyallpur; Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli; and Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, for loan of books were fully complied with.

(iii) *Loans from other Libraries*.—Forty-one manuscripts and 26 books were borrowed from the under-mentioned institutions and the gentlemen in and outside India for the use of Research Scholars. The University Library Committee owed their grateful thanks to all these institutions for their cordial co-operation and more especially to the India Office which lent a large number of manuscripts:—

India Office Library, London.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.

Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

Adyar Library, Adyar (Madras).

Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.

Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

Khalsa College, Amritsar.

Oriental Institute, Baroda.

Punjab Civil Secretariat Library, Lahore.

Punjab Legislative Council Library, Lahore.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Madras University Library, Madras.

Mohammad Shafi, Esq., M.A., Principal, Oriental College Lahore.

Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A.

H. M. Shairani, Esq., Lecturer, Oriental College,
Lahore.

Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Lahore.

Cataloguing of Jain Manuscripts.—Notices of manuscripts in the Jaina Bhandars at Zira, Amritsar, Patti and Nakodar were prepared by Pt. Jagdish Lal Shastri in December, 1935, January and February, 1936. In subsequent three months, an alphabetical catalogue, incorporating the Ambala manuscripts (examined in 1930) on the lines of the Panjab University Library Catalogue of Manuscripts, Vol. 1, was compiled. Its detailed examination by Dr. Banarsi Das Jain, M.A., Ph.D., with a view to publish it early, was in progress.

Elementary Library Routine Class.—On the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Syndicate that the notice for the last Elementary Library Routine Class was too short, the Syndicate sanctioned its holding again in August, 1936, for the benefit of such untrained Librarians of the mofussil Colleges as had not availed of the opportunity in April, 1935. Although letters were issued to 21 Colleges, yet nominees of 8 Colleges only joined. Two out of these left in the beginning of the course on account of illness and the remaining six persons duly qualified.

Departmental Libraries.—The various departmental libraries continued to work satisfactorily.

Membership.—During the year under report 1,025 members joined the Library as detailed hereunder and 372 under-graduates and others obtained Readers' tickets:—

General Section	...	...	914
Sanskrit Section	...	...	76
Arabic Section	...	...	35

Correspondence.—The total number of letters received and issued during the year under report was 1,997 and 2,219 respectively.

Personnel of the Library Committee.—Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., was appointed Chairman of the Library Committee in succession to Lt.-Col. H. L. O. Garrett, who resigned owing to his retirement.

Dr. H. B. Dinnicliiff, M.A., Sc.D., I.F.S., Prof. G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.F.S., and Principal A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., M.A., LL.M., were nominated in place of Prof. J. F. Bruce, Lt.-Col. H. L. O. Garrett and Dr. F. M. Velte, and Rev. Ross Wilson was nominated as an additional member.

Meetings.—The Library Committee met four times during the year and once papers were disposed of by the Committee in circulation.

The following table shows the number of Colleges that entered the various events, comprising the P.U.S. Tournament, during the year ending 31st January, 1936:—

Events.	Lahore Colleges.	MOFUSSIL COLLEGES.		Total.	Last year.
		Degree.	Inter.		
1. Hockey ..	11	16	14	41	43
2. Football ..	12	15	13	40	38
3. Cricket ..	6	7	3	16	17
4. Athletics ..	10	9	6	25	21
5. Relay Races ..	6	4	2	12	12
6. Cross Country ..	6	2	2	10	12
7. Tennis ..	10	9	6	25	24
8. Gymnastics ..	5	1	..	6	9
9. Swimming ..	5	..	..	5	7
10. Boxing ..	5	..	..	5	7
11. Wrestling ..	6	2	..	8	8
12. Gatka ..	5	..	..	5	5
13. Kabaddi ..	6	1	..	7	8
14. Boat Races ..	6	..	..	6	8
15. Basket-ball ..	5	5	4	14	9
16. Volley-ball ..	6	9	7	22	27
17. First Aid ..	7	3	2	12	11

Forman College won the Athletics, First Aid and Tennis Singles Championships. Gordon College, Pindi, won Basket-ball. The Lahore D.A.-V. College won the Boat Races and Gatka. Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Cricket and Football. The S.D. College won Gymnastics. Islamia College won Kabaddi. The Medical College won the Tennis Team event. The D.A.-V. College, Jullundur, won Volley-ball. The Government College, Ludhiana, won the Mofussil Colleges First Aid Cup.

Among the Intermediate Colleges the D.A.-V. College, Hoshiarpur, won Football. The M.A.O. College, Amritsar, won Hockey, Tennis Singles and Volley-ball. The Hindu Sabha College won the Tennis Team event.

Two very outstanding performances by Intermediate Colleges, that deserve special mention, are the Open Cross Country Race that was won by the D.A.-V. College, Hoshiarpur, and the Open Individual First Aid Test won by the Government College, Dharmasala.

The P.U.S. Tournament has now completed its forty-first year and we are very proud of our age, size and status in the sporting activities of the country.

Old records continue to be broken, and year by year our performances improve in certain events. This year new records have been made in the 120 Yards Hurdles, the 110 Yards Relay, and the One Mile Relay.

In certain cases entries are not sent in time, correct fees are not paid and proper forms are not used. It is suggested that this responsibility be placed definitely on College Physical Directors, who ought to be in charge of all matters concerning games and sports and Physical Training, connected with the University and outside world in general. It is to be regretted that the number of ugly incidents that have occurred during the year, seems to indicate an increasing tendency towards bad sportsmanship.

The thanks of the Committee are due to all those who helped the Committee in the conduct of the Tournament.

The following table shows the position of the Arts Colleges regarding the personnel for Physical Training:—

Colleges.		No.	No. having Physical Directors.	No. without Physical Directors.
A.	Private ...	19	19	..
B.	Government	15	15	..
C.	State ...	6	4	2
D.	Women's ...	4	...	4
		—	—	—
	TOTAL ...	44	38	6
		—	—	—

The figures in the above table remain exactly the same as last year and the Colleges still without Physical Directors are:—

Group C.—The Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, and the Prince of Wales College, Jammu. The Kashmir State authorities selected two men last year, and sent them down to Madras for training, but later it was found that these two men were not entitled to the Kashmir State subjects Certificate A. These certificates were accordingly cancelled, and the men were not appointed to the two Colleges. The State authorities are intending to select two more men for training this year.

Group D.—No adequate arrangements for P.T. have been made in any of the Women's Colleges. The two Colleges in Lahore have been obtaining the part-time services of the Y.W.C.A. Physical Directress for some years now, but they realise that this is not a satisfactory arrangement.

On the practical side, the work of Physical Training continues to be fairly satisfactory. Games and sports are well organised and conducted and are gradually

interesting more and more of our students. The other group and more formal type of activities like calisthenics, corrective and hygienic exercises, and the informal "play for all" programme, are fairly well organised and conducted.

On the theoretical side the work varies a great deal with the person who is in charge. The medical and corrective aspect including physico-medical examination, classification, measurements, statistics, prescription of exercise, lectures on hygiene and sanitation, etc., is being well done in some Colleges, while haphazardly in others, and totally neglected in a few. In order to standardise this work in the various Colleges, and to eliminate, as far as possible, the variation due to the personal element, the University D.P.T. is at present working on a detailed scheme for the organisation and administration of Physical Training, and a Syllabus for the lectures to be given on Health and Hygiene. It is hoped that when this Brochure is in the hands of all the Principals and Physical Directors concerned, it will be possible to unify and co-ordinate the work of this Department.

In the last Annual Report, it was pointed out that many Colleges were still without the services of whole-time or part-time medical men. This defect continues to persist. The whole programme of Physical Training is based on a thorough physico-medical examination of each student, followed up by service according to needs, but without a medical man, there can be no medical service or supervision of the type employed in the Forman Christian College, and recently approved, and brought to the special notice of all Colleges, by the University.

The Panjab University Cricket Club had an unusually active year on account of the inauguration of the Inter-University Cricket Championship by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, in which the Club participated. We met the Delhi Uni-

Panjab University
Cricket Club.

versity at Lahore and the Aligarh and Calcutta Universities at Delhi, and beat them all, thus qualifying to play the finals. The match was played at Bombay against the Bombay University in the month of June and we beat them: thus becoming Champions of the first year of the Inter-University Championship.

The Panjab University made a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for the away matches of the above Championship.

In addition, matches were played against His Excellency the Governor's XI and the Lahore Gymkhana; and a trial game was also arranged in the month of October. The match against His Excellency the Governor's XI has now been played for the last 8 years and is the most important fixture of the Club both from the point of view of cricket and general education. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has been graciously pleased to approve the presentation of a trophy by Dr. Vishwa Nath of Government College, to be called the Emerson-Barne Trophy, which would be awarded annually by His Excellency to the winners of this match.

The membership for the year is as follows:—

Government College, Lahore.

- (1) Dev Raj Puri; (2) Shiv Narain Bhatia; (3) Abdul Moid; (4) Madan Mohan Lall; (5) Ram Parkash; (6) Mubarik Ali.

F.C. College, Lahore.

- (7) Mohd. Mukhtiar Ahmad; (8) F. S. Thakar Das.

Islamia College, Lahore.

- (9) Aslam Khan; (10) Mohd. Anwar Khan; (11) Abdul Haq; (12) Fazal Din.

D.A.-V. College, Lahore.

- (13) Ram Parshad

Laur College, Lahore.

- (14) Surjit Singh Majithia; (15) Kartar Singh Sodhi,
(16) Hans Raj Rajput; (17) Inayat Ahmad.

King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

- (18) M. A. Malik-ud-Mulk Khan; (19) Altaf Hussain
Bukhari.

Machigan Engineering College, Moghulpura.

- (20) Abdul Hamid.

Khalsa College, Amritsar.

- (21) S. A. Rahman; (22) Balbir Chand; (23) Qamar-
ud-Din; (24) J. S. Sense.

M.A.O. College, Amritsar.

- (25) Murrawat Hussain.

Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.

- (26) Pruthvi Raj; (27) Roshan Lal; (28) Om Parkash;
(29) Asghar Hussain Shah.

Islamia College, Peshawar.

- (30) Abdul Latif; (31) Sher Mohd. Khan.

There has been a good deal of scramble to find places in the team. The Executive Committee of the Panjab University Cricket Club, however, constituted this year an independent Selection Committee consisting of the Captain, Secretary and Mr. George Abell. Our thanks are due to Mr. George Abell who has on many occasions spared time to attend the meetings of the Committee and also watch the trial match.

The Right Rev. G. D. Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University, has very generously donated, his personal allowance of Rs 250 per mensem as Vice-Chancellor, to the Club since April, 1936. In addition to this generous donation, the Vice-Chancellor, as President of the Club, took very keen interest in the affairs of the Club.

The thanks of the Club are due to the Vice-Chancellor for his generosity and guidance.

The year 1935-36 was a successful one. On October 15th—the commencement of the season—303 new enrolments were made and the strength of the battalion on this date was

The 4th (Lahore)
Battalion University
Training Corps.

20 Officers and 577 Cadets, the full establishment being reached by the end of the month, *i.e.*, 20 Officers and 637 Cadets. It is not advisable to fill up to strength immediately because of migrations of old members, which often cannot be traced until the term has commenced. The continued service of old members is of great value both to themselves and to the Corps; therefore every endeavour is made to discover where they are should they leave one College to join another.

A great improvement has been made in the programme of training of Cadets by the publication by Army Headquarters of a Syllabus of Training based on that carried out by the Officers' Training Corps in England. Its value lies in the fact that all University Training Corps in India are working on uniform lines which was not the case hitherto. This Syllabus provides a programme of training each for 1st year, 2nd year, also 3rd year and over. The intention is to provide N.C.O.'s from amongst Cadets of 3rd year and over as instructors for the juniors. By this means it is hoped to obtain an improved standard of efficiency throughout the Corps.

The attendance at Camp this year was the best on record, in that 19 Officers and 611 Cadets were present out of 21 Officers and 634 Cadets. The improvement in health and training of Cadets during the 15 days spent in the open under canvas is remarkable. The advantages too are that it allows the whole battalion to be together including Lyallpur Detachment: it enables consistent and concentrated work to be carried out uninterruptedly: it provides for full advantage to be taken of the loan of 12 British Army instructors

kindly lent to the unit for that period. The result is, that in addition to the greater facilities available for instilling discipline a sound foundation in training is formed, upon which further instruction can be developed.

Although efforts have been made to try and evolve some means by which a large number of Cadets may reach the Indian Military Academy the open Competitive Examination still remains the only method and this year six members have been successful, *i.e.*—

No. 3033. U/O. K. K. Bhandari,

No. 3563. Sgt. D. P. Chand,

No. 3548. Cdt. D. B. Chopra,

No. 3591. L/C. Prem Kumar,

No. 3846. L/C. Prithi Pal Singh,

No. 3767. Cdt. N. C. Ghose,

all of Government College, Lahore.

Great credit is due to the above for their individual efforts also to their tutors. The fact that they are keen members of the U.T.C. and in most cases have risen to N.C.O.'s rank, was no doubt appreciated by the Public Services Commission.

As regards Officers, three have been successful in passing their Retention Examinations, *viz.*:—

2/Lt. A. Wahid, Islamia College.

2/Lt. M. Aslam, Islamia College.

2/Lt. M. L. Joshi, Forman Christian College.

The period under review has been exceptional in the absence of Minor Offences. No instance has occurred in which disciplinary action has had to be taken. The general behaviour of Cadets has been excellent, in spite of disturbed local conditions.

During the year the unit has been inspected by the following:—

His Excellency Sir Herbert (William) Emerson,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S. (Governor of
the Punjab).

Major General B. R. Moberly, C.B., D.S.O.
(Commander, Lahore District).

Brigadier B. T. Wilson, D.S.O. (Commander,
Lahore Brigade Area) (Twice).

A Guard of Honour was provided at the University Hall for H.E. the Governor when he presided at the Annual Convocation on 21st December, 1936.

In view of the letter circulated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab from the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, serving members of the U.T.C. who are seeking employment are given a Membership Certificate showing their Service in the Corps and their qualifications. To this is added a personal Character Certificate by the Commanding Officer. Judging by the demand for these Certificates they must be greatly valued. It is also known that in some cases they have been the means of obtaining a very good post, which might not have been obtained otherwise. A careful check is kept on all those to whom Certificates have been given and it is hoped to build up a valuable record of assistance to members by this method.

In addition efforts are being made to obtain for senior members Commissions in the Army in India Reserve of Officers also the Indian Territorial Force. Numbers in both these branches of the service are limited, but at the same time if success can be attained in a few cases it is helpful.

The Military Authorities have very generously offered to assist in the training of our officers by allowing them to attend Tactical Exercises carried out by Regular Units. If Colleges could spare even one officer at a time to spend a few days in a Company or Battalion Camp during the cold weather it would be very beneficial both to the officer himself also to the U.T.C., and it is felt that closer liaison with the regular forces would lead to greater possibilities for our Corps.

The object which it is wished to attain in this U.T.C. is not only that it should be second to none in India in efficiency, but also that it shall train our Cadets in discipline, leadership and *esprit de corps*, to enable them to fill with success any post in Military or Civilian life which they may obtain on completion of their University careers. Therefore, the generous co-operation which has been displayed in the past by University and College Authorities is solicited for the future, in order that we may insure success.

The statement of income and expenditure for the year 1934-35 showed a balance of Rs. 25-7-6. It was therefore resolved that this sum be handed over to the Punjab Geographical Association and that if any further money is received from the liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla, it be disposed of by the Vice-Chancellor as the President of the Publicity Union as he thinks desirable. It may be noted that pending any future renewal of the grant from the Government it is impossible for the Publicity Union to continue to function.

The total number of the teaching staff, assistants and honorary workers during the year under report was 15, and the total number of students in different classes in March, 1936, was 211, as against 197 during the last year. The number of students is gradually rising owing to the efficient training imparted in this institution and the popularity of the Ayurvedic system of medicine among the public. Another feature of the institution is that lady students, duly qualified according to rules, are also admitted and at present there are four girls studying in different classes. One girl has passed Vaidya Vachaspati Examination this year and has been engaged as Lady Vaidya in the Female Ayurvedic Hospital recently built in the premises of the College.

Two final examinations are held, *viz.*, (1) Vaidya Kaviraj after three years, and (2) Vaidya Vachaspati one year after passing the Vaidya Kaviraj Examination. The results last year were as under:—

	Appeared.	Passed.	Under Comptt.	Failed.
Vaidya Kaviraj	57	50	5	2
Vaidya Vachaspati	41	39	1	1

Up to this time, the Ayurvedic College has brought out 640 Vaidya Kavirajis and 210 Vaidya Vachaspatis, who are working in the Punjab and other provinces either as private practitioners or in the charitable dispensaries of States, District Boards, Municipal Committees or other societies.

Hospital.—The number of patients, admitted in the Indoor Hospital during the last two years, was as under:—

Year.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Discharged and otherwise
1-4-34 to 31-3-35 ...	364	328	6	30
1-4-35 to 31-3-36 ...	378	350	5	23

The Hospital is doing very useful work, by serving the public irrespective of caste or creed, and training the students in Ayurveda and Modern Surgery. During the year under report a Relief Centre was established for Quetta patients. About 100 sufferers were admitted to it and were offered medical relief as well as monetary help.

Outdoor Dispensaries.—There are two outdoor dispensaries attached to the Ayurvedic College. (1) Within the College premises, which treated 54,641 patients against 40,003 of the last year. (2) City Dispensary (Sutarmandi) which treated 21,992 outpatients against 21,578 of the last year.

In addition to these a Female Ayurvedic Dispensary has also been constructed this year which began to function from October, 1936.

Boarding House.—There is no proper Boarding House of the institution. Two dormitories of the

Hospital are being used as such and 30 students are accommodated there. Since June, 1936, "F" Block of the D.A.V. College Hostel has been hired and 18 students of the Ayurvedic College have been accommodated there. Due to extension in surgical work one dormitory of the Hospital has been converted into surgical ward and only one dormitory has now been reserved for the Boarding House within the College premises.

Games.—Though there are no playgrounds attached to this College, yet the students are encouraged to take part in Volley-ball, Badminton, Kabaddi, Wrestling, Tag-of-war, Gatka, Lathi, Sword, etc. Annual tournaments are also held to encourage the students in games.

Dissection Work.—There is scarcity of dead bodies for dissection work. The Government is being approached for making better arrangements for supply of dead bodies. A cold storage is badly needed.

Excursion to Hills.—The students of the II and IV Year Classes (about 80 in number) are taken to the hills every year in October, in order to show herbs. Last year the students went to Kangra Hills and visited Dharamsala, Jogindernagar, Mandi, etc., and collected samples of different types of plants found there.

Pharmacy.—This department affords a good deal of opportunity to the students in preparing medicines with their own hands. The department needs expansion both in buildings and machinery. During the year under report the compound in front of the pharmacy building has been enclosed by a fence of iron pipes painted green and the *kachcha* floor has been converted into a brick floor surrounded by a drain.

Ayurveda Sandesh.—This is a monthly magazine of this institution and is serving the cause of Ayurveda by way of publishing articles, news, etc. This is becoming very popular among the Vaidyas. Its subscription is Rs. 2-4-0.

Scholarships.—Besides the D.A.-V. College Managing Committee Scholarships, this institution awards about twenty stipends to deserving students from funds provided by generous donors.

Pt. Shankar Das Museum.—This is a well-equipped Museum Herbarium, where samples of herbs, seeds, roots, oils, etc., have been preserved in show-cases to acquaint the scholars with them in their original forms.

Library.—There are 820 books on Ayurveda, Allopathic and Unani systems in the Library, which is well utilised by the students. A large number of daily, weekly and monthly papers are provided for the students in the Reading Room.

The institution, though in a flourishing condition, yet requires a well-equipped Research Laboratory, a Dental, Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Department, a Hostel, an up-to-date Botanical Garden, a Hall and many other things, for equipping its graduates with up-to-date knowledge.

New Buildings.—During the summer vacations a verandah with a porch in the middle has been added to the College class rooms at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. Female Ayurvedic Dispensary, Dhanwantri Gate (main gate), and compound wall have also been built along Motu Singh Road at a cost of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 800 and Rs. 300 respectively. These additions to the already existing buildings have greatly improved the look of the institution. At the back of the Hospital a sanitary drain has been constructed with a view to ensure better sanitary condition for the indoor patients.

There are two Unani classes of Hakim-i-Haziq and Tibbia College, Lahore. Zubda-tul-Hukama. The course of Hakim-i-Haziq is in Urdu while that of Zubda-tul-Hukama is in Arabic. The students of final classes are required to attend the practical class as well, where sputum and urine examination, hypodermic injection, use of surgical instru-

ments and blood pressure taking, etc., is taught. Moreover compound medicines are made by the students themselves under the guidance of the Tabib-in-Charge of the Unani Dispensary of the College. Anatomical charts and models, etc., are shown to the students in the Museum and lectures are delivered about the same. Several Tibbi books and journals have been added in the Library for the use of the students which is kept open in the morning and evening times.

The educational year of the College begins from May and ends in April. Period of Hakim-i-Haziq's course has been extended to three years instead of two years, but students who be able to complete their practical training along with the theoretical can finish the course in two years.

In addition to the subjects taught in the College training in First Aid to the Injured and Vaccination is made compulsory for all the students.

Expert *hakims* and doctors of Delhi, Aligarh, Lucknow and Bhopal, etc., are appointed as examiners by the Examination Board of the Managing Committee. Final examinations take place at the end of April every year. Results in the year under report were as follows:—

Hakim-i-Haziq, out of 118 College students 99 passed, and out of 15 private students 6 passed.
Zubda-tul-Hukama, out of 2 College students 2 passed, and out of 3 private students 2 passed.

This year 46 candidates of Tibbia College Hussain-Agahi, Multan, which is affiliated with this institution, appeared in the Hakim-i-Haziq Examination out of which 44 came out successful.

The popularity of this College is proved not only by the steady increase in the number of the students but also from the fact that they come from very distant places like Bengal, Burma, Bombay and

Persia, etc. The number of students on roll at the end of September, 1936, was as given below:—

Hakim-i-Haziq, 1st Year Class	... 91
Hakim-i-Haziq, 2nd Year Class	... 76
Zubda-tul-Hukama Class	... 2

The teaching staff is selected by the Tibbia College Committee from the best scholars of Eastern and Western systems of medicines.

A Debating Society (Majlis-i-Muzakara Tibbia) has been started for research work which holds its weekly sittings to which the members of the Staff and all the students are invited. Discussions take place on the principles and doctrines of the ancient *hakims* and modern Allopathy and efforts are made to reach at the right and sound conclusions. Expert and famous *hakims* and doctors are also invited to deliver lectures on several points at the expense of this Society and thus the knowledge of the students is increased.

The poor patients are kept under the treatment of the students under the guidance of the Naib Tabib and medicines are given free to them.

The Tibbia College takes great part in the Punjab Tibbi Conference and Ayurvedic and Tibbia Conference. The Principal of this College was invited by H.E.H. Nizam of Hyderabad's Government (Deccan) for consultations about the scheme of opening the Tibbia College and Unani Hospitals in the State.

About twenty-five graduates of this College are serving in the Municipalities and District Boards in different places of this Province and some of them are employed at various Tibbi institutions.

The Tibbia College Committee is doing its best to further improve the College Museum, Library and Unani Shafakhana. A separate ward for indoor patients has been constructed. A hostel has also been managed both for Hindu and Muslim students.

It is proposed to send some senior students to hill stations for gathering different medical herbs and for making search for unknown plants and shrubs.

The Panjab University Oriental Publications Fund. The Panjab University Oriental Publications Fund received its income from the following sources:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) University Grant ...	3,000	0	0
(b) Sale of Publications ...	684	3	0
and (c) Interest from the Bank ...	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
TOTAL ...	3,744	3	0
	<hr/>		

The expenditure incurred, *i.e.*, Rs. 7,939-1-2, was mainly on account of printing and conveyance of the following works:—

- (a) Item No. 28, Word-Index of Tulsi Ramayana, by Suryakanta Shastri, M.A., D.Litt.
- (b) Buddhacarita, Parts I and II, by Dr. E. H. Johnston, M.A., D.Litt.
- (c) The Jasmine Garland or Kundanala, translated into English by Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt.
- (d) Analytical Indices of the Kitab al-Ikd al-Farid of Ahmad B. Muhammad B. "Abd Rabbih" (Cairo edn., A.H. 1321), Vol. 3, prepared by Principal Mohammad Shafi, M.A. (Cantab.).
- (e) Tatinma Siwan al-Hikma or Akhbar al-Hukama of Ali b. Zaid al-Baihaqi (d. 565 A.H.), Parts 1 and 2, by Principal Mohammad Shafi, M.A. (Cantab.).
- (f) Life and Works of Amir Khusraw, by Dr. Mohd. Wahid Mirza, M.A., Ph.D.
- (g) Thirteen Trivandrum Plays attributed to Bhasa, translated into English by Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., and Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon).

Because of the previous commitments—which await publication—no new work was included this year in the series.

With the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., in January, 1936, the fund has come under the operation of the present Principal of the Oriental College, M. Mohammad Shafi, M.A. (Cantab.).

Among others, during the period under review, the following important amendments of Regulations were sanctioned by the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education):—

- (1) Regulations relating to the Law Examinations have been amended with a view, among other things, to extend the course for the LL.B. Examination from two to three years; the High Court of Judicature having agreed to abrogate the rule of six months' apprenticeship when the course is so extended.
- (2) Regulations have been added so as to make the Panjab University Sports Tournament Committee a statutory body and to define its composition, etc.
- (3) Regulations for the Diploma in Commerce Examination have been added.
- (4) The fee for degree in absence has been reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5, and the fee for not giving notice of intended absence from the Convocation has been abolished.
- (5) The Dean of University Instruction has been made a member of the Board of Finance.
- (6) The following have also been made eligible for admission to the B.A. Degree:—
 - (i) A candidate who has passed the B.A. Examination in English only after having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency

or Honours Examination in an Indian Vernacular, and subsequently passes the B.A. Examination in two elective subjects: provided that the examination in two elective subjects for the B.A. Examination is taken in one year and that the compartment rule shall not be applicable to such cases, and

- (11) a candidate who appears and passes in the B.A. Examination in English only after taking Honours in an Indian Vernacular, and passes the Honours Examination in a Classical Language afterwards.
- (7) Geography has been added as an elective subject for the B.A. Examination and a separate Board of Studies in Geography has been instituted.
- (8) The percentage of marks required for the three divisions in the Vernacular Languages Examinations has been laid down.
- (9) No girl shall be allowed to appear in the Matriculation and S.L.C. Examinations unless she had completed fourteen years on the first day of the examination in which she was appearing. This Regulation will take effect from the examinations to be held in 1939.
- (10) The marks required for the first and second divisions for the First Examination in Law have been fixed.
- (11) One academic year's enrolment, instead of two, in an affiliated College has been prescribed in the case of candidates who have already completed the prescribed course, to be eligible to appear in the Intermediate Arts and Science, B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.

- (12) Head Masters of unrecognised schools, permitted under Regulation 4 (c) of Chapter XI to send up students as private candidates to the Matriculation and S.L.C. Examinations, can henceforward sign the admission forms of their students but the students of such schools must not have read in any recognised school at any time during the 9 months previous to the examination.
- (13) The percentage of marks required to pass the M.A. Examination has been revised.
- (14) Regulations relating to University terms and periods of instruction required for various examinations have been added.
- (15) Candidates who appeared in the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations (English only) in the year 1935 and failed therein were permitted to reappear in 1936 in the examination in which they failed in 1935.
- (16) If a student fails to make up the required attendance of 50 periods of Physical Training in the first year class then he is allowed to make up seventy-five periods of Physical Training in the first and the second year classes reckoned together.
- (17) One paper in English on Text-books shall henceforward be taken with Part I and one paper in English on Translation and Composition shall be taken with Part II of the Final Examination in Agriculture.
- (18) An additional paper in Mechanism has been added in Group C of the Second Examination in Engineering.
- (19) Transitory Regulations have been inserted at the end of Section (a) at pages 341-344 of the Calendar, so as to provide that candidates who have appeared and failed in the Final Examination in Mechanical Engineering previously to 1937 shall be permitted

to reappear during the year 1937 and 1938 under the Regulations in force previous to 1937.

- (20) The list of subjects in which research for M.Sc. Agriculture Degree may be permitted has been revised.
- (21) Candidates are permitted now to undergo practical training at any time and not necessarily after passing the Final Examination in Engineering, subject to fixing the minimum age limit of 22 years for admission to the degree.
- (22) A candidate who passed the First Examination in Law by taking the supplementary test in May shall henceforward be allowed to sit in the Supplementary Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the following September.
- (23) The benefit of Regulation 5 at page 109 of the Calendar (permission to appear in the Supplementary Examination in cases of illness, etc.), has been extended to female private candidates as well.
- (24) Regulations dealing with the election of ordinary Fellows by the Registered Graduates have been revised.
- (25) The degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) and a Diploma in Laryngology and Otology (D.L.O.) have been instituted.

The following private hostels were accorded recognition from 1st April, 1936 to 31st March, 1937 :—

Students' Residence.	
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1. Khalsa Boarding House.
2. Sri Amar Jain Hostel.
3. Dev Samaj Boarding House.
4. Younghusband Collegiate Hostel.
5. Arya Vidyarthi Ashram.
6. Aggarwal Ashram.

7. Ahnaddiya Hostel.
8. Mohyal Ashram.
9. Digambar Jain Hostel.

Recognition was not accorded to the Hindu Ashram.

During the period under review, the following Colleges have been granted extension of affiliation up to the B.A. standard in the subjects noted against each:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Affiliations.</p> <p>1. Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.</p> | <p>English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.</p> |
| <p>2. M.A.O. College, Amritsar.</p> | <p>English, Mathematics, Economics, History, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.</p> |

The extension of affiliation of the following Colleges in the subject or subjects noted against each has been sanctioned by the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education):—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Government Intermediate College for Women, Lyallpur.</p> | <p>Biology in the Intermediate Examination.</p> |
| <p>2. Ram Sukh Das College, Ferozepore.</p> | <p>Economics in the Intermediate Examination with retrospective effect.</p> |
| <p>3. D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi.</p> | <p>Ditto.</p> |
| <p>4. King Edward Medical College, Lahore.</p> | <p>To include the Final Examination for the degree of B.D.S.</p> |
| <p>5. Government College, Ludhiana.</p> | <p>Political Science in B A.</p> |

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|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 6. | Islamia College,
Peshawar. | For the B.Sc. Agriculture degree in Agriculture (principal), Botany (principal), Chemistry (subsidiary) and Entomology (subsidiary). |
| 7. | D.A.-V. College, Jul-
lundur. | To include the Medical Group in the Intermediate. |
| 8. | S.D. College, Lahore | To include Geography in the Intermediate. |
| 9. | D.A.-V. College, Jul-
lundur. | To include Chemistry up to the B.A. standard. |
| 10. | G.N. Khalsa College,
Gujranwala. | To include French up to the Intermediate standard. |

The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) have withdrawn the affiliation from the P.W. College, Jammu, in B.A. Panjabi and in Intermediate Panjabi and Bengali, with effect from the examination to be held in 1937.

The following Colleges were permitted to enrol Honours classes in the subjects noted against each for the examinations to be held in 1937:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Permission to start
Classes for Honours
Papers. | The following Colleges were
permitted to enrol Honours
classes in the subjects noted
against each for the examina-
tions to be held in 1937:— |
| 1. | P.W. College, Jam-
mu. English. |
| 2. | S.P. College, Sri-
nagar. English and Sanskrit. |
| 3. | Gordon College,
Rawalpindi. English. |
| 4. | D.A.-V. College,
Jullundur. English, Mathematics and
Sanskrit. |
| 5. | Mohindra College,
Patiala. Economics, English and
Mathematics. |
| 6. | Murray College,
Sialkot. English, Mathematics,
Economics and Persian. |

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. | Edwardes College, | Philosophy. |
| | Peshawar. | |
| 8. | Khalsa College, | English, Economics and |
| | Amritsar. | Mathematics. |
| 9. | Emerson College, | English, Mathematics and |
| | Multan. | Philosophy. |
| 10. | Government Col- | English, Mathematics, |
| | lege, Lyallpur. | Economics, Sanskrit, |
| | | Persian and Arabic. |
| 11. | deMontmorency Col- | English, History, Persian |
| | lege, Shahpur. | and Arabic. |
| 12. | V.B. College, D.I. | English. |
| | Khan. | |
| 13. | Islania College, | Arabic, Economics, Eng- |
| | Peshawar. | lish and Mathematics. |
| 14. | Government Col- | English, Mathematics, |
| | lege, Ludhiana. | Economics and Persian. |

The following Colleges were inspected during the
 Inspection of Colleges. period under report by the In-
 spection Committees noted
 against their names:—

Government Intermediate College, Gujrat.—

Lt.-Col. H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., I.F.S.
 W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., M.A., I.F.S.
 Principal Mohammad Shafi, M.A.

Government Intermediate College, Jhang.—

Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., I.F.S.
 Prof. G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.F.S.
 Principal Mohammad Shafi, M.A.

Government Intermediate College, Dharamsala.—

Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., I.F.S.
 Prof. G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.F.S.
 Lala Sain Das, M.A., B.Sc.

Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.—

W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.

Prof. G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.E.S.

Dewan Anand Kumar, M.A.

Lawrence College, Ghoragali, Lawrence Royal Military School and Intermediate College, Sanawar, and Bishop Cotton School and Intermediate College, Simla.—

Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.

Prof. G. C. Chatterji, M.A., I.E.S.

Lala Sain Das, M.A., B.Sc.

deMontmorency College, Shahpur.—

Principal Mohammad Shafi, M.A.

Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.

Prof. Jodh Singh, M.A.

K.E. Medical College, Lahore.—

Col. C. H. Reinhold, M.C., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

Prof. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., I.E.S.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.Inst.P.

Central Training College, Lahore.—

Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law.

J. W. Thomas, Esq., B.Com., B.Sc.

A. Yusuf Ali, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., LL.M., Bar.-at-Law.

Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore.—

Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law.

Miss I. T. McNair, M.A.

Mrs. S. K. Datta, B.A.

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.—

Dr. E. M. Brown, M.D., D.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman, O.B.E.,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Lala Sain Das, M.A., B.Sc.

Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.—

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law.

Rai Bahadur Mr. Mukand Lal Puri, M.A.,
M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law.

A. Yusuf Ali, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., LL.M., Bar.-at-Law.

University Extension Lectures.

The following University Extension Lectures were delivered during the period under re-

port:—

Centre.	Name of Lecturer.	Subject.
Lahore ...	Rao Bahadur Prof. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Principal, Central Hindu College, and University Professor of Economics, Benares Hindu University.	" Benares Hindu University."
Lahore ...	Dr. Birbal Sahni, M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Dean of the Science Faculty, University of Lucknow.	1. " The Origin of the Himalayas." 2. " The Ice Age in India."
Rohtak ...	Ditto.	1. " Extinct Plants." 2. " Carnivorous Plants."

Centre.	Name of Lecturer.	Subject.
Lahore ...	Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D., University Professor of Persian, Oriental College, Lahore.	1. "Modern Persia." 2. "Progress of Education in Persia." 3. "Modern Persian Language and Literature (in Urdu)."
Shahpur ...	Ditto.	"Persia—Retrospect and Prospect."
Lahore ...	F. L. Brayne, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, Lahore.	"Rural Reconstruction from the Social and Economic Point of View."
Lahore ...	T. D. Bedi, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, Lahore.	"Peasant, Whither?"
Lahore ...	Dr. Zoltan Takacs de Felvicz, Ph.D., Professor of University of Pees, and Director, Francis Hopp Museum of Eastern Asiatic Arts, Budapest.	"Some Premises of Islamic Ornamental System."
Lahore ...	Dr. C. B. Fay, M.A., D.Sc., of the University of Cambridge.	1. "Ottawa Trade Agreements." 2. "Agricultural Recovery."
Rawalpindi	Mrs. S. R. Kohli, B.A., Tapp Road, Lahore.	"Co-operation between Parents and Teachers with regard to the Physical and Intellectual Advancement of School Children."

Centre.	Name of Lecturer.	Subject.
Ludhiana ...	A. Yusuf Ali, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., LL.M., Bar-at- Law, Principal, Islamia College, Lahore.	"Life and Literature."
Peshawar	Miss K. B. Feroze- ud-Din, M.A., M.O.L., M.R.A.S. Inspectress of Schools, Central Circle, Lahore.	"An Educated Woman's Wider Sphere of Home- Influence."
Amritsar ...	Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., University Pro- fessor of Eco- nomics, Lahore.	"Study of Economics in Relation to Indian Mone- tary Problems."
Multan ...	Mrs. I. Durga Par- shad, M.A., T.Dip., Lady Superintendent, M.B. Girls' Schools, Lahore.	"Social and Educational Development of Women in the East."
Peshawar ...	G. D. Sondhi, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Professor, Gov- ernment College, Lahore.	1. "1932 Olympic Games." 2. "Modern Theories of Stage-settings."
Multan ...	J. F. Bruce, Esq., M.A., University Professor of His- tory, Lahore.	1. "Italy and Abyssinia." 2. "The India Act, 1935."
Lyallpur ...	G. C. Chatterji, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Professor, Government Col- lege, Lahore.	"Psychology of Mental Efficiency."

Khan Bahadur M. Afzal Husain, M.A., M.Sc.,
I.A.S., Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyall-

pur, also delivered two University Extension Lectures at Srinagar.

During the period under report, the following persons connected with this University were honoured by the Government by the conferment of the titles noted against their names:—

Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar	...	O.B.E.
Mian M. Afzal Husain	...	Khan Bahadur.
Lt.-Col. A. M. Dick	...	C.B.E.
Lt.-Col. V. R. Mirajkar	...	C.B.E.
Lt.-Col. J. J. Harper Nelson		C.I.E.
Dr. Ruth Young	...	Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (First Class).

During the period under report, the University sustained a very deep loss in the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B., its Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Woolner was a Fellow and a member of the Syndicate ever since the year 1904. He was Dean of University Instruction and Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Syndicate at its meeting held on Friday, the 10th January, 1936, passed the following Resolution of condolence—all standing—and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late lamented Dr. A. C. Woolner, adjourned:—

“The Syndicate, on behalf of the University of the Panjab, resolves to place on record its sense of profound sorrow on the irreparable loss sustained by the University by the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B., who served the University with marked zeal and conspicuous success during the last 33 years, and to convey its heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. A. C. Woolner in the sad hour of her bereavement.”

The University also sustained a deep loss in the deaths of the following:—

1. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain who had a very long and intimate connection with the University as a Fellow, as a member of the Syndicate, and as Minister of Education, and had taken a deep interest in the development of education in the Province.
2. Lt.-Col. T. A. Hughes, who was a Fellow of this University for many years, a member of the Syndicate, Dean of the Medical Faculty and Principal of the K.E. Medical College, Lahore, for some time.
3. Dr. Sir B. L. Dhingra, who represented the Jind State on the Senate of this University for a number of years.
4. Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain, who was a Fellow for about 25 years and took a keen interest in the Panjab University Historical Society.
5. Khan Bahadur Mian Haq Nawaz Khan, who was a former Fellow and a Syndic of this University.

The following gentlemen were re-elected unopposed
 Election of Fellows. by the registered graduates to
 be Ordinary Fellows of this
 University with effect from the 11th March, 1936:—

1. Bakhshi Ram Rattan, B.A., B.T., Principal, D.A.-V. College, Lahore (on leave).
2. C. L. Anand, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Lahore.

Sh. Siraj-ud-Din Azar, M.A., M.O.L., Government Intermediate College, Pasrur, has been re-elected by the Oriental Faculty as an Ordinary Fellow of this University with effect from the 15th April, 1936.

In view of the fact that all the appointments, confirmations and promotions are gazetted from time to time in the *University Gazette*, a very brief reference, as during the last few years, is made in this Report to some of the more important of them.

The Right Reverend George Dunsford Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., Bishop of Lahore, was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab, *vice* Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.A.S.B., deceased, with effect from the 9th of January, 1936.

Prof. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E., I.E.S., University Professor of Zoology, was appointed Dean of University Instruction for the year 1936. The functions and powers of the Dean of University Instruction were defined and it was decided that this office would be honorary.

M. Mohammad Shafi, M.A., University Professor of Arabic, was appointed Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore, in place of the late Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E. Principal Mohammad Shafi was given a personal allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. as Principal of the Oriental College, and actual house allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 200 p.m.

Prof. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.Phil., "Officier d'Academie" (France), University Professor of Sanskrit Literature, was appointed as Vice-Principal of the Oriental College, in place of Prof. Mohammad Shafi, without any further emoluments.

The University Professorship of Sanskrit Language, vacated by the death of Dr. A. C. Woolner, was converted into University Readership of Sanskrit at Rs. 400—25—600. The post was advertised both in India and in England.

Principal J. W. Thomas, B.Com., B.Sc., Principal, Hailey College of Commerce, was granted study leave for a period of 12 months with effect from 1st October, 1936. Mr Krishan Datta B.A. B.Com. D.Litt.

Law, the Vice-Principal, would act as Principal during Mr. Thomas's period of study leave on an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem plus actual house rent for 12 months as paid by Mr. Krishan Datta at present, and one more Lecturer would be engaged for 8 months with effect from 1st October, 1936, on a salary of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications.

Prof. J. F. Bruce, M.A., University Professor of History, was granted study leave for 12 months with effect from the 1st October, 1936 to the 30th September, 1937, and was permitted to combine vacation from the 1st June to the 30th September, 1936, with the aforesaid study leave. Prof. Ross L. Wilson of the Forman Christian College was appointed Head of the History Department with effect from 1st October, 1936 to the 30th September, 1937, on an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem for administrative work. He would, as in previous years, do some teaching work as already arranged for which no payment would be made.

Ch. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., LL.B., was reappointed as whole-time Law Reader in the Law College for a further period of 5 years, with effect from 14th September, 1936.

Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., was appointed Chairman of the Panjab University Library Committee in place of Principal H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., I.E.S. (Retired).

On the recommendation of the Syndicate, and on the reports of the Examiners of the thesis submitted, the Senate of this University decided to award the degree of Doctor of Literature on Syed Mohammad Abdullah, M.A., M.O.L.

Delegates to
Conferences, etc.

The following gentlemen were
nominated as delegates of this
University to the Conferences

noted below:—

- (a) Quinquennial Congress of Universities of the Empire held at Cambridge from July 13th to 17th, 1936.
- (1) The Right Hon'ble Sir Shadi Lal, Kt., P.C., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
 - (2) The Hon'ble Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt., K.B., B.A., Bar.-at-Law.
 - (3) Principal H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., I.E.S. (Retd.).
 - (4) Professor S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.Inst.P.
- (b) Anglo-American Conference of Historians held in London in July, 1936.
- Professor J. F. Bruce, M.A.
- (c) London University Centenary Celebrations held during the week 29th June to 3rd July, 1936.
- Principal H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., I.E.S. (Retd.).
- (d) Tercentenary of Harvard University held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 16th to 18th September, 1936.
- Dr. P. K. Kichlu, M.Sc., D.Sc.
- (e) All-India Oriental Conference held at Mysore in December, 1935.
- (1) Professor Mohammad Shafi, M.A.
 - (2) Professor Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.Phil.
 - (3) Professor Mohammad Iqbal, M.A., Ph D

Faculty, 4 of the Medical Faculty, 3 of the Agricultural Faculty, 3 of the Commerce Faculty, and 3 of the Engineering Faculty, were held during the period under review.

Owing to financial stringency, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) Grants to Colleges. not restoring the discontinued grant of Rs. 30,000, it is regretted that, as during the last few years, no grant was given to any College for improvement of College Libraries and Science equipment, during the year under report.

Owing to financial stringency, no grant was sanctioned by the University for the year 1936-37 towards the salary of Physical Instructors in the Colleges.

A Library grant of Rs. 66 was sanctioned to each of the following twelve institutions associated with the Oriental College, Lahore, from the Budget provision of 1935-36:—

The Madrasa of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore.

Sanskrit Pathshala, Hoshiarpur.

R.B. Gagar Mal's Sanskrit Pathshala, Amritsar.

S.D. Sanskrit Pathshala, Multan.

Dar ul-Ulum Hanafiya, Kasur.

S.D. Pathshala, Jind.

The Madrasa of the Anjuman-i-Nusrat al Islam, Srinagar.

Jami Ahmadiya, Qadian.

Mahavidyala, Sultanpur (Kapurthala).

Khalsa Parcharak Vidyal, Tarn Taran.

The Madrasa of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Gujranwala.

Madrasa Faziliya, Batala.

During the period under review, the following examinations of other Universities or bodies were recognised as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of this University noted against their names:—

Recognition of Examinations.	
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- (a) California University M.A. degree as equivalent to the M.A. degree of this University.
M.Sc. degree as equivalent to the Bachelor's degree of this University for purposes of admission to the F.E.L. Class.
- (b) "Dufferin" Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship. Final Examination for Engineering cadets on the I.M.M.T.S. as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University.
- (c) Bombay University M.B.B.S. degree as equivalent to the M.B.-B.S. degree of this University.
- (d) Nepal Government S.L.C. Examination as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University.
- (e) London University Intermediate (Arts) Examination as equivalent to the corresponding examination of this University.
- (f) Rangoon University B.A. degree as equivalent to the B.A. degree of this University for purposes of admission to the Law College.

Professor S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc.,
Miscellaneous. F.Inst.P., University Professor
of Physical Chemistry and
Director of the University Chemical Laboratories, was
permitted by the Syndicate to serve on the Com-
mittee appointed by the Government of India to make

a quinquennial review of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Subject to the sanction of the Government, the tuition fees in the University Law College were increased by Rs. 2 per mensem, with effect from 1st October, 1936, on the condition that half of the revenue drawn by enhancement of fee would be spent on the improvement of the conditions of Law College students by way of teaching and residence. The enhanced rate of tuition fees shall not be applicable to the LL.B. students who had joined the College under old rates.

The tuition fees of the Oriental College were doubled, *i.e.*, Rs. 2 per mensem from the Honours Classes and Re. 1-8 per mensem from the High Proficiency Classes. It was further decided that the Principal of the College be empowered to remit fees up to a maximum of 25 per cent. and not up to a maximum of 50 per cent. as heretofore.

A maximum provision of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned towards the actual cost of trips undertaken by the Panjab University Cricket Club to play matches in connection with the Cricket Championship of India, on the understanding that the gate money realised, if any, would be adjusted against the grant.

The Syndicate decided that it was desirable that a Refresher Course for Teachers of English in Schools be instituted, and the proposal was brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

The Syndicate has decided that in its opinion it is desirable that the salaries to the members of the staff should be regularly paid by the affiliated Colleges.

On the recommendation of the Board of Studies in History and Geography it was decided—

- (i) That candidates shall submit the subject of their Thesis for approval to the Board of Studies in History not later than the 15th of April in the year before which they are proposing to sit.

- (ii) That the Board should give its approval or otherwise not later than the end of May.
- (iii) That the Theses shall be accepted not later than December the 15th preceding the examination, as from the examination of 1937.

Finance. During 1935-36, the following grants were received from the Punjab Government:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Recurring Grant for Teaching ...	26,696	0	0
(b) Grant for General Purposes ...	25,000	0	0
(c) Grant for Travelling Allowance to Fellows and Inspectors of Colleges ...	5,000	0	0
(d) Grant for Oriental College ...	23,500	0	0
(e) For the School of Chemistry ...	60,000	0	0
(f) For the Foreign Information Bureau ...	1,750	0	0
(g) For the Honours School in Technical Chemistry ...	20,000	0	0
(h) For Commerce College ...	37,000	0	0
(i) For Vernacular Chairs in the Oriental College ...	7,054	0	0
(j) For Vice-Chancellor's Personal Allowance ...	3,000	0	0
TOTAL ...	2,09,000	0	0

For the year 1936-37, the following grants have been sanctioned by the Punjab Government:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For University Teaching ...	26,696	0	0
For Travelling Allowance to Fellows and Inspectors of Colleges ...	5,000	0	0
For General Purposes ...	25,000	0	0
For School of Chemistry ...	60,000	0	0
For the Oriental College and for the improvement of the Oriental College Staff ...	23,500	0	0
For Foreign Information Bureau ...	1,750	0	0
For Honours School in Technical Chemistry ...	20,000	0	0
For Hailey College of Commerce ...	37,000	0	0
For Vernacular Chairs in the Oriental College ...	7,054	0	0
For Vice-Chancellor's Personal Allowance ...	3,000	0	0
TOTAL ...	2,09,000	0	0

All the grants have been realised. Short-term deposits were not allowed by the Bank. As stated in the last Report, the urgent need of the University to acquire land both for buildings and for playgrounds within reasonable distance of the University area continues.

The Financial Statement for the year 1935-36 is attached as Appendix III.

ISHWAR DAS,
Registrar.

APPENDIX I.

EXAMINATIONS.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the examinations held during the last two years in the various Faculties with the number of candidates who appeared and passed:—

	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age
ORIENTAL FACULTY—						
B.O.L. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	100
M.O.L.	1	1	100	..	..	..
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—						
<i>Sanskrit—</i>						
Prajna .. .	443	301	67·9	416	275	66·01
Visharad ..	225	112	49·7	258	157	60·8
Shastri .. .	224	49	21·8	238	109	45·7
<i>Arabic—</i>						
Maulvi .. .	33	22	66·6	38	23	60·5
Do. Alim ..	20	12	60·0	17	14	82·3
Do. Fazil ..	76	37	48·7	85	47	55·2
<i>Persian—</i>						
Munshi .. .	174	88	50·5	164	113	68·9
Do. Alim ..	25	17	68·8	18	14	77·7
Do. Fazil ..	558	225	40·3	537	239	44·5
<i>Hindi—</i>						
Proficiency ..	935	594	63·5	1,065	647	60·7
High Proficiency ..	655	380	58·0	718	437	60·8
Honours .. .	274	126	45·9	339	153	45·1

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1934-35.			1935-36		
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent age
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—						
<i>(contd.)</i>						
<i>Panjabi—</i>						
Proficiency ..	106	74	69.8	112	86	76.7
High Proficiency ..	16	13	81.2	19	15	78.9
Honours ..	398	235	59.0	296	184	62.1
<i>Urdu—</i>						
Proficiency ..	48	19	39.5	50	24	48
High Proficiency ..	142	59	41.5	154	76	49.3
Honours ..	59	23	38.9	84	29	34.5
Proficiency in Panjabi in Persian Script..	3	3	100	2	1	50
High Proficiency in Panjabi in Persian Script ..	6	5	83.3	9	4	44.4
Honours in Panjabi in Persian Script..	8	5	62.5	17	7	41.1
<i>Pashto—</i>						
Proficiency ..	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	1	1	100
Honours ..	7	7	100	10	7	70
ARTS FACULTY—						
Matriculation ..	20,217	14,895	73.6	20,418	13,752	67.3
Intermediate ..	4,464	2,583	57.9	4,537	2,454	54.09
B.A. ..	3,413	1,811	53.1	3,305	1,653	50.01
Honours in B.A. (old type) ..	315	141	44.7	194	121	62.3
Honours School in History ..	14	4	28.5	8	7	87.5
M.A. ..	302	190	62.5	325	209	64.3
Honours School in History ..	..	..	..	3	3	100
Doctor of Literature	2	2	100	..	..	..
Doctor of Philosophy	..	..	..	1	1	100
B.T. ..	171	139	81.2	132	113	85.6

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September

	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.
SCIENCE FACULTY—						
Intermediate ..	863	523	60·6	829	545	65·9
Do. (Medical Stu- dents' Group)	629	419	66·7	611	417	68·2
B.Sc. ..	232	132	56·9	299	146	48·8
Honours School Pre- liminary and Subsidiary ..	96	72	75·0	113	94	83·1
B.Sc. Honours School	58	51	87·9	44	37	84·09
B.Sc. (old type) ..	13	13	100	12	9	75
Do. (Hons. Sch.)—						
Chemistry ..	18	18	100	19	19	100
Tech. ..	..	..	..	15	15	100
Botany ..	3	1	33·3	Result incomplete		
Zoology ..	2	2	100				52	52	100
LAW FACULTY—						
First Examination in Law ..	623	386	61·9	688	324	47·2
Bachelor of Laws ..	551	377	68·4	543	327	60·2
Special Test in Law (April) ..	3	3	100	4	4	100
Diploma in Convey- ancing and Deed- Writing ..	8	5	62·5	19	14	73·1
Bachelor of Laws ..	10	1	10·0	11	2	18·1
MEDICAL FACULTY—						
First Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October) ..	66	35	53·0	67	26	38·8
Do. (April) ..	118	57	48·3	148	84	56·7

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.	No. of candi- dates.	No. passed.	Pass percent- age.
MEDICAL FACULTY— (<i>contd.</i>)						
Second Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October)	47	27	57.4	54	30	55.5
Do. (April) ..	109	54	40.3	100	51	51
Third Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October)	21	15	71.4	26	23	88.4
Do. (April) ..	83	63	76.9	80	64	80
Final Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October Session) ..	105	40	37.1	97	43	44.3
Do. (April Session)	69	40	56.5	63	27	42.8
{ B.D.S. ..	..	..	..	12	11	91.6
{ M.S. ..	..	..	..	4	2	50
COMMERCIAL FACULTY—						
English Preliminary for Bachelor of Commerce ..	29	24	75.0	46	39	84.7
Bachelor of Commerce	34	20	58.8	33	24	63.1
AGRICULTURAL FACULTY—						
First Examination in Agriculture ..	61	30	49.1	76	45	59.2
B.Sc. (Agriculture)						
Part I ..	37	26	70.1	42	25	59.5
B.Sc. (Agriculture)						
Part II ..	24	18	52.9	33	17	51.5
M.Sc. (Agriculture) ..	2	2	100	2	2	100

NOTE.— The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>Pass percent- age.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>Pass percent- age.</i>
ENGINEERING FACUL- TY—						
First Examination in Engineering ..	22	11	50·0	20	9	45
Second Examination in Engineering ..	16	7	45·0	19	15	78·0
Final Examination in Engineering (Electri- cal)	3	3	100	7	7	100
Final Examination in Engineering (Mech- anical)	7	6	85·7	3	2	66·6
OTHER EXAMINATIONS—						
S.L.C.	41	23	53·4	22	12	54·5
TOTAL ..	37,663	..	..	37,727	..	..

NOTE.—The figures given in the table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

TABLE B.

Statement showing the number of candidates (appeared and passed) at the Supplementary Examinations held during the sessions 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed</i>
ARTS FACULTY—				
Intermediate ..	269	184	226	147
B.A. ..	293	191	219	149
SCIENCE FACULTY—				
Intermediate ..	118	84	72	50
Do. (Medical Group)	61	46	44	26
B.Sc. ..	16	7	11	8
Hons. Sch. Preliminary and Subsidiary ..	17	11	17	7
D.Litt. ..	..	..	1	1
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE—				
F.Sc. (Agriculture) ..	7	5	11	10
B.Sc. (Agriculture), Part I	5	3	5	3
B.Sc. (Agriculture), Part II	8	8	11	10
FACULTY OF MEDICINE—				
1st Prof. M.B.B.S. ..	66	35	57	26
2nd Prof. M.B.B.S. ..	47	27	54	30
3rd Prof. M.B.B.S. ..	21	15	26	23

NOTE.—The figures given in this table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>	<i>No. of candi- dates.</i>	<i>No. passed.</i>
FACULTY OF COMMERCE—				
English Preliminary for				
Bachelor of Commerce				
Examination ..	7	7	4	3
Bachelor of Commerce ..	3	2	4	4
ENGINEERING FACULTY—				
First Examination in				
Engineering ..	..	.	1	1
Second Examination in				
Engineering ..	..	..	2	1
FACULTY OF LAW—				
F.E.L.	139	129	69	57
LL.B.	85	74	51	44
ORIENTAL FACULTY—				
Prajna	13	13	9	9
Visharad	2	2	2	2
Maulvi Alim	1	1	..	..
Munshi	7	7	9	7
Munshi Alim ..	1	1	1	1
Prof. in Urdu ..	1	1	2	2
High Prof. in Urdu ..	4	3	13	13
Prof. in Hindi ..	79	68	66	66
High Prof. in Hindi ..	70	53	60	52
Prof. in Panjabi (Persian				
Script)	2	2	..	..
Prof. in Panjabi ..	5	5	5	5
High Prof. in Panjabi ..	3	2	..	..
TOTAL ..	1,453	..	1,033	..

NOTE.—The figures given in this table relate to the examinations held during the session commencing from 1st October to 30th September.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the number of female candidates (appeared and passed) in the various examinations held during the last two years :—

NAME OF EXAMINATION.	1935.		1936.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
1. Matriculation	1,205	942	1,490	978
2. Intermediate (Arts Faculty) ..	307	206	391	266
3. Do. (Science Faculty) ..	41	26	55	39
4. B.A.	139	93	138	81
5. B.A. (old Hons.)	12	7	12	5
6. B.Sc.	3	1	5	4
7. Hons. School (Preliminary) ..	2	2	1	1
8. Hons. School (Subsidiary) ..	..	..	2	2
9. Do. Final .. ..	..	..	2	1
10. B.T.	37	35	34	28
11. M.A.	11	7	14	11
12. F.E.L.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	1	1
13. First Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April combined)	45	20	53	27
14. Second Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April combined)	30	15	39	17
15. Third Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April combined)	23	21	15	11
16. Final Professional Examination for M.B.B.S. (October and April sessions combined) ..	23	14	34	20
17. Proficiency in Urdu	11	7	23	13
18. High Proficiency in Urdu ..	23	6	35	14
19. Honours in Urdu	5	1	4	2
20. Proficiency in Hindi	952	597	931	558
21. High Proficiency in Hindi ..	654	382	623	380
22. Honours in Hindi	145	71	213	93
23. Budhiman	93	70	83	67

NAME OF EXAMINATION.	1935.		1936.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
24. Vidwan	7	7	9	7
25. Gyani	90	51	78	44
26. Proficiency in Panjabi (Persian Script) .. .. .	..	..	1	<i>Nil</i>
27. High Proficiency in Panjabi (Persian Script) .. .. .	..	..	1	<i>Nil</i>
28. Honours in Panjabi (Persian Script) .. .. .	..	..	1	<i>Nil</i>
29. Prajna	5	5	14	9
30. Visharad	4	2	10	8
31. Shastri	3	1	2	<i>Nil</i>
32. Munshi	2	2	7	3
33. Munshi Alim	1	<i>Nil</i>	3	3
34. Munshi Fazil	5	2	9	3
35. Maulvi .. .. .	..	..	4	1
36. Maulvi Fazil .. .. .	..	..	1	<i>Nil</i>
TOTAL ..	3,834	2,564	4,338	2,653

The following candidates stood first in their respective examinations held in 1936 :—

Prajna.—Mela Ram Sharma, Private Student, Gujranwala District.

Visharad.—Parmanand Sharma, Oriental College, Lahore.

Shastri.—Narindar Nath, Private Student, Jammu State.

Maulvi.—Ahmad Din, Madarsa Arabia Shahi Masjid, Lahore.

Maulvi Alim.—Pir Ghulam Nabi, Private Student, Delhi Province.

Maulvi Fazil.—Mohd. Nazir-ud-Din, Private Student, Lahore District.

Munshi.—Mohd. Bahaul Haq Khan Ashak, Private Student, Lahore District.

Munshi Alim.—Ram Das, Private Student, Muzaffargarh District.

Munshi Fazil.—Mohd. Atanallah Bismil, Private Student, Sheikhpura District.

Prof. in Panjabi.—Chet Ram, Private Student, Sheikhpura.

- High Prof. in Panjabi.*—Tarlochan Singh Sohi, Private Student, Ambala District.
- Honours in Panjabi.*—Lal Singh Sidhu, Private Student, Amritsar District.
- Prof. in Urdu.*—Munawar Sultan, Private Student, Lahore District.
- High Prof. in Urdu.*—Syed Mahmud Shah, Private Student, Kohat District.
- Honours in Urdu.*—Thakar Khem Chand Karpal, Private Student, Sheikhpura District.
- Prof. in Pashto.*—Mohd. Akbar Khan, Private Student, Kohat District.
- Honours in Pashto.*—Abdul Karim, Private Student, Peshawar District.
- Prof. in Panjabi (Persian Script).*—M. A. Hussain, Private Student, Lyallpur District.
- High Prof. in Panjabi (Persian Script).*—Ch. Nasir-ud-Din, Private Student, Montgomery District.
- Honours in Panjabi (Persian Script).*—Agha Rashid Ahmad Khan, Private Student, Lahore District.
- Prof. in Hindi.*—Mahant Brij Bhushan Datt, Private Student, Hoshiarpur District.
- High Prof. in Hindi.*—Savitri Devi, Private Student, Lahore District.
- Honours in Hindi.*—Sarla Devi Mathur, Private Student, Delhi Province.
- Matriculation.*—Piara Singh, S.D. High School, Lahore.
- Intermediate.*—Balraj Virmani, Government College, Lyallpur.
- B.Sc.*—K. Ragubir Singh Guleria, F.C. College, Lahore.
- B.A.*—Brij Bhushan Bhalla, D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
- M.A.*—Vidya Prakash Malhotra, Government College, Lahore.
- B.T.*—Balwant Singh Ahluwalia, C.T. College, Lahore.
- M.Sc.*—(Old Type).—Mohd. Yunas Uppal, Government College, Lahore.
- F.E.L.*—Moolchand Jain, Law College, Lahore.
- Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings.*—Hans Raj Mehta and Parkash Chand Malhotra, Law College, Lahore.
- LL.B.*—Indar Sain Goyal and Kanahya Lal, Law College, Lahore.
- LL.M.*—C. G. Soni, Private Student, Lahore District.
- First Prof. M.B.B.S. (October).*—Raj Narain, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- First Prof. M.B.B.S. (April).*—Gurbakhsh Kaur, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
- Second Prof. M.B.B.S. (October).*—Mushtaq Ahmad Khan, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Second Prof. M.B.B.S. (April).*—M. Abdul Karim Khan, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

- Third Prof. M.B.B.S. (October).*—Kul Bhushan Kapur, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Third Prof. M.B.B.S. (April).*—Salig Ram Kaula, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Final M.B.B.S. (October).*—Nanak Chand Gupta, K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
- Final M.B.B.S. (April).*—Soundram Sundrarajen, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
- B.Com.*—Amir Hussain Kazi, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.
- First Examination in Agriculture.*—Satya Parkash Kohli, Panjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
- B.Sc. Agriculture.*—Lakshmi Singh Negi, Khalsa College, Amritsar.
- First Examination in Engineering.*—Man Mohan Singh Bhatia, M.E. College, Moghalpura.
- Second Examination in Engineering.*—Dev Raj Bansal, M.E. College, Moghalpura.
- Final (Electrical).*—S. Akmal Hussain, M.E. College, Moghalpura.
- Final (Mechanical).*—Balram Singh Randhawa, M.E. College, Moghalpura.
- S.L.C.*—Kashmiri Lal Bansal, Private Student, Karnal District.

APPENDIX II.

CRITICAL AND RESEARCH WORK PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS.

ORIENTAL AND ARTS.

SANSKRIT.

- Dr. Raghuvira, M.A., Ph.D., S.D. College, Lahore.*—
Paipplada Samhita of Atharvaveda.
Jaimanya Samhita of the Samveda.

ARABIC.

- (1) *Professor Mohammad Shafi, M.A.*—

(i) *The Analytical Indices of the 'Iqd.*, Vol. I (Indices), has been published; pp. i-lxxi + 1094.

Favourable reviews have appeared in the *Journal of the Muslim University, Aligarh*, and the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft* Band 90—Heft 2, p. 506. Vol. II (Notes) in the Press—62 pages have been printed off and final proofs passed up to p. 94.

(ii) *The Tatimma Siwán al-Hikma*.

The following two parts have been published:—

Arabic text, pp. i-xiv + 359.

Persian Version, pp. 1-134.

Reviewed in the *Máarif* for August, 1936.

(iii) The following article was contributed to the *Encyclopædia of Islam*:—

Rafi-al-Dín, Maulana Sháh Muhammad, B. Sháh Walí Alláh.

(iv) The following articles appeared in *The Oriental College Magazine*:—

(a) 'Imád Isfahání on Rashid-al-Din Watwát, August, 1936, 8 pages, 109-116.

(b) Some light on the Sikh System of Administration, by a contemporary, May, 1936, pp. 110-123.

(c) Some Inscriptions from the Mosque of Wazir Khán, Lahore, August, 1936, pp. 124-128.

(2) *M. Nur-ul-Haq, Additional Maulavi, Oriental College, Lahore*.—

'Ilm-ul-Tafsir. *The Oriental College Magazine*, August, 1936, pp. 67-92.

(3) *M. Abdul Qayyum, M.A., McLeod Arabic Research Student*.—

(i) Completed his edition of the *Nawádirul Akhbar wa Zar 'iful Ash'ár of Shihábud-Dín Ahmad al-Hijázi*, with an introduction (based on the unique manuscript in the Panjab University Library). The work has been placed in the said Library.

(ii) An article on "Al-Shihabu 'l-Hijázi, published in *The Oriental College Magazine* for May, 1936.

(iii) Delivered a lecture on *al-Shihab al-Hijázi* with special reference to the Ninth Century Arabic Literature in Egypt.

(4) *Sh. Inayat Ullah, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer, Government College, Jhang.*—

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(ii) The Homes of the Bedouins. *The Oriental College Magazine*, February, 1936, pp. 96-104.

(5) *A. Yusuf Ali, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., LL.M., I.C.S. (Retd.), Principal, Islamia College, Lahore.*—

English Translation and Commentary of the Quran, Parts 7 to 16. Published by Mohammad Ashraf of Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore.

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Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Persian.—

(1) "Some Important Libraries in Persia." *The Oriental College Magazine*, November, 1935.

(2) "The Sipahsalar College in Teheran." *The Oriental College Magazine*, February, 1936.

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Prof. H. M. Shairani, H.P., Oriental College, Lahore.—

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Maulvi Mohammad Umar, *Islamia College, Lahore*.—
Life of Abu Bakr Siddiq, in Urdu. Published by Mirza Mohammad Ashraf Beg & Sons, Booksellers, Lahore.

Prof. Premchand, B.A. (Cantab.), V.B. College, D.I. Khan.—

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Dr. Mohan Singh, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.—

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3. A second biographical note on Jalhan based on two Persian "Bhagat Mals" in MSS., published in *The Oriental College Magazine*, May, 1936.

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Prof. H. M. Das Gupta, M.A., D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.—

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Prof. S. Chowla, M.A., Government College, Lahore.—

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| 2. Pillai's exact form, etc. | |
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Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Principal, F.C. College, Lahore.—

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ممبئی - مدراس - کلکتہ *

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*Prof. L. D. Mahajan, M.Sc., A.Inst.P. (London),
Physics Department, Mohindra College, Patiala.—*

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Prof. F. M. Shuja, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. (Alig.), M.A. (Pb.), M.Sc., S.E. College, Bahawalpur.—

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7. "Nature of Nitrification in Soil," by S. V. Desai and M. Fazal-ud-Din. *The Indian Journal of Agricultural Science* Vol. VI, Part III, June, 1936

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Part II—"The Biology of the Desert Locust with Special Relation to Temperature," by M. Afzal Husain and Taskhir Ahmad.

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Law College, Lahore.—

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APPENDIX III.

FINANCIAL.

The ordinary Receipts and Disbursements of the Current and Special Endowed Trusts Accounts of the Panjab University for the financial year ending 31st March, 1936, were as follows:—

HEADS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for the current Account for 1935-36.			Special Endowed Trusts Accounts.			TOTAL 1935-36.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening Balance	4,06,575	9	9	8,821	2	11	4,15,396	12	8
INCOME.									
1. Fees of Examinations ..	8,76,370	3	0	....			8,76,370	3	0
2. Registration and special fees ..	54,271	12	0	....			54,271	12	0
3. Other fees ..	48,197	6	8	....			48,197	6	8
4. Library ..	866	3	0	....			866	3	0
5. Publications ..	40,152	10	1	....			40,152	10	1
6. Miscellaneous including security deposits ..	20,112	15	11	....			20,112	15	11
7. Interest ..	19,504	4	0	41,121	14	6	60,626	2	6
8. Contributions ..	2,12,200	0	0	....			2,12,200	0	0
9. Law College ..	1,72,135	14	10	....			1,72,135	14	10
10. Oriental College	3,412	11	0	...			3,412	11	0
11. Hailey College of Commerce ..	17,865	4	6	....			17,865	4	6
12. Special Donations and Subscriptions ..	22,806	13	0	....			22,806	13	0
13. Advances recovered including Rs. 23,000 from the Provident Fund Account..	27,251	13	6	....			27,251	13	6
14. Loan taken from the Provident Fund Account..	32,000	0	0	....			32,000	0	0
TOTAL ..	19,53,723	9	3	49,943	1	5	20,03,666	10	8

HEADS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for the current Account for 1935-36.			Special Endowed Trusts Accounts.			TOTAL 1935-36.		
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. General Administration ..	1,51,127	2	7	....			1,51,127	2	7
2. Remuneration to Examiners ..	3,15,293	10	1	....			3,15,293	10	1
3. Printing Question Papers ..	38,747	3	3	....			38,747	3	3
4. Conducting Examinations ..	2,41,418	2	9	....			2,41,418	2	9
5. Library ..	51,851	8	10	....			51,851	8	10
6. Garden and Tournament Ground	4,360	7	7	....			4,360	7	7
7. Publications ..	26,172	13	7	....			26,172	13	7
8. Miscellaneous expenses including refunds ..	84,973	10	3	41,783	15	4	1,26,757	9	7
9. Law College ..	1,52,196	7	9	....			1,52,196	7	9
10. Oriental College	1,15,502	6	5	....			1,15,502	6	5
11. Hailey College of Commerce ..	68,908	0	3	....			68,908	0	3
12. Improvement of Physical Culture	17,176	15	7	....			17,176	15	7
13. University Teaching ..	2,58,767	11	6	....			2,58,767	11	6
14. Improvement of Education ..	54,049	14	3	....			54,049	14	3
15. Foreign Information Bureau ..	3,437	12	8	....			3,437	12	8
16. Oriental Publications Fund ..	3,000	0	0	....			3,000	0	0
17. Capital Expenditure on University Buildings..	58,391	4	5	....			58,391	4	5
18. Advances given*	26,272	0	6	....			26,272	0	6
Closing Balance..	2,82,076	5	0	8,159	2	1	2,90,235	7	1
TOTAL ..	19,53,723	9	3	49,943	1	5	20,03,666	10	8

* (This includes the sum of Rs. 23,000 transferred to the Provident Fund Account.)

	INVESTMENTS.			CASH IN HAND.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Current Account ..	5,06,700	0	0	2,82,076	5	0
2. Provident Fund Account	7,93,500	0	0	39,318	5	7
3. Special Endowed Trusts Accounts ..	5,72,900	0	0	8,159	2	1
TOTAL ..	18,73,100	0	0	3,29,553	12	8

The following table shows the Abstract Account of the Original Donations received for the various Trusts, their gross value in Government Paper, and the Cash Balance at credit or debit of each Trust on the 31st March, 1936 :—

No.	NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	Capital on 31st March, 1935, Government Securities.	Redemptions during the year 1935-36.	Govt. Securities purchased during the year 1935-36.	Closing Balance on 31st March, 1936.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Alfred-Patiala Research Studentship ..	28,700	1,000	1,400	195 2 6
2	Alexandra Research Studentship ..	14,550	..	..	152 1 4
3	McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Research Studentship ..	40,850	500	900	75 8 7
4	McLeod-Kapurthala N.S. Research Studentship ..	34,000	1,800	2,100	123 10 1
5	Mayo-Patiala Engineering Research Studentship ..	22,700	400	400	—263 10 2
6	McLeod-Punjab Arabic Research Studentship ..	32,700	600	1,000	37 14 6
7	Alfred-Nabha Jhind Scholarship ..	12,200	..	..	—33 11 5
8	Bahawalpur Arabic Scholarship ..	17,000	1,000	1,300	248 13 5

No.	NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	Capital on 31st March, 1935, Government Securities.	Redemptions during the year 1935-36.	Govt. Securities purchased during the year 1935-36.	Closing Balance on 31st March, 1936.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
9	Amritsar McLeod Memorial Scholarship	7,100	..	200	306 14 9
10	Fuller Exhibition Scholarship	14,500	300	500	109 4 8
11	Jhind Panjabi Scholarship	8,100	..	100	31 6 8
12	Patiala Gurmukhi Teaching and Scholarship	15,900	..	..	25 11 2
13	Brandreth-Leitner Prize	1,200	100	100	103 9 0
14	Jaishi Ram Medal	2,700	..	100	104 5 7
15	MacLagan Gold Medal	2,100	100	100	1 2 7
16	Inayat Ali-Watson Silver Medal	1,150	..	..	70 6 4
17	Inayat Ali-Griffin Prize	2,500	..	..	93 8 6
18	Alwar Gold Medal	4,000	600	600	46 10 5
19	Rai Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize	2,350	200	200	11 6 5
20	Khalifa Muhammad Hassan-Aitchison Medal	4,400	..	200	50 2 10
21	Khalifa Muhammad Hassan Jubilee Medal	11,150	400	800	251 12 8
22	Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship	36,800	..	100	352 3 11
23	Wakefield Memorial Prize	3,100	200	400	—14 8 10
24	Cooper Medal	1,350	..	..	132 3 9
25	Patiala-Sime Medal	3,900	..	200	32 3 0
26	F. S. Jamal-ud-Din Medal	1,300	..	..	66 7 10
27	Prince Albert Victor-Patiala Scholarship	80,050	2,300	3,200	489 3 10
28	D.B. Bhagwandas Bullomal Gold Medal	2,150	..	..	47 1 6
29	Shrimati Dhan Devi and Shrimati Jai Kaur Medal	1,200	..	..	43 4 9

No.	NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	Capital on 31st March, 1935, Government Securities.	Redemptions during the year 1935-1936.	Government Securities purchased during the year 1935-36.	Closing Balance on 31st March, 1936.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
30	R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh- Denzil Ibbotson Diamond Jubilee Purse ..	3,000	..	..	1 11 0
31	K.B. Sheikh Nanak Bakhsh Medal ..	1,150	..	..	113 10 2
32	Sahibzada Mohammad Ubequlla Khan Medal ..	1,650	..	100	—34 2 9
33	Malik Das Ram-Topan Mal Silver Medal ..	700	..	..	34 9 9
34	R.B. Beli Ram-Ram Chand Victoria Memorial Prize..	400	..	..	7 1 4
35	R.B. Lala Sagar Chand Silver Medal ..	500	..	..	73 0 9
36	Anjuman-i-Islamia-Arnold Silver Medal ..	400	..	..	31 12 8
37	Kanwar Sir Harnam Singh- Rivaz Gold Medal ..	2,650	..	..	130 15 4
38	Dr. Rahim Khan's Memorial Fund ..	1,600	..	..	32 4 3
39	Dr. Bishan Das Medal ..	400	..	..	47 14 8
40	Rivaz-Mela Ram Medal ..	3,500	..	..	185 11 4
41	Davies-Pakhoke Medal ..	700	..	..	19 2 9
42	Karam Dovi-Rai Bahadur Beli Ram Memorial Medal	850	..	..	69 3 5
43	Lady Dane Gold Medal ..	100	..	..	66 3 4
44	Patial-Ranbir Medal ..	3,550	..	..	0 11 3
45	Baba Khem Singh Medal ..	650	..	..	26 12 9
46	Dane Malerkotla Medal and Scholarship ..	13,800	600	800	315 11 11
47	R.S. Lala Chuni Lal Medal	2,400	..	..	40 7 7
48	The Oman Prize ..	750	..	..	64 6 9
49	L. Ruchi Ram Declamation Prize ..	1,200	..	..	8 9 9

No.	NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	Capital on 31st March, 1935, Government Securities.	Redemptions during the year 1935-36.	Government Securities purchased during the year 1935-36.	Closing Balance on 31st March, 1936.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
50	Shah Din Asghari Khanum Medal	3,000	..	..	132 6 0
51	K.B. Sh. Nasir-ud-Din Medal	2,750	1,600	1,900	135 3 5
52	Sinha's Bequest ..	92,100	5,700	7,200	1,844 1 3
53	Sir P. C. Chatterji Endow- ment	5,500	..	..	319 0 9
54	Amrit Lal Roy Medal ..	1,350	..	..	28 8 3
55	Sir Ganga Ram Medal and Scholarship	5,450	..	..	191 10 5
56	R.S. M. Gulab Singh-de- Montmorency Medal ..	1,700	..	..	191 14 1
57	Thanksgiving Fund ..	2,800	..	..	174 9 10
58	Chatterji Endowment ..	..	..	..	50 0 0
59	Sir Donald McLeod Memorial Fund .. ..	..	..	..	323 13 10
60	Kishan Chand Mehra Memo- rial Fund .. ..	..	..	..	127 8 0
61	K. B. Thapur .. ..	..	..	1,600	385 8 0
62	P. Daulat Ram Prize ..	..	..	500	28 10 1
63	L. Bishan Das Lamba Prize	..	..	..	100 0 0
	TOTAL ..	5,64,300	17,400	26,000	8,159 2 1

By order,

ISHWAR DAS,

Registrar,

University of the Panjab.

VIII.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1936.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONVOCATION.

The Senate of the University of the Panjab assembled in Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees and Medals and Prizes, at the University Hall, Lahore, on Tuesday, the 22nd December, 1936.

The following Fellows of the University habited in the prescribed academical costume (those who were graduates of this or other Universities wearing the hoods of their Degrees), met in the side-rooms at 10-40 A.M. :—

The Right Reverend George Dunsford Barne,
C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., *Vice-Chancellor*.

W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.

(†. Kaula, Esq., C.I.E.

Dr. Jiwan R. Maleri, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., L.R.C.P.

S. Arbel Singh, B.Sc.

Dr. S. D. Muzaffar, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Dr. Muhammad Sadr-ud-Din, M.A., D.Litt.

Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din, M.A., LL.D., *Bar.-at-Law*.

Rana Abdul Hamid Khan, M.A.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya, F.A.A.
(London).

S. Charan Singh, M.Sc.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tek Chand, M.A., LL.B.

- Sardar Teja Singh, M.A.
 Lala Mehr Chand, M.A., M.Sc.
 Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M.A.
 Khan Bahadur Dr. Khwaja Abdur Rahman,
 O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Miss Lillian Ethel Thomas, B.Sc.
 Dr. H. B. Dunnicliff, M.A., Sc.D., F.I.C., I.F.S.
 Dr. G. Matthai, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.E., I.F.S.
 Sheikh Asghar Ali, B.A., *Bar.-at-Law*, O.B.E.,
 I.C.S. (Retired).
 H. R. Stewart, Esq., F.R.C.Sc.I., D.I.C.,
 N.D.A., I.A.S.
 Khan Bahadur M. Afzal Hussain, M.A., M.Sc.,
 I.A.S.
 P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., B.L.
 M. Muhammad Shafi, M.A.
 P. R. Bence-Jones, Esq., M.C., M.A.,
 M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.
 Sardar Sahib Bawa Udham Singh, B.Sc., B.T.
 P. C. Speers, Esq., M.Sc.
 Rai Bahadur Mr. Man Mohan, M.A.
 Miss T. M. Wright, B.A.
 G. C. Chatterji, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.
 Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.Inst.P.
 Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das, B.A., LL.B.
 Lala Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B.
 Rai Bahadur Mr. Kanwar Sain, M.A., *Bar.-at-Law*.
 Diwan Anand Kumar, M.A.
 Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E.,
 D.S.O., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S.
 Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., LL.M.,
Bar.-at-Law.
 Khwaja Dil Muhammad, M.A.
 Sardar Bahadur Sardar Buta Singh, B.A., LL.B.,
 M.L.C.
 M. Muhammad Shafi, M.A. (*Head Master*).
 S. Jodh Singh, M.A.
 Miss I. T. McNair, M.A.

Dr. Ruth Young, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., W.M.S.
 Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., *Bar.-at-Law*.
 Dr. Umar Hayat Malik, M.A., LL.B., M.Sc.,
 Ph.D.
 C. L. Anand, Esq., M.A., LL.B., *Bar.-at-Law*.
 P. Samuels Lall, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
 Professor M. A. Ghani, M.A.
 Reverend Dr. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.
 Maulavi Inam Ali, B.A., K.B.
 Sheikh Amir Ali, B.A.

Accompanied by the Principals of recognised Colleges, who were present as guests of the University, the Fellows moved in procession at 10-44 A.M. to the platform.

His Excellency the Chancellor arrived at 11 A.M. and was received at the West-End Entrance of the Hall by the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Syndicate, and conducted to the *dais*.

At the request of the Vice-Chancellor, His Excellency the Chancellor declared the Convocation open.

His Excellency the Chancellor then, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, conferred upon the following candidates the Degrees for which they were severally recommended by the Senate:—

IN THE FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

(List given at the end).

IN THE ARTS FACULTY.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

(Name given at the end).

MASTER OF ARTS.

(List given at the end)

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS SCHOOL).

(List given at the end). .

BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

(List given at the end).

IN THE LAW FACULTY.

MASTER OF LAWS.

(List given at the end).

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

(List given at the end).

IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

(List given at the end).

FINAL M.B.B.S.

(List given at the end).

BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

(List given at the end).

IN THE SCIENCE FACULTY.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

(List given at the end).

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

(List given at the end).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

(List given at the end).

IN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

(Name given at the end).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

(List given at the end).

IN THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

(List given at the end).

IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.

(List given at the end).

The Degrees having been conferred, the roll on which the Degrees were recorded, having been presented by the Registrar, was signed by His Excellency the Chancellor.

The Controller of Examinations then, on behalf of the Registrar, presented to His Excellency the Chancellor the persons present from amongst the following candidates, who, since the date of the last Convocation of the University, had earned distinction by gaining medals and prizes stating briefly the claims of each person to distinction:—

1. 29 f. 198—Dr. Bishan Dass Silver Medal. Yudh Veer Sachdeva, K.E. Medical College, Lahore, for standing second in the M.B.B.S. Examination.
2. 30 il. 37—Sir McLeod Gold Medal and Purse. Srish Chander Datta, Government College, Lahore, for standing first in Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination.
3. 31 g. 13—The Dane-Malerkotla Gold Medal. Khawja Mohammad Ishaq, Government College, Lahore, for standing first in the B.A. Examination from amongst those who took Arabic.
- 3/A 34 bs. 1—Ruchi Ram Sahni Declamation Prize. Ramesh Chandra, Government College, Lahore.
- 1 30 u. 141—Arnold Gold Medal. Sita Ram Mahindroo, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for standing first in Economics in the M A Examination.

5. 30 u. 141—Inayat Ali—Watson Silver Medal. Sita Ram Mahindoo, Forman Christian College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in Economics in the M.A. Examination.
6. 31 z. 581—Sir McLeod Gold Medal and Purse. Malik Salah-ud-Din Khan, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the M.A. Examination.
7. 31 z. 581—F. S. Jamal-ud-Din Silver Medal. Malik Salah-ud-Din Khan, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the M.A. Examination.
8. 31 z. 581—Khalifa Muhaminad Hassan-Aitchison Gold Medal. Malik Salah-ud-Din Khan, Oriental College, Lahore, for standing first in Arabic in the M.A. Examination.
9. 30 f. 92—Hon'ble Sir Ranbhir Singh Gold Medal. Indar Sain Goyal, Law College, Lahore, for standing first in the LL.B. Examination.
10. W. d. 260—Hon'ble Sir Ranbhir Singh Gold Medal. Kanhya Lal, Law College, Lahore, for standing first in the LL.B. Examination.
11. 31 ir. 33—Jaishi Ram Gold Medal. Mool Chand Jain, Law College, Lahore, for standing first in the First Examination in Law.
12. 31 ic. 107—Inayat Ali—Griffin Prize of Rs. 60. Sheikh Abdul Majid, Law College, Lahore, for standing first in the First Examination in Law in the subject of Muhammadan Law.
13. X. p. 4—Rivaz-Mela Ram Gold Medal. Balwant Singh Ahluwalia, Central Training College, Lahore, for standing first in the B.T. Examination.
14. 32 ir. 36—D.B. Bhagwan-das Bullomal Gold Medal. Jagdev Singh Verma, D.A.-V. College, Lahore, for standing first in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination. (Pass and Honours taken together.)
15. 32 d. 132—Patiala-Sime Gold Medal. Janardan Datta, D.A.-V. College, Lahore, for taking the highest place in English in the B.A. Examination.

16. 32 d. 301—Rai Bahadur Ved Parkash, D.A.-V. College,
Lala Sagar Chand Lahore, for obtaining the
Silver Medal. highest total number of marks
in both the courses of Mathe-
matics in the B.A. Examination.
17. 32 v. 90—Oman Prize Prem Nath Ganjoo, P.W. Col-
lege, Jammu, for standing first
in Geology, on the result of
B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.
18. 34 cl. 36—Shah Din Lettice Shanti Najmud-Din,
Asghari Khanum Gold Kinnaird College, Lahore, for
Medal. standing highest in the Inter-
mediate Examination from
among the female candidates
taking Persian or Urdu.
19. 29 c. 10—Dr. Rahim Irene Devadasan, Lady Hardinge
Khan Gold Medal. Medical College, New Delhi,
for standing first in the
M.B.B.S. Examination.
20. 32 dj. 10—Alwar Gold Hira Lal Auluck, D.A.-V. Col-
Medal. lege, Jullundur, for obtaining
most marks in English and
Sanskrit taken together in the
B.A. Examination.
21. 32 dj. 10—Amrit Lal Hira Lal Auluck, D.A.-V. Col-
Roy Gold Medal. lege, Jullundur, for obtaining
the highest number of marks
in English and Sanskrit taken
together in the B.A. Exam-
ination.
22. 32 dj. 73—Arnold Silver Brij Bhushan Bhalla, D.A.-V.
Medal. College, Jullundur, for taking
the highest place in the B.A.
Examination.
23. 31 dj. 159—Shrimati Nitya Nand Sharma, D.A.-V.
Dhan Devi and Shri- College, Jullundur, for stand-
mati Jai Kaur Silver ing first in Sanskrit in the
Medal. Intermediate Examination.
24. 33 me. 2—MacLagan S. Akmal Hussain, MacLagan
Gold Medal. Engineering College, Moghal-
pura, for standing first in the
Final Engineering Examination.
25. 33 w. c. 2—Rai Kanhya S. Akmal Hussain, MacLagan
Lal-Pollard Prize. Engineering College, Moghal-
pura, for standing first in the
Final Engineering Examination.

26. 34 il. 55—Shrimati Dhan Devi and Shrimati Jai Kaur Silver Medal. Balraj Virmani, Government College, Lyallpur, for standing first in Sanskrit, in the Intermediate Examination.
27. 31 ie. 2—deMontmorency Gulab Singh Gold Medal. Amir Hussain Kazi, Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore, for standing first in the Bachelor of Commerce Examination.
28. Z. g. 16—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh—Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Purse of Rs. 100. R. Kumar, Hissar District private student, for standing first in English in the M.A. Examination.
29. S. q. 21—Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nanak Bakhsh Silver Medal. D. N. Sharma, Sialkot District private student, for taking the highest place in the Philosophy in the M.A. Examination.
30. 30 v. 20—Nasir-ud-Din-O'Dwyer Gold Medal. Banke Behari Lal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore, for standing first in Persian in the M.A. Examination.
31. Q. z. 216—Lady Dane Gold Medal. Lakshmi Shor Singh (Mrs.), Lahore District private student, for standing highest in the B.A. Examination from among the female candidates taking Sanskrit as their second language.
32. 36 z. 354—Sahibzada Mohammad Obedulla Silver Medal. Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din, Lahore District private student, for standing first in the Maulvi Fazil Examination.
33. Rai Bahadur Beli Ram—Ram Chaud Victoria Memorial Prize. Raj Mani Sharma, Lahore District private student, for standing first in Sanskrit in the Matriculation Examination.

When all had been presented, the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., K.C.S.I., LL.D., addressed as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is entirely due to your kindness and courtesy and not to any claims that I can legitimately put forward to being heard on matters appertaining to University Education, that I find

myself to-day on this platform. I must, therefore, ask you to accept my thanks.

I am most anxious not to indulge in any sweeping generalisations about University Education in India, to praise our Universities in language of exaggeration or to denounce them as if they had done us no good. Least of all should I like to be dogmatic about your University with the inner life of which it is my misfortune not to be intimately acquainted.

I desire to speak as one who himself is a product, however humble, of an Indian University and who has as a parent been responsible for the education of his children, who in private life has every reason to feel grateful to his Alma Mater and also as one who during a fairly long association with public affairs and professional life had ample opportunities of watching the growth of our national life and observing tendencies of thought and action. My whole attitude may be summed up in the two lines of *Rabbi Ben Ezra* :

Grow old along with me !
The best is yet to be !

If, in spite of much that divides us from each other to-day, it is possible for India to claim national unity in the largest sense of the term, an increasing singleness of purpose, and growing devotion to common ideals of national existence, it is almost wholly due to our Universities. The Tamilian from Madras and the Bengali from Bengal is to-day much nearer the Punjabi, than the U.P. man speaking in the accent of Lucknow, was to the Punjabi of 1886. Do not also forget to give to Western Science its proper need of praise. It has given us a freedom of thought and action without which we should be more out of place in the twentieth century than we are. It has broken the chains of ancient superstition and prejudices wholly incompatible with the necessary equipment for modern life. It has also released forces the full effects of which no one can yet foresee. English Literature and English History and Western Science have disturbed the still waters of India. They have given us a new consciousness, new cravings, new ambitions and a new self-respect. Nor let us forget the part which law has played in regulating our mutual relations as members of an organised society, and developing new habits of thought. It has bred in us an aversion to and impatience with arbitrary action, a burning passion for the assertion of our legal rights, though not infrequently when rights are emphasised at the expense of social duties they lead to consequences which a broad-minded spirit of tolerance—the first essential of a freedom loving society—would deprecate. If there have been our gains on the intellectual side, those on the moral or emotional side have been no less. We expect, if we do not always enforce, certain standards of conduct in our private

life. We admire probity and integrity and disapprove of their absence in different departments of life. Nothing is more remarkable or hope-inspiring than the new position which woman is rapidly acquiring in our social system—at any rate among those who have come under the spell of University education. In educated middle class families—especially I am assured in the Punjab—the woman's world is no longer confined to her courtyard and kitchen. She has entered into a larger world with freedom to cultivate her mind, her tastes and her will. On the emotional side we have done not a little within the last quarter of a century to rescue music from its evil associations in our country and in restoring it to its rightful place in our national life; nor have we altogether ignored the claims of other Fine Arts. Schools of Art in Calcutta, Bombay Lucknow and your own great and ancient town have added to the wealth of our spiritual life. All this is to the good, and all this may in the last resort be traced to the wholesome and beneficent influence of our Universities.

But there is another side to the picture, depressing and gloomy and calling for your attention. On the purely cultural side, I cannot help feeling that in the case of the vast majority of graduates of our Universities it would be a great mistake to suppose that the education which they receive during the three or four years of their residence at our Universities becomes a permeating factor in their lives. Excepting in the case of a very limited number, their knowledge is not a plant of continuous growth, indeed it ceases to grow when they have left their academic surroundings, and it soon begins to wither and dry, so that it is hardly possible to claim for many of them the possession of anything like a sustained intellectual interest. Their lives become dull and drab; there is no abiding relationship established between them and those contemporary intellectual forces of the world which move men to noble thoughts and great actions; art and poetry and drama make no irresistible appeal to them. In short, instead of leading full and rich lives, their growth becomes stunted, and when it is not a case of spiritual starvation, it is one of frustration. I feel that this was not the case with our ancestors though the range of their knowledge was not so wide or varied as ours. The little they read became part and parcel of their lives, it gave them tastes and hobbies which saved them from boring monotony and gave them a capacity to enjoy with zest the pleasures of life. It is my belief that this was in no small measure due to the fact that the culture of our ancestors was not foreign to their natures, or inherited tastes, or traditions, and, it fitted in with their surroundings. Above all, the vehicle of their culture was their own language. I must not be understood to imply or suggest a protest against our being taught foreign languages. Indeed I feel that the more foreign languages we know, the better will

it be for the breadth of our minds, but I cannot forget that our best cultural work has been done and can be only in our own languages. If Tagore and Iqbal are to-day what they are, if they have made lasting contributions to our cultural wealth, if they have stimulated our thought and kindled some of those higher and finer emotions which at times lift us to a higher plane, it is because they have sung in Bengali and Urdu. If you cannot educate a whole nation in a foreign language, you also cannot develop your culture in the language of another nation. We have neglected our own languages and our literatures, though the oriental side of your University and the healthy love for our own vernacular perhaps do not expose you to that charge as does the absence of them in some other provinces and Universities. Another reason for this difference between the cultural life of our ancestors and that of our own may be that in certain respects they were more happily circumstanced than we are. Theirs was not a life of stress and hurry like ours. In their case life was not such a heart-breaking struggle as it is in ours.

To whichever department of life we turn, I think our young men must be prepared to take the risk of competition. That is the spirit of the times, it manifests itself in the relations of individual to individual. It dominates to-day the relations of one nation to another. Whether this should be so, or whether the higher, nobler and more human spirit of co-operation should inform and guide our material relations is the problem of the world to-day. I simply wish to draw attention to the hard fact that our lot has been cast in a competitive age and howsoever much we may deplore or deprecate it, we cannot ignore it. As individuals each in his own sphere, and as component parts of the nation we have to equip ourselves for this competition. We have, therefore, a clear right to expect that those who are responsible for the education of our youth—the future citizens of India—shall so regulate their system of education as to enable them to cultivate those intellectual, social and moral qualities without which they must be submerged in the depths of failure and despair. A wide extension of knowledge is a noble ideal, I am not against it—indeed there is nothing that I should more like to see undertaken earnestly, zealously and continuously than a nation-wide crusade against ignorance and illiteracy. No nation can rise to greatness or economic prosperity unless it first conquers the forces of darkness and ignorance. We talk in these days of cottage industries—we quote Japan as an example to follow—the cottage industries of Japan and indeed its entire economic structure rest upon the bedrock of a widely diffused system of mass education. This is no less true of many other countries.

I do not, if I may speak to you frankly, look upon our Universities as the sole instrument for our national regeneration. In

the best of circumstances they can answer only a small part of our national needs. They must hold themselves responsible for the enrichment of our cultural life, they must act as nurseries for our scientists, our professional men, our public servants and our public leaders of the future. If, therefore, we desire our Universities to play their part effectively in the building up of national strength, I submit we must not hesitate to rescue them from that tendency to produce, or at all events to suffer that quality of deadening second-rateness, if not worse, which I fear must be the case when mass production of graduates every year is supposed to be the measure of their success. I think we should not be supposed to demand too much from our Universities if we expect them to give us a fair share of first class scientists, chemists, biologists, botanists and scholars in other branches of knowledge, who can raise the level of our national life and help us generally in building up our future. When, therefore, I read the other day in the newspapers that Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company of London had, in recognition of the great work done by Dr. Bhatnagar, made a very generous gift of money to him and that he had with a singular sense of patriotism and self-denial transmitted a considerable part of that gift to the Chemical Department of your University, so as to create an Industrial Research Department in which some research scholars could develop new processes for the industrial utilisation of Indian raw materials, I felt that your University was lucky in possessing a professor who was alive to his duty to the country and was not afraid of being accused of doing something practical for the good of the country.

I have just spoken of the mass production of graduates. Will you permit me to draw your attention in particular to the "mass production of law graduates". I should not be at all surprised to know that the position in the Punjab is as bad as it is in my own province or some other provinces. The seductive charms of law as a profession attract far too many of our young men who do not take long to be disillusioned. It is, I fear, more easy to get into the profession than to get out of it. The number of appointments to which they can legitimately aspire is after all limited. A lawyer's business, in Northern India at any rate, is supposed to be to fight and wrangle in courts of law. There is scarcely any demand for his advice before the commencement of hostilities, and when they have commenced, he must take no risks by standing out for principles which will not pay, he must do as others do, and that is how best to reconcile his self-respect and conscience with his needs. You cannot in these circumstances always expect a high standard of professional conduct or efficiency. It pains me more than I can tell you to speak thus of the profession to which I have belonged during the last forty years of my life and which has treated me personally kindly and even generously. I am most

anxious about its future, about its honour and about its prestige. It has in the past produced nearly everywhere in India men of the highest intellectual calibre and the finest character—men who would have made their mark in any country. It has given us a number of judges of high intellectual and moral gifts, whose work is a rich heritage of ours; nor less distinguished has been the work of many in the field of public affairs. Such a profession deserves, in my opinion, to be saved from the fate which has overtaken it. I think this can only be done by a thorough investigation of the position and a careful attempt at reorganising it. This may, and probably will, involve the overhauling of our legal machinery, but I do not think we can very much longer afford to ignore the urgency of the problem. I do not think we can depend upon the inner vitality or strength of the profession itself to bring about wholesome changes. Apart from the proverbial conservatism of the profession which disinclines it to any changes of its constitution, there are important interests of a vested character at stake. And yet it seems to me that neither in the public interest, nor in the interest of the profession itself can the present state of things be allowed to continue indefinitely. Much was expected at one time from the Bar Councils, but I am afraid they have not fulfilled the expectations formed at their birth. All that, therefore, I urge at present is that the matter should be committed to a carefully chosen Commission who should be asked to report on the existing position and make recommendations for the reorganisation of the profession.

Our Universities cannot altogether absolve themselves from their responsibility in the matter. They are in India the factories where lawyers are made. They have to ask themselves some plain questions. Is it their function simply to maintain a continuous supply of new recruits to the profession year by year, or is it their proper province and duty to treat law as a source of culture? Writing in the eighteenth century Blackstone observed :—

“ I think it an undeniable position, that a competent knowledge of the law of that society in which we live is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar; a highly useful, I had almost said essential, part of a liberal and polite education. And in this I am warranted by the example of ancient Rome, where, as Cicero informs us, the very boys were obliged to learn the twelve tables by heart, as a *carmen necessarium*, or indispensable lesson, to imprint on their minds an early knowledge of the laws and constitution of their country.”

Writing in our own century, and as recently as last year, Professor Jenks observed as follows :—

“ The purpose of legal education is not only to teach youthful students the elements of their studies. Like all other education, it fails in its task unless it stimulates a select few of its

devotees to carry the torch of learning into new lands, and to light the way before their followers. For Law, and especially English Law, is a living organism, ever striving to adapt itself to new conditions, always liable to be choked by survivals which have lost their use, or baffled by problems hitherto unsuspected. These survivals may be explained and exercised by the study of history, in which English Law is uniquely rich; and these problems may be solved by philosophical study, based either on analysis or a comparative study of similar problems in other systems."

I beg you to note that in our country we have not got to deal only with English Law or Statute Law but with so many systems of law the roots of which lie in our history but which govern the daily affairs of our life. I ask you to consider what after all is the output of our lawyers in the realm of law as a science. Is there anything like the comparative study of law in the country or any attempt at a study of the higher branches of law? What is the provision which our Universities make for legal education of an advanced type? How much money do they spend over keeping them in a state of efficiency, providing the necessary equipment for legal education, encouraging higher study of law and research? Some of these questions recently engaged the attention of a Committee in England appointed by the then Lord Chancellor (Lord Sankey) and presided over by Lord Atkin. The Committee concerned itself with the question of closer co-ordination between the work done by the Universities and professional bodies and further provision for advanced research in legal study. Is it too much to hope that the same spirit may inform our Universities and Government in tackling the question of legal education in India? I am told that your University has recently added one more year to the course of legal education. Let me frankly congratulate you on this decision as a step in the right direction, even though for the moment you may have incurred some unpopularity. You are in the happy position of possessing one University. We in the United Provinces are blessed with an abundance of them and it almost looks as if the five that we possess cannot have one mind on this question.

I am afraid I have already spoken more than I need have done on University education. Put shortly, the view that I take is that our Universities must continuously and steadily aim at higher standards of efficiency, scholarship and scientific work which, howsoever advanced it may be on the theoretical side, should be correlated to the economic needs of the country. If all this needs more money, I should be the last person to object to its being found by your aspiring Ministers of the future. But I would enter a caveat against the notion that an yearly multiplication of graduates, for whom neither you nor any one else

really cares as soon as they have left your portals, is the main function of a University.

If University education is really to do that good to our country, which it has done to others, then it seems to me to be necessary to look to its foundations. The true foundation of all University education must be furnished by a sound system of schools. Whether having regard to our financial resources we can afford to have anything like the English system of Public Schools, which is somewhat peculiar to England, is a question which, for the moment, does not seem to me to be of any pressing necessity. But what is to my mind necessary to consider is whether the system of education, that prevails in our Secondary Schools, is one which can produce the right sort of material for our Universities. I am not thinking of the few good boys who proceed from schools to Universities. I am thinking of the vast majority of those who proceed, especially from schools in small districts to Universities, ill-equipped and ill-prepared to receive the higher education that awaits them at the Universities. What should be the proper length of time for which a student should stay at school, at what period of his life he should enter a University, how long should he stay at the University itself, are questions on which the opinion of educational experts is entitled to great weight. But speaking as a layman, it is somewhat difficult for me to believe that a boy of 13 or 14 or 15 can derive as much benefit by going to a University as a boy of 17 or 18 can. I am expressing these views with great reserve and only tentatively, as I shall soon have to apply my mind to these questions as Chairman of a Committee just appointed by the United Provinces Government. I am willing to be educated by experts on these questions, but as one, who in different spheres of life has to come into touch with the products of our schools and Universities, there are some impressions which have been produced on my mind in recent years and I should not hesitate to put them before you. If education means merely book knowledge, or the passing of periodical examinations, then perhaps there is not much to say against our schools, but if it means something more, if it means the unfolding of a boy's inborn faculties enabling him to use his mind, his eyes, his ears and his hands, as they should be used by him, then I am afraid I cannot feel enthusiastic about our schools. Does an average schoolboy develop a healthy curiosity to know something more than what he finds in his book, does he develop powers of observation, does he develop any hobbies, does he acquire in some degree a sense of self-reliance? These are some of the questions on which, to put it mildly, one may be permitted to entertain doubts about the usefulness of our schools. It is only very recently that attention has been drawn to the need of providing diversified courses of instruction and trying to make school education self-sufficient, so that the termination of school educa-

tion may mark a definite stage in the career of a boy. A system of education, which takes no note of the varying qualities of different students, which seeks to cast them all in the same mould, which makes no distinction between a boy whose aptitudes at some stage or other of his career mark him out for further literary or scientific education at a University and a boy who after receiving some general education will do better by being prepared for some vocation or industry or some other career, can at best produce very mixed results and in my judgment is not a suitable foundation for University education. Last year when I was in England and on the Continent my experience of secondary schools there—I do not say it was as long and as thorough as it might have been—led me to think that our system was very much out of date and required considerable readjustments to the altered situation in the country. It is for this reason that I have welcomed some of the pronouncements of the Central Advisory Board and the Resolution of the United Provinces Government on the subject. If the two experts whom the Government of India have recently called from England can help us with ideas and practical suggestions in bringing about the necessary changes, I for one shall not regret the expenditure. I believe your own Department of Education is alive to the need of reforms in this direction and it may not be an extravagant hope that your new Ministry of Education may deal with the problem wisely and courageously.

There is no problem connected with our young men, which has come more to the front in recent years, than the problem of unemployment. I have had recently to examine this problem in relation to my own province. From all that I know and I have heard, however, I do not think that it is less acute in your province than anywhere else—indeed one may safely say that there is hardly any province in India where our young men are not feeling the pinch of it. The only silver lining in an otherwise dark and despondent atmosphere is that the public conscience has been roused and Governments are just beginning to feel somewhat feebly their responsibility in this matter. The United Provinces Government have just issued a statement showing the action which they have taken to implement the report of the Unemployment Committee and I must publicly acknowledge the interest which His Excellency Sir Harry Haig and my friend Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, the Minister of Education, have been taking in the matter. It is proposed to start there, among other things, a commercial and industrial training colony, to establish industrial credit and marketing companies, to provide for practical training in agriculture and instruction in estate management and to encourage some subsidiary agricultural industries. Government there have already sanctioned the establishment of an Unemployment Board. I sincerely hope that this is only a beginning and that the work

to follow may be on a much ampler scale. Similarly, some statements have been made by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly to the effect that they also are examining the entire question. I trust that the Central Government may give a clear and definite lead to all the Governments in the country before it becomes too late. The problem, both in its incidents and some features, must differ from province to province. In your own province I find that since 1932 Government have made grants of land to educated persons with the object of encouraging scientific means of agriculture and relieving unemployment to some slight extent; that 24 squares, each of approximately 25 acres, have been granted to some of the educated unemployed; that 48 grantees—all of whom were graduates—have already been selected. The scheme, I am told, has so far proved a success and its extension is under consideration. Similarly, in the Department of Agriculture stress is being laid on research—particularly in the botanical line—so as to utilise graduates who will carry on research with the ultimate object of recommending to the cultivators improved types of wheat, cotton, sugarcane, fodders, etc., which give higher yields than the indigenous seeds. I understand that the Punjab Agricultural College, besides giving education in academic courses, also provides for instruction in fruit culture, fruit preservation, dairying, farm management, poultry keeping, etc., and, I am assured, that it is due to this education that agricultural workers with some modern ideas are to be seen nowadays in every part of the province and that interest in agricultural improvement has been aroused. Similarly, on the industrial side, I am told, that financial assistance is being provided for cottage and small scale industries; that commercial and industrial intelligence is being organised and that technical assistance is being made available and the value of proper marketing is being recognised. Your Industries Department, I am told, has recently established an Employment Bureau for recording statistics of unemployment amongst all classes of graduates, products of Intermediate Colleges, secondary, industrial and technical schools and for helping to bring together employers and the unemployed. All this seems to me to be encouraging. The problem of unemployment, I venture to submit, so far as the educated classes are concerned, cannot be solved without reorganising our entire system of education so as to produce not merely men of culture but also practical-minded men who can become useful economic units of the nation. Side by side with this and as an indispensable accompaniment of educational reform we have actually to provide more careers for our educated young men, to establish on modern lines cottage industries, to absorb those possessing technical, scientific and practical knowledge in large scale industries and to open other avenues for work. While I realise the growing importance of vocational education and industrial training, I also

feel that such education and such training by themselves cannot solve the problem unless each province assumes responsibility for developing those wealth-producing activities which alone can find employment for our young men. If I may be permitted to quote from the report with which I was associated, "there cannot be one single remedy which can solve the question of unemployment, nor can it be solved immediately, but I think that if it is attacked systematically on a well-conceived plan with the resources available to Government, a great deal of relief can be given to the unemployed among the educated. While if Government are prepared to spend more money on the development of the resources of the country, on reorganising the entire system of education and on encouraging and fostering the true spirit of industrialisation, a great deal more may be done." I think the time has come when our provincial Governments, who under the new constitution will be concerned with unemployment, should definitely recognise the importance and the urgency of the problem and also the danger of postponing the solution or the danger of proceeding at a leisurely pace. Such steps as have hitherto been taken by Governments only touch the fringe of the problem and at times I feel as if there is not that keen and close appreciation of it which in these days we are entitled to expect and demand from Government. I agree with the point of view that the success or failure of the new Governments, which are to come into being in the provinces within the next few months, will be measured by their ability or inability to face and cope with our economic problems. I do not forget that we have got to work in the midst of imperfect conditions and with such tools as we can command. I do not, however, believe in the paralysing doctrine that we can do nothing to relieve unemployment or economic distress generally until the dream of a new order of society has been realised. It is pleasant to think of "the church of the future, the commonwealth of the future and the society of the future", but the essential and the immediate problem for consideration should be how to harmonise this tempting idea with the actual conditions of human life in our country. I may, therefore, indulge the hope that whatever may divide your future legislators, I hope they will all be united in tackling this very practical problem in a practical spirit. I think the problem is big enough in all its ramifications to engage the attention of a whole-time Minister and, in any case, I sincerely hope that it will not be relegated to a subordinate position in the departmental work of Government.

There is one word of advice which I shall give to the unemployed among our young men. If they want practical results, they must not alienate any section of public opinion—at any rate that section which can influence decisions and action. There are no short cuts to its solution, nothing dramatic need be expected from Governments or the public. Public opinion must

no doubt be roused, the legislatures and the Governments alike must be made to feel their responsibility in the matter and we must demand steady and solid results rather than academic discussions of social and economic theories which only tend to divert attention from the main and immediate issue.

When I suggest or emphasise the need for educational reforms, it is because I think there is far too much of wastage in our Colleges and Universities. If, as Professor Barker says, the University, like the Church, lives by the spirit and for the cultivation of the things of the spirit, then I pray that we may allow the true spirit to descend on us and guide our steps. My protest is against the pseudo-culture, which is neither of the East nor of the West, against wrong values, false standards in scholarship, thought and expression. If on the other hand our Universities are by the necessity of our situation to function not merely as seed-beds of pure learning and culture, but also as energising agencies for our material needs and economic betterment—as I think will be the case for a long time to come—then I think they must equip themselves to discharge both these functions efficiently. Whatever your choice, I am anxious that they should aim at the best—and not the second best. I realise the difficulties of our Universities—particularly financial. Five years ago the total income of the British Universities was, according to Professor Barker, £5,000,000 per annum. Nearly a half of it was paid from public funds. "The State itself provides 36 per cent. of the whole: the local authorities provide a further 10 per cent. A little less than a third (31 per cent.) arises from the fees paid by students for Matriculation, tuition, examinations and graduation. The remaining 23 per cent. of the income of the Universities is mainly drawn from endowments, donations and subscriptions, which amount to a little over 16 per cent. of the whole." Our poverty forbids us to cherish hopes on this scale; we have no Lord Nuffield to give as out of his abundance benefactions which have covered his name with fame and glory in England, but let us not forget our own Tatas, Rash Behari Ghoses, Taraknath Palits, Annamalai Chetties and those large-hearted benefactors among our Princes, landed aristocrats and wealthy men to whose generosity and patriotism the Benares Hindu University and the Muslim University at Aligarh—and may I add, the Osmania University at Hyderabad—will bear abiding testimony. Your Excellency and Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the cause of Indian Universities is not yet lost. Let the true spirit inform those in whose hands lies the future of our Universities and India, with all the limitations of its resources, will not, I feel hopeful, fail our Universities.

And now before I resume my seat I must say a few words to the young men and women to recognise and celebrate whose success at the University we have assembled here to-day. In the struggle of life that awaits you, the good wishes of every

one here will accompany you. The keener the struggle is, the greater will be the call on your resources—physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual. You have to live not only for yourselves but also for others—for your families and for your country. In a famous passage of his Republic Plato draws a vivid picture of a young man of his age. I quote it to you not as an example to follow, but as one to avoid:—

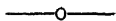
“ He lives ”, says Plato, “ from day to day indulging the appetite of the hour; and sometimes he is lapped in drink and strains of the flute, then he becomes a water-drinker, and tries to get thin; then he takes a turn at gymnastics; sometimes idly and neglecting everything, then once more living the life of a philosopher: often he is busy with politics, and starts to his feet and says and does whatever comes into his head; and, if he is emulous of any one who is a warrior, off he is in that direction, or of men of business, once more in that. His life has neither law nor order; and this distracted existence he terms joy and bliss and freedom; and so he goes on.”

The lesson of this passage is obvious. He inculcates there a steadfastness in things of the mind, a steadiness of gaze, a firmness in beliefs and orderliness in ideas. Let them be all your aim so far as your intellectual life is concerned. Do not go away with the impression that your education is over to-day. Your University has, I presume, stimulated your dormant faculties, given you some tendencies and aroused in you a capacity to cultivate your minds and to discriminate between the gold and the dross. You have now to begin the process of self-education, and that is a process which can only end with one's life. Seek sustenance for your mind in the company of master-minds of old and of to-day, they will be your best friends and guides. They never fail you in those critical moments when there is a challenge to your faith in the immutable principles of life. Avoid the trash that passes for literature. Think for yourself, clearly and boldly, but do not jump to final conclusions and then abide by your convictions. Dealing with the intellectual life of young men of his times Plato says at another place, “ The earth about them is loose, and they have no roots reaching far into the soil. They ‘light upon every flower’, following their own wayward wills, or because the wind blows them. They catch opinions, as diseases are caught, when they are in the air.” He may be a very ancient and unfashionable philosopher to quote in these days of flux and instability, nevertheless what he says may not be dismissed summarily as an idle platitude. The moral side of your nature will be put to even greater strain than the intellectual in your dealings with your kith and kin, your friends, your enemies, your fellowmen. Do not let it be said that you have in such dealings fallen below

the standards of rectitude, integrity, toleration and fairness, which your University expects you ever to maintain. Do not forget that you will be the radiating centres of influence in your society. Many of you, I have no doubt, will feel the urge of serving our common country. It is a noble ambition to serve your country, to subordinate your own interests to those of your countrymen. I make ample allowance for those generous impulses, which are so appropriate to your years, for that impatience with things as you find them, which is so natural to the ardour of youth; no one has the right to blame you for being moved by a burning passion for a fuller and freer life than we possess; it is the natural sequence of the education that you have received. All this will, in my opinion, be the creditable part of your being—but there is one thing which I will earnestly beg you not to forget. Remember there never was greater need in our country than there is to-day of a generous spirit of toleration. If we are to develop a common life and achieve common ends, then think less and talk less of communal rights and think more and more of common duties. It will be thus that you will justify yourselves and the University which is launching you forth to-day in the larger life of the country. Face the world with confidence, in a spirit of high resolve and noble purpose and with the faith that the best is yet to be.

After the conclusion of the address, His Excellency the Chancellor declared the Convocation closed.

His Excellency the Chancellor was then conducted by the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Fellows to the West-End Entrance, and took his departure.



IX.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Syndicate has laid down the following principles to be observed in the award of prizes, medals and scholarships given from the Special Endowed Trust Fund :—

- (a) The award be made on the result of the Pass Papers excluding Honours Papers unless in the terms of the award Honours Papers are specifically included. The fact of taking up Honours Papers does not exclude the candidate from the award if on the Pass Papers taken in the subject he takes the highest place.
- (b) The marks in additional subject should be added if the additional optional subject is taken, but if a candidate can earn sufficient marks on the Pass Papers to beat the next man, even though he took an additional subject, the award would be his.

Marks in the additional subject may not be added unless the candidate passes in it.

- (c) Prizes, medals and scholarships shall be awarded only
 - to those candidates who take the examination as a whole and at the time of the annual examination. A candidate taking the whole examination at the time of the Supplementary Examination or partly at the annual and partly at the Supplementary Examinations is not entitled to the award.
- (d) A candidate who appears in one subject only is not entitled to the award even though the award may be for that subject.
- (e) In the case of examinations held twice a year in certain Faculties, the award should be made to the candidate who passes highest in the annual examination (*e.g.*, in the examination held in October for the Final M.B.B.S. Examination and those held in April and May for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Professional M.B.B.S. Examinations) : the candidate who takes the examination in parts shall not be entitled to the award.
- (f) An award for a single subject should only be made to a candidate who is successful in the examination as a whole.
- (g) Opinion of the Principal concerned should be invited as to whether, for the award of the medal or prize

intended for his College only, the marks in the Honours Papers should be included or not. The opinions received should be submitted to the Syndicate for final orders. The decision arrived at should be permanent and not variable from year to year.

1. RAI BAHADUR BELI RAM—RAM CHAND VICTORIA MEMORIAL PRIZE.

This Prize is given every year to a candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination and stands highest in the subject of Sanskrit, *vide* paragraphs 8 and 15 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 19th July, 1901, and 25th May, 1937, respectively.

2. SIR McLEOD MEDAL AND PURSE FOR ARABIC.

The Medal and Purse are given to the candidate, who, being a resident of the Punjab or the Delhi Province or the North-West Frontier Province, stands first in Arabic in the Master of Arts Examination of the University of the Panjab.

3. SIR McLEOD MEDAL AND PURSE FOR SANSKRIT.

The Medal and Purse are given to the candidate, who, being a resident of the Punjab or the Delhi Province or the North-West Frontier Province, stands first in Sanskrit in the Master of Arts Examination of the University of the Panjab.

4. FULLER EXHIBITION.

The conditions for the award of this Scholarship are given on page 29 of the Trust Report, according to which the scholarship should be given to the student of any of the Punjab Colleges who shall obtain the highest place in the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or the corresponding examination of the Panjab University College, and shall continue his studies for the next higher examination.

This Scholarship is annually given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination of the Panjab University. In determining the award, the marks obtained in Honours Papers are not included, whereas the marks obtained in additional optional papers are included.

Persons bracketted together for the award of a medal should each be awarded a medal (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 4th November, 1927, paragraph 12).

The Syndicate, at a meeting held on the 12th April, 1905, decided that this Exhibition should not be held together with any other scholarship.

5. AMRITSAR McLEOD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship, according to the conditions of its award, should be given to the student of the Amritsar District or from the Amritsar District School who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination of the Arts Faculty and has not obtained a scholarship of greater value, *vide* page 29 of the Trust Report.

The value of the Scholarship is Rs. 16 per mensem, and is tenable in the Lahore Government College.

This Scholarship is awarded every second year.

6. RAI KANHYA LAL—POLLARD PRIZE.

This Prize is given to the candidate who stands first in order of merit in the Final B.Sc. (Eng.) Examination (*vide* paragraph 10 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 27th November, 1931).

7. ALWAR GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who has obtained the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and English in the Pass Papers taken together in the B.A. Examination without taking the Honours Papers into consideration. But according to the conditions for the award of the Medal it should be given to the best student in both English and Sanskrit during the year, *vide* page 42 of the Trust Report.

8. ARNOLD SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination excluding the Honours Papers but including the additional optional paper.

The Medal is annually sent to this office by the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab.

9. ARNOLD GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded annually by rotation to the best pass in the M.A. in Languages, History, Political Economy, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. If the best pass in the subject, in which the medal is to be awarded for the year, is in Third Class, then the award is to be made to the eligible candidate in the next subject (*vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 9th June, 1923).

10. MALIK DAS RAM—TOPAN MAL MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination from among the students of the Dera Ismail Khan Schools, *vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 9, dated the 23rd June, 1899.

11. RAI BAHADUR LALA SAGAR CHAND MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who passes the B.A. Examination and obtains the highest total number of marks in both the courses of Mathematics—(Pure and Applied)—in the B.A. Pass Examination without including the Honours Papers, *vide* paras. 20 and 15 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 31st January, 1902, and 25th May, 1937, respectively.

12. AITCHISON—RAM RATTAN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

One scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in Sanskrit, and the other to the best pass in Sanskrit in the Intermediate Examination, *vide* para. 4 of the Senate, dated the 23rd July, 1888.

13. ALFRED—NABHA JHIND SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the Matriculation Examination, *vide* pages 24 and 25 of the Trust Report.

14. JHIND PANJABI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, to the students of the Panjabi Class, *vide* pages 31-32 of the Trust Report.

15. COOPER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the Matriculation Examination from among the students of the Delhi M.B. School, *vide* para. 4 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 11th June, 1890.

16. PATIALA GURMUKHI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, to the students of the Gurmukhi Class, *vide* page 32 of the Trust Report.

17. WAKEFIELD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded by the Headmaster, M.B. School, Ludhiana, to the best pass in Middle School Examination from his school, *vide* para. 4 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 4th February, 1888.

18. BAHAWALPUR ARABIC SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is awarded to the best pass in the Maulvi Fazil Examination, *vide* page 26 of the Trust Report. When, un-availed of, this is automatically transferred to supplement the McLeod-Punjab Arabic Studentship, *vide* para. 5 of the Senate Proceedings, dated the 16th June, 1922, and para. 1 of the Academic Council Proceedings, dated the 4th November, 1936.

19. PATIALA—SIME GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who, while passing the Examination for Bachelor of Arts of the Panjab University in all the subjects (it being not necessary for the candidate to either appear in or pass in the additional optional paper), obtains the highest number of marks in English without taking the Honours Papers into consideration, *vide* page 7 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 27th May, 1890, and paragraphs 18 and 15 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 16th December, 1932, and 25th May, 1937, respectively.

20. F. S. JAMAL-UD-DIN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.A. Examination in Arabic, and in case there be no candidate in the M.A. Examination, the Medal is given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination without taking the Honours Papers into consideration but including the marks in the additional optional paper (if any and provided the candidate passes in it), *vide* paras. 10 and 15 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 8th June, 1891, and 25th May, 1937, respectively.

21. MACLAGAN PRIZE.

The condition for the award of this Medal is that it should be given to the best pass in the highest Engineering Examination of the year, *vide* page 40 of the Trust Report. As no examination for the Final Examination in Engineering was held by this University, the matter was referred to the Syndicate, which decided that it should be given to the best pass in Science in the M.A. Examination, and in case there be no candidate in the M.A. Examination, the Medal should be given to the best

pass in Science in the B.A., B.O.L., or B.Sc. Examination, *vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 6th July, 1886, and para. 12 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 29th July, 1900. This was done till the year 1931. Owing to the affiliation of the MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura, the Syndicate in 1932 decided that the Prize be awarded to the candidate standing highest in the Final Engineering Examination (Mechanical and Electrical), *vide* paragraph 81 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 14th October, 1932.

22. KHALIFA MUHAMMAD HASSAN JUBILEE MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.O.L. Examination, and in case there be no candidate in the M.O.L. Examination, the Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.O.L. Examination whose classical language is Arabic and who has practical knowledge of English, *vide* page 46 of the Trust Report and para. 9 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 29th April, 1887.

23. KHALIFA MUHAMMAD HASSAN—AITCHISON MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in Arabic for the M.A. Examination, and in case there be no candidate for the M.A. Examination, the Medal is given to the best pass in the B.A. Examination, *vide* page 44 of the Trust Report.

24. INAYAT ALI—GRIFFIN PRIZE.

This Prize is given to the successful candidate at the First Examination in Law who is reported by the Examiner in the Paper relating to Hindu and Muhammadan Law, set at the said examination, to have stood highest in Muhammadan Law.

25. INAYAT ALI—WATSON SILVER MEDAL.

The condition for the award of the Medal is that it should be given to the student who stands highest in Economics in the M.A. Examination, and that failing a candidate in Economics in the M.A. Examination the Medal should be given to the best in Economics in the B.A. Examination.

26. JAISHI RAM GOLD MEDAL.

The Gold Medal is awarded to the best pass in the First Examination in Law, *vide* pages 38 and 39 of the Trust Report, and the Syndicate Proceedings, 14th November, 1910, para. 12.

27. BRANDRETH—LEITNER PRIZE.

The condition for the award of this Prize is that it should be given to the best man at the partly Oriental Examination who passes in any subject connected with the History, Literature and Language of India, or of countries connected with India, *vide* page 37 of the Trust Report. The Syndicate, at a meeting held on the 27th February, 1892, *vide* para. 13, decided, after consulting Mr. Brandreth, that the Prize should be given to the best pass in the Intermediate Examination of the Oriental Faculty.

28. SHRIMATI DHAN DEVI AND SHRIMATI JAI KAUR MEDAL.

This Medal is given to the best pass in Sanskrit in the Intermediate Examination, *vide* para. 5 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 7th May, 1897.

29. RAI SAHIB MUNSHI GULAB SINGH—DENZIL IBBETSON DIAMOND JUBILEE PURSE.

This Purse is given to the best pass in the M.A. Examination in English, *vide* para. 7 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 21st January, 1898.

30. SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD OBEDULLA MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the Maulvi Fazil Examination, *vide* para. 3 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 21st January, 1898.

31. K.B. SHEIKH NANAK BAKHSI MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the M.A. Examination in Philosophy, and in case there be no candidate taking up Philosophy in the M.A. Examination, the Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.A. Examination in the subject of Philosophy, *vide* para. 11 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated 24th March, 1898.

32. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR—PATIALA SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Matriculation, Intermediate, and B.A. Examinations to students of good family, in straitened circumstances.

33. NABHA GURMUKHI SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.

34. RAI BAHADUR PRATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE'S PRIZE.

The conditions for the award of the Prize are given in Appendix V of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 28th January, 1896.

35. ARNOLD SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in Persian in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Lahore Government College.

36. SIR HARNAM SINGH—RIVAZ GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in English in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

37. DR. RAHIM KHAN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the M.B.B.S. Examination held in October, but only those candidates are eligible for the award who pass the examination at one time as a whole and not in parts.

38. RIVAZ—MELA RAM MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in the B.T. Examination.

39. DR. BISHAN DAS MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the second best pass in the Final M.B.B.S. Examination held in October, but only those candidates are eligible for the award who pass the examination at one time as a whole and not in parts.

40. DAVIES—PAKHOKE MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best Sikh pass in the Matriculation Examination from the Government High School, Ludhiana.

41. KARAM DEVI RAI BAHADUR BELI RAM
MEMORIAL MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to that Hindu female candidate who obtains the highest marks in the aggregate in the Matriculation Examination taking Sanskrit or Hindi as her second language.

42. MINTO—INAM ALI TROPHY FOR MARKS-
MANSHIP.

The Endowment was originally intended for a Medal to be awarded to the student judged to be the best all-round horse-rider on the occasion of Sports Tournament.

In 1924, the sale proceeds of the Endowment Fund were, with the consent of the donor, invested in a permanent trophy to be awarded annually for marksmanship on the occasion of the Annual Prize Distribution of the Sports Tournament Committee. The competition is organised by the Officer Commanding, University Training Corps, and the trophy is to be restored to the University, if for any reason the University Training Corps cannot administer it.

43. DIWAN BAHADUR BHAGWANDAS BULLOMAL
GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest place in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination (Pass and Honours together).

44. HON'BLE SIR RANBIR SINGH GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the student who stands first in the LL.B. Examination.

45. BABA KHEM SINGH SILVER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Panjabi.

46. MEHTA CHUNI LAL—GORDON YOUNG MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to a student for standing first in English and History in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

47. MEHTA CHUNI LAL—POPHAM YOUNG MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to a student for standing first in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination, from among the students of the Government College, Lahore.

48. MEHTA CHUNI LAL—P. J. FAGAN MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to a student for standing first in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination from among the students of the Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

49. THE OMAN PRIZE.

To be given in succession to the candidate who takes up any of the following Sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology or Geology. The prize is to be awarded on the result of the Honours Schools for the subjects named, *viz.*, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Geology, in which Honours Schools exist. In the case of Geology the prize is to be awarded on the result of the Pass and Honours Papers combined. If no candidate obtains Honours, there shall be no award (Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 25th May, 1937, paragraph 15).

50. THE DANE—MALERKOTLA MEDAL AND THE DANE—MALERKOTLA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Gold Medal (value Rs. 70) to be given every year to the candidate who stands highest in the aggregate in the B.A. Examination and takes Arabic as a subject. The Honours Papers are not to be included, whereas the marks in the additional optional paper are to be included.

This Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month to be given annually to the Final Year student standing first in the class examination of the 4th Year in the K.F. Medical College, Lahore.

51. SHAH DIN ASGHARI KHANUM GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the female candidate standing highest in the Intermediate Examination from among those taking Persian or Urdu. The additional optional paper is included in determining the award.

52. NASIRUDDIN—O'DWYER MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded to the best pass in M.A. Persian.

53. RUCHI RAM SAHNI DECLAMATION PRIZE.

This Prize is awarded annually to the best speaker in a Declamation Contest open to students of the University (for detailed rules, see paragraph 6 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 26th April, 1935).

54. LADY DANE GOLD MEDAL.

The Medal was at first awarded by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, but in 1923, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, Sir Ganga Ram, the administration of the Fund and the Medal was transferred from the Education Department to the Panjab University.

The Medal is awarded annually to a girl who is a native* of the Punjab and has passed the B.A. Examination of the year, either with Hindi or Sanskrit as her Second Language, provided that no girl may receive the Medal twice. In determining the award the marks obtained in the additional optional paper are included, but the marks obtained in the Honours Papers are excluded (Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 25th May, 1937, paragraph 15).

55. SIR P. C. CHATTERJI SIZARSHIPS.

Lady Basanta Kumari Chatterji presented, in 1927, Rs. 5,000 in 3% Government Promissory Notes for an endowment, to be named after her husband the late Sir P. C. Chatterji, for expending the interest accruing therefrom on founding two sizarships for scholars in the Oriental College, Lahore, taking a course in the Classical Oriental Languages. They are awarded by the Principal, Oriental College, are tenable for four years at the most, and may be held with a scholarship or a stipend. The annual value of each sizarship is Rs. 75.

56. SIR GANGA RAM MEDAL.

Mr. Balak Ram, Barrister-at-Law, presented in 1928, Rs. 5,000 in Government Paper of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum for the purpose of awarding a gold medal, to be named after his father "Sir Ganga Ram Medal," to the person taking the highest place in the Bachelor of Commerce Examination from the Hailey College of Commerce on the College Foundation Day to be celebrated annually. The balance of the interest on the securities after defraying the cost of the Medal, is to be annually spent in a manner to be determined by the Hailey College of Commerce Committee.†

* Girl students studying in a Punjab College or residing in the Punjab, and passing the examination from this University, are eligible for the Medal (paragraph 15 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 25th May, 1937).

† The Hailey College of Commerce Committee has decided that the balance of Rs. 100 be utilised in the award of a scholarship of Rs. 10 p.m. for 10 months, to be awarded to a deserving student in the First Year Class by the College Committee on the recommendation of the Principal (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 15th June, 1928).

57. AMRIT LAL ROY GOLD MEDAL.

Rai Bahadur Lala Amar Nath presented in 1928 Rs. 1,200 in 5% War Loan of 1929 for endowing a gold medal to be awarded to a candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in English and Sanskrit taken together in the B.A. Examination, in order to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Amrit Lal Roy.

58. DEMONTMORENCY GULAB SINGH MEDAL.

Rai Sahib Lala Sohan Lal of Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons presented in 1930 Rs. 1,700 (Rs. 300 as the cost of a die and Rs. 1,400 as permanent endowment fund) in cash for endowing a gold medal to be awarded to a candidate who stands first in the Bachelor of Commerce Examination.

59. DEMONTMORENCY THANKSGIVING FUND STIPENDS.

The University started a Thanksgiving Fund in 1931 as a mark of condemnation of the attempt on the life of His Excellency the Chancellor and thankfulness at his providential escape. A sum of Rs. 2,479-8-0 was collected which was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Chancellor for such disposal as he may be pleased to decide. In accordance with His Excellency's wishes two stipends of Rs. 5 each for 12 months are annually granted from this Fund to two poor students in the Oriental College studying Panjabi.

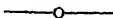
60. DEWAN BAHADUR K. B. THAPAR GOLD MEDAL.

This Medal is awarded annually to the student who stands first in the M.A. Examination in Political Science. The amount of Rs. 2,000 for this purpose was donated by Major D. R. Thapar, I.M.S., to commemorate the memory of his father Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, R.B., O.B.E.

61. PANDIT DAULAT RAM PRIZE.

This Prize is awarded annually by the Principal, Oriental College, Lahore, for an Essay in Hindi on the teaching of Sanskrit, open to Shastris of less than ten years' standing. The amount of Rs. 536-8-0 for this purpose was collected by Pandit Nand Lal (University Office).

For conditions re. utilising this amount in case the award of prize is discontinued, see paragraph 18 of the Syndicate Proceedings, dated the 22nd March, 1935.



X.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Candidates must be statutory natives of India who are domiciled in the Punjab and are students of a college in the Punjab which is affiliated to the Panjab University.

2. The selection of the scholar shall take place not later than the 30th of the month of January, in the year in which a scholarship is placed at the disposal of the University, and the selection shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor after considering the report of the Committee, under Rule 5.

3. Candidates should be between the age of 21 and 25 and should possess a *degree of the Panjab University.

4. Every candidate for the scholarship must send his application to the Registrar not later than the 31st of December of the year preceding the one in which the selection is to be made. Such application shall be accompanied by the following papers:—

- (a) A declaration by the candidate that he has the consent of his family to go to England if he obtains the scholarship.
- (b) A certificate of good conduct from persons of known respectability and position who are well acquainted with the candidate.
- (c) A certificate to his physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England, signed or countersigned by the Civil Surgeon or one of the Professors of the Medical College, Lahore.
- (d) A declaration of his intention to pursue his studies at a recognised University in the United Kingdom.

†5. The names of all the candidates who have complied with the preceding rules shall be placed before a committee appointed

* The term " degree " implies degrees in Arts, Science, Agriculture, and Commerce, *i.e.*, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.A., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc., M.Sc. (Ag.), B.Sc. (Ag.), and B.Com. [D.O. No. 566 A.S., dated the 21st August, 1924, and letter No. 968A., dated the 19th January, 1930, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Education)].

† The name of the selected candidate is to be forwarded to the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab (Ministry of Educa-

610 RULES FOR THE AWARD OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP.

by the Syndicate consisting of four members and the Registrar, who after examining the papers relating to each candidate, and after making such enquiries as they think proper, from the Principals and Professors of the Colleges in which the students were educated, or such other persons as they (the committee) consider well able to give opinions on the character and qualifications of the candidates, shall report on the candidates and recommend the one they think the fittest to the Vice-Chancellor.

tion), by 1st of February of the year of award of scholarship, together with a schedule in the form sent by the Under-Secretary with his letter No. 1914-A., dated the 11th February, 1924.

XI.

*RULES FOR PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates must produce, at the time of application, medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo a course of study abroad.

2. Full details including the name and occupation of the candidate's father and place of birth, a summary of his academic attainments, and a statement of the course of study proposed to be followed in the United Kingdom should be submitted at the time of application, and should be transmitted to the office of the High Commissioner for India some time before the scholar's arrival in England.

3. Selected scholars should communicate with the Secretary to the University Appointments Board in order that they may obtain advice regarding certificates, etc., and they should, when proceeding to England, take with them the originals of their certificates, testimonials and other important personal documents suggested to them by the Secretary to that Board.

4. State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of their scholarship unless compelled to return, sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarships will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England.

5. Selected scholars will be provided with a second class passage to London and also with a second class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the High Commissioner and complete the full period of residence, or are compelled by sickness to return within that period. Second class railway fares from the home of the candidate to the port of embarkation, and on the completion of the scholarship period, from the port of arrival to the home of the candidate are also provided; but claims for

* The Punjab Government has sanctioned from Provincial revenues, since 1923, for study abroad, one scholarship of £300 (when held in a College at Oxford or Cambridge, otherwise £250) to be awarded by the Panjab University.

other travelling expenses are not permissible. Claims on account of the latter should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. All other expenses shall be borne by the scholar.

6. The scholarships carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment are held out.

7. Language scholarships will ordinarily be tenable in the first instance for 2 years, and other scholarships for 3 years. The High Commissioner may terminate a scholarship sooner, if the scholar fails in health or has satisfactorily completed his (her) course or does not comply with the rules here set forth, not being prevented by any other cause which the High Commissioner may consider sufficient. Scholarships may be extended by the High Commissioner after consultation with the Punjab Government, for further periods of one year each to a total tenure not exceeding 5 years. Language scholarships will not be extended beyond 2 years except in very exceptional circumstances.

8. Scholarships are ordinarily tenable in the United Kingdom, but with the special sanction of the High Commissioner may be held in some other country.

RULES FOR STATE SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. *Educational Advisers.*—All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Joint Secretaries to the High Commissioner for Indian Students' Work and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position, to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of State scholars studying at those places, and the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford and the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge (who, for this purpose, act as Local Advisers) have charge of scholars studying there. Scholars studying elsewhere than at Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, or Cambridge will be under the charge of a Joint-Secretary to the High Commissioner. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner any matter requiring the sanction of the High Commissioner or the Government of the Punjab.

2. *Arrival in England.*—Scholars should, on reaching England, at once report themselves to one of the Joint Secretaries at the office of the High Commissioner in London, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. Accommodation for new arrivals (men only) is provided at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

3. *Obedience to instructions.*—Scholars must obey all instructions which they may receive, either through the Joint Secretary

to the High Commissioner or through their Local Adviser, and must consult their Local Adviser regularly in regard to their work. Any course of study which requires and has received the sanction of the High Commissioner may not be changed without similar sanction.

4. *Progress Reports*.—Scholars must from time to time, whenever the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper college or University authority, showing that their conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. *Payment of Stipends*.—Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowances of scholars will be paid quarterly in advance by the office of the High Commissioner to the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser under whose charge they are. An allowance will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official quarter day* will be paid to the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official quarter day. The rates of scholarship allowance will be—

(a) to male scholars : £300 a year when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise £250. Language scholars at Oxford or Cambridge will be expected to become non-collegiate students, and permission to join a college will not be granted unless admission to the University is not otherwise possible, or unless the student is of undergraduate age and has rooms offered him in college;

(b) to women scholars £300 a year.

6. Every male scholar is required to lodge with the Joint Secretary at the office of the High Commissioner in London the sum of £40 for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

7. Charges for University and college fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills, medical attendance, and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India) must ordinarily be borne by the scholar.

8. For Language scholars the necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class (or by third class if no second be available) will be defrayed by the High Commissioner. These expenses should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Joint

* Note.—The official quarter days are the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and the 1st of October.

Secretary or the Local Adviser. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. Charges for University and college fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself.

No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained previous sanction from the Secretary of State.

9. Due notice should be given to the High Commissioner of any intention on the part of a woman scholar to marry, and the High Commissioner (in consultation with the Government of the Punjab) can terminate or suspend such a scholarship, if thought fit in the special circumstances of the case.

10. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the office of the High Commissioner with a free second class passage to India, and this should be applied for without delay through the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser. Scholars are not entitled to make their own passage arrangements, and to claim an allowance in lieu from the office of the High Commissioner. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose the claim to a free passage back to India.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

1887.	Har Kishan Lal, B.A., Govt. College, Lahore.	
1891.	Diwan Tek Chand, B.A.	ditto.
1892.	Sh. Ashgar Ali, B.A.	ditto.
1895.	Shadi Lal, M.A.	ditto.
1897.	Balak Ram, M.A.	ditto.
1901.	Manohar Lal, M.A.	ditto.
1902.	Fazal Mohammad, M.A.	ditto.
1905.	Har Dayal, M.A.	ditto.
1907.	Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A.	ditto.
1910.	Ram Chandra, M.A.	ditto.
1912.	Qazi Mohammad Hussain	ditto.
1915.	Gyanesh Chandra Chatterji, B.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	
1917.	Baldev Das Puri, B.A., Govt. College, Lahore.	
1920.	Parduman Kishan Kaul, B.A.	ditto.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

1923.	Benarsi Das Laroria, B.Sc., F.C. College, Lahore	
1926.	Daulat Ram Sharma, M.A., Govt. College, Lahore	
1929.	Dev Raj Mehta, M.Sc.	ditto.

XII.

RULES FOR PANJAB UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

1. The following classes of persons shall be permitted to draw books from the Library for use at home, as soon as they have presented to the Librarian in charge an application form properly filled up and signed.

(The application form contains a declaration of intention to obey the rules of the Library and to pay any fines or charges which may be incurred through their infringement).

- (a) Fellows, Honorary Fellows of the University.
- (b) Members of the Staff of an Affiliated College.
- (c) Members of Faculties.
- (d) Graduate Head Masters of recognised High Schools.
- (e) Graduates of the University actually on the rolls of the affiliated Colleges. Provided that the student borrowers deposit a security of Rs. 20 refundable on return of all books and payment of dues, if any, for use of books after the date of issue of Roll Numbers for University examinations by the Colleges, and during the summer vacation.
- (f) Such other persons as having explicitly stated in writing their special reasons for requiring to use the Library have obtained the written permission of the Librarian.
- (g) Approved candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Literature not directly working under the University Professor of the subject concerned and other casual borrowers, who deposit Rs. 100 or the value of books (if it exceeds Rs. 100) refundable on return of books and making good losses, if any.

2. Under-graduates will be permitted to use the Library for purposes of reading and reference during good behaviour, but must be prepared to furnish the Librarian with evidence of their identity and enrolment.

3. A borrower of class *a*, *b*, *c* or *d* will be expected to have in his possession at one time not more than six library books. He will be expected to retain books not longer than one month with privilege of renewal if the books are not needed at the

Library. Four days before the books are due a post card reminder will be sent. The fine of one anna per day per volume will be calculated from the date the book is due if it be not previously returned. Those who abuse their privileges will be reported to the University authorities.

4. Borrowers of classes (e) and (f) may have in their possession not more than six books and these should be returned not later than two weeks from the date of issue. Those in mofussil stations will retain them not longer than one month. If retained longer a fine of one anna per day per volume is incurred. Books not in great demand may be renewed on request, however, at the discretion of the Librarian. Two days after a book becomes due a post card notice will be sent to the delinquent borrower. But the non-receipt of a notice will not excuse the borrower. The fine will in all cases be calculated from the date on which the book should have been returned.

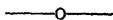
5. Books for the summer vacation will be issued by special permission, and these must be returned as soon as the vacation is over.

6. Books shall be divided into three classes: A, B, and C. Class A will include (1) all specially valuable works, (2) all works permanently or temporarily reserved for reference use only. Books in class A shall not be removed from the Library except by special permission of the Librarian. Class B will include all current numbers of periodicals. These may be borrowed but must be returned within three days. Class C—all other books—may be borrowed and retained only according to the provisions of Rules 3 and 4.

7. Books prescribed by the Panjab University for various examinations will not be issued without the special permission of the Librarian.

8. The Library will be closed during July and August, and on Sundays, and on certain holidays by special notice.

9. Borrowers who wish to have books sent out of Lahore must deposit Rs. 5 to cover cost of postage.



XIII.

*RULES FOR THE ELECTION TO THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL, BY THE DEGREE TEACHERS.

1. The Principals of the Colleges mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of Regulation 1 (VI—Academic Council) shall forward to the Registrar the names of the Degree Teachers in their Colleges by October 15th in the year of election of Degree Teachers.

2. No person unless his name is borne on the list of Degree Teachers shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at any election held under rule 1.

3. When the Degree Teachers are to be elected, the Registrar shall circulate a notice, to every Degree Teacher on the list, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice.

4. The nomination of every candidate shall be by a Degree Teacher, supported by another Degree Teacher, and forwarded to the Registrar. Each Degree Teacher shall be entitled to nominate as many persons for election as there are vacancies.

The candidate proposed shall sign his Nomination Form in token of his consent to stand for election.

5. After the nominations under the rules have been received the Registrar shall send to every Degree Teacher a list of the candidates duly nominated, a voting paper, and a statement of the date for the election, and of the hours between which the votes may be recorded.

6. The election shall be conducted on the Single Transferable Vote System.

7. The Syndicate shall appoint one or more members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

* *Mutatis Mutandis* these Rules shall apply to the election of three Principals to the Academic Council under Regulation 1 (h) and (i) of Regulations relating to the Academic Council.

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*8. Electors resident in Lahore may fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate Hall on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with rule 5 and in the presence of the Registrar or the member of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with rule 7 and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with rule 5.

†9. Electors not resident in Lahore and such electors resident in Lahore as do not vote in the manner prescribed in rule 8 above, shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of the Principal of their College, who shall authenticate the voting papers with his signature and designation.

10. The elector, if not filling in and signing the voting papers at the Senate Hall on the day and within the hours fixed for voting, shall forward the voting papers in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such voting papers, deposit them in the ballot-box. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

11. On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with rule 5 the Registrar and the member of the Senate appointed in accordance with rule 7 shall open the ballot-box, scrutinise the voting papers, rejecting those which are not in accordance with these rules and shall count the votes recorded.

12. After the scrutiny is completed, the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith announced.

13. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, the ex-officio Chairman of the Academic Council who would† not otherwise exercise his right of voting, shall record his vote.

* See rule 9.

† The countersignature of the proper authority, whenever necessary, be not on the voting paper itself but on a covering note accompanying the voting paper (*Syndicate Proceedings* of 21st November, 1924, paragraph 9).

‡ The Chairman may exercise his right of voting when election is conducted on Single Transferable Vote System.

XIII-A.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION TO THE MOFUSSIL BOARD.

1. The Registrar shall take steps to prepare, by the 15th October in the year of election, a list of names qualified to vote or to be elected at the election.

2. When the representatives of the Intermediate Colleges are to be elected, the Registrar shall circulate a notice, to all the Principals of the Intermediate Colleges concerned, stating the number of vacancies, and that candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice.

3. The nomination of every candidate shall be by a Principal of the Intermediate College of the constituency concerned, supported by another Principal of the Intermediate College of the same constituency, and forwarded to the Registrar. Each Principal concerned shall be entitled to nominate as many persons for election as there are vacancies. The candidate proposed* shall sign his Nomination Form in token of his consent to stand for election.

4. After the nominations under the rules have been received the Registrar shall send to every Principal concerned a list of the candidates duly nominated, a voting paper, and a statement of the date for the election, and of the hours between which the votes may be recorded.

5. The election shall be conducted on the Single Transferable Vote System.

6. The Syndicate shall appoint one or more members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

7. Electors shall fill in and sign their voting papers and shall authenticate the voting papers with their official seal.

8. The electors shall forward the voting papers in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such voting papers, deposit them in the ballot-box. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by

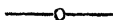
620 RULES FOR ELECTION TO THE MOFUSSIL BOARD.

registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

9. On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with rule 4 the Registrar and the member or members of the Senate appointed in accordance with rule 6 shall open the ballot-box, scrutinise the voting papers, rejecting those which are not in accordance with these rules and shall count the votes recorded.

10. After the scrutiny is completed, the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith announced.

11. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, the ex-officio Chairman of the Mofussil Board shall record his vote.



XIV-A.

RULES TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES TO FELLOWS AND ADDED MEMBERS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

1. Any Fellow whose ordinary place of residence is not in Lahore, or in the case of a Government Officer who is on duty out of Lahore, shall be entitled to Rs. 8 per day or part of the day and first class return journey ticket for travelling from and to the ordinary place of residence, or in the case of a Government Officer from and to the place where he is on duty, if he travels to Lahore in order to attend a meeting of the Senate, the Syndicate, a Faculty, Boards of Studies, or any Sub-Committee of these. If the return journey ticket is not issued then he would be entitled to single first class fare each way.

Provided that if a Fellow reside, or be on duty, outside the Punjab or North-West Frontier Province, he shall be entitled to be paid only his expenses from and to the point at which he enters and leaves the Punjab or North-West Frontier Province or Native States represented on the Senate of the Panjab University.

An Added Member shall be entitled to the halting allowance according to his salary and second class return journey ticket or, if the return journey ticket is not issued then, second class single fare each way. (See scale given at 6 below.)

Added Members shall be paid return journey ticket on salary or in the case of a Government servant, according to the class to which he is entitled under Government Rules with a minimum of second class return journey ticket.

Members of the Academic Council and Mofussil Board shall be paid travelling and halting allowance at the same rate as Fellows of the University of the Panjab (*Syndicate*, para. 9, dated the 9th November, 1934).

Members of the University Committees and Boards, who are neither Fellows nor Added Members, shall be paid 1½ Railway fare each way and halting allowance according to salary—the Co-opted Members of the Boards of Studies to be treated as Added Members

A Fellow or Member of a Faculty claiming expenses under these rules shall submit a bill on a prescribed form.

2. In all ordinary cases the Registrar shall be empowered to pass and pay claims made under the preceding rule; but if in any case the usual rates seem to have been exceeded, or if any question arises as to whether a claim or any part of it has been rightly charged, the matter shall be referred to the Syndicate for decision.

3. In the event of it appearing likely at any time that the amount provided in the budget for this purpose will be exceeded before the end of the financial year, the Syndicate shall have power to suspend the payment of travelling expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Faculties, Boards of Studies, or Sub-Committee either wholly or in part but the Syndicate shall not suspend payment of expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Senate or Syndicate.

4. All bills should be presented within 6 months, otherwise the claims should be held to have lapsed.

5. All bills should be sent duly receipted affixing stamps wherever necessary. The unreceipted bills or insufficiently receipted bills will not be accepted.

6. The following shall be the sanctioned scale of halting allowance per day:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On pay Rs. 1,200 or more	...	8	0 0
On pay from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,199	...	6	0 0
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999	...	5	0 0
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749	...	4	0 0
On pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 349	...	3	0 0
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 299	...	2	8 0
On pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 199	...	2	0 0
On pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 149	...	1	8 0
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 99	...	1	0 0
On pay below Rs. 50	...	0	10 0
Servants in inferior service	...	0	4 0

The halting allowance to honorary and life members in Colleges affiliated to the University shall be paid at a flat rate of Rs. 5 per day.

The following rates of mileage are sanctioned:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999 and more	0	6	0	per mile.
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749	...	0	4	0
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 349	...	0	3	0
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 199	...	0	2	0
On pay below Rs. 50	...	0	1	6
Servants in inferior service irrespective of pay	...	0	1	3

XIV-B.

RULES TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES TO PERSONS OTHER THAN FELLOWS AND ADDED MEM- BERS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY MEETINGS, *vide* PARA. 6 OF THE SYNDICATE PROCEEDINGS, DATED THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1932.

1. The following shall be the sanctioned scale of halting allowance per day :—

	Rs. A. P.
On pay Rs. 1,200 or more ...	... 8 0 0
On pay from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,199 ...	... 6 0 0
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999 ...	... 5 0 0
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749 ...	... 4 0 0
On pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 349 ...	... 3 0 0
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 299 ...	... 2 8 0
On pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 199 ...	... 2 0 0
On pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 149 ...	... 1 8 0
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 99 ...	... 1 0 0
On pay below Rs. 50 ...	... 0 10 0
Servants in inferior service ...	... 0 4 0

The halting allowance to honorary and life members in Colleges affiliated to the University shall be paid at a flat rate of Rs. 5 per day.

(*Vide* para. 18 of the *Proceedings of the Syndicate*, dated the 24th November, 1933.)

For examiners and Director of Physical Training part of day shall be considered as equivalent to a day.

2. The following rates of mileage are sanctioned :—

	Rs. A. P.
On pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 999 and more	0 6 0 per mile.
On pay from Rs. 350 to Rs. 749	... 0 4 0 „
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 349	... 0 3 0 „
On pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 199	... 0 2 0 „
On pay below Rs. 50	... 0 1 6 „
Servants in inferior service irrespective of pay	... 0 1 3 „

3. (a) For purposes of *Railway fare*, officers excepting those covered by rules below (*vide Syndicate*, para. 9, dated the 9th November, 1934) getting a salary exceeding Rs. 999 per mensem shall be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ first class Railway fare and officers getting a salary between Rs. 200 to Rs. 999 per mensem shall be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ second class, while persons getting salary up to Rs. 199 per mensem to $1\frac{1}{2}$ intermediate class Railway fare and those in inferior service to single third class only.

The following shall be the sanctioned scale of Railway fare:—

On pay Rs. 1,000 or more	... $1\frac{1}{2}$ First Class.
On pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 999	... $1\frac{1}{2}$ Second Class.
On pay up to Rs. 199	... $1\frac{1}{2}$ Inter. Class.
Servants in inferior service	... Single Third Class.

(b) The honorary and life members in Colleges affiliated to University shall be treated as second class officers and be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ second class Railway fare.

4. (a) Examiners shall be entitled to single Railway fare and halting allowance according to their salary. The examiners for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations would be paid single second class Railway fare each way as minimum (*vide para. 11 of the Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th October, 1933).

(b) The external examiners from other Indian Universities shall be paid single first class Railway fare each way and halting allowance according to salary under the University Rules (*vide Syndicate*, para. 17, dated the 16th March, 1934).

5. For examiners in science practical, only one day for preparation for the examination shall be allowed unless the examination day is preceded by a holiday.

6. If an examiner is on leave and not at the address with regard to which he is appointed, sanction to travel from the new address should be obtained before acting as examiner.

7. Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of examination centres shall be paid travelling and halting allowance on

their salary. No travelling or halting allowance shall be paid to invigilators, chowkidars (unless specially sanctioned) and servants connected with examination work.

*8. (a) University Inspectors of examination centres, schools and colleges shall be entitled to single first class Railway fare, but no halting allowance. The fee for inspection shall be Rs. 25 per college and Rs. 15 per day of inspection for schools and centres of examinations.

(b) Delegates to educational conferences shall be paid single Railway fare each way and the halting allowance admissible under the rules. For purposes of halting allowance the number of days shall be calculated in accordance with the rules of the Punjab Government.

9. If a lecturer is invited to deliver a series of class lectures, then for purposes of travelling allowance to be paid on salary a minimum of two lectures shall count as one trip. The halting allowance shall be paid only for the day on which the lecture is delivered. Servants or demonstrators shall not be paid any travelling or halting allowance unless sanctioned by the Dean of University Instruction previous to the visit and then only single fare each way.

10. (a) A special lecturer shall be entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fare each way on salary for a distance of 200 miles and single fare each way on salary for the excess distance (*vide Board of Finance*, para. 11, dated the 22nd February, 1935).

(b) One day's halting allowance shall be paid to the University extension lecturers for each lecture delivered (*vide Syndicate*, para. 17, dated the 16th March, 1934).

11. In the case of a distinguished lecturer, single first class fare each way shall be paid ordinarily from and to the point at which he enters and leaves the territorial jurisdiction of the University unless sanctioned otherwise. No halting allowance shall be paid unless special sanction is given at the time of invitation.

12. No special rates shall be allowed for hill journey or journey outside the province.

13. Payments shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules approved. In rare cases, where exceptional circumstances justify special rates, the Syndicate may grant them on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.

* No Government or University officer shall be paid an inspection fee for the inspection of schools and colleges: the University officers shall, however, be paid halting allowance at University rates (*vide paragraph 2 of the Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 6th March, 1936).

14. (a) University clerks and peons accompanying the officers when leaving the station under Regulation 7 at page 90 of the Calendar shall be paid halting and travelling allowance according to University Rules (*vide Syndicate*, para. 17, dated the 16th March, 1934).

(b) The peons accompanying officers shall be paid double third class Railway fare (*vide Syndicate*, para. 9, dated the 9th November, 1934).

Note.—Day means 24 hours.

Fraction of a mile should not be charged for.



XV.

*RULES FOR CONDONING DEFICIENCY IN LECTURES.

1. No case of condoning of deficiency in lectures shall be considered unless the application is made by the student on a prescribed form to be obtained from the University Office.

2. The application for condoning of deficiency in lectures on the prescribed form must reach the University Office not later than seven days from the date on which the course of lectures for the class is completed, except that in the case of Law College the application must reach within four days from the date of closing of lectures.

†3. Only those applications which are received in the University Office up to eight days before the commencement of the examination shall be considered by the standing Committee.

4. For the purposes of counting lectures, a lecture for a double period shall count as two lectures.

5. A member of the U.T.C. is permitted to be marked on Duty at a lecture, to count as an attendance, during the period in which he is absent on duty to attend the University Training Corps Camp, on production of a certificate from the military authorities to the effect that he was on duty on that day.

6. In the case of a candidate for any competitive examination conducted by the Government for Public Services the days spent in examination (*i.e.*, from the first to the last paper of the candidate concerned) and in travelling connected therewith be counted, on production of satisfactory evidence, as attendance at lectures delivered to his class during the aforesaid period.

7. Migration from a College affiliated to another University shall be treated in the same manner as migration within the University.

8. No deficiency in lectures is to be condoned without strong reasons.

* When the decision of the Committee is unanimous or the case has been decided by the Vice-Chancellor under Regulation 7 of Chapter III, then no right of appeal accrues.

† This implies that applications received in contravention of this rule shall not be circulated to the members of the Committee and shall be deemed as rejected (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 22nd April, 1932, paragraph 8).

9. Ordinarily a deficiency of more than 5 lectures in each subject shall not be condoned : Science Practical to be considered a distinct subject for this purpose. In the case of Law examinations ordinarily a deficiency of more than 30 lectures in the aggregate shall not be condoned.

10. Permission for joining late may not be pleaded as a justification for condoning deficiency in lectures.

11. In cases of deficiency due to long continued illness, no consideration shall be given unless the Principal has received a Medical Certificate at the time of granting leave from a Medical Practitioner of a rank not lower than that of the Assistant Surgeon.

12. When, owing to any epidemic, an institution is closed for more than a fortnight, the Principal of the College may, in the case of persons who are deficient in lectures, count the number of lectures the candidate might have made up if the College had not been closed.

13. Failed candidates, who have already attended a full course of lectures, may be granted greater latitude than the above rules allow.

14. The candidate would be given benefit of lectures attended by him from the date on which he submitted his application for late admission.

15. The Syndicate shall appoint annually a standing Sub-Committee to consider applications for condoning of deficiency in lectures. When the Committee is unanimous, its decision shall be final. In case of difference of opinion, the matter shall be referred to the Vice-Chancellor who shall either decide the matter or refer it to the Syndicate for decision.

16. When the deficiency in lectures of a candidate in additional optional paper only is not condoned, then the candidate shall be allowed to take the examination in other subjects.

XV-A.

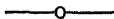
RULES REGARDING LATE ADMISSION TO COLLEGES.

1. No one shall be admitted to a College after the expiry of one month from the last date prescribed for admissions or 31st October whichever is earlier provided that a late fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged by the College up to the fifteenth day and of Rs. 10 after the fifteenth day of the permissible period.

2. Anyone otherwise eligible may be granted late admission up to the limit of time prescribed in rule 1.

3. If a candidate seeks admission to a professional or technical institution but is not taken, he shall, with his application for late admission to a College, produce a certificate from the Head of such institution to the effect that his application for admission was refused by the institution. Such a candidate may be admitted if he applies for admission within 10 working days of his being refused admission to a professional or technical institution irrespective of the limit of time prescribed in rule 1 above. No late fee shall be charged from such a candidate.

4. A candidate whose result is published late by the University shall be admitted, without any late fee, within 10 days of the date on which his result is published irrespective of the limit of time prescribed in rule 1 above.



XVI-A.

RULES RELATING TO REMUNERATION OF EXAMINERS.

FACULTIES OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, ARTS,
SCIENCE, COMMERCE, LAW, MEDICINE
AND AGRICULTURE.

I-A.—WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

1. The *scale of remuneration to Examiners shall be as stated below:—

Name of Examination.	For setting a paper.	For setting a second paper.	For exam- ining ^a paper.	Minimum fee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Matriculation	30	10	0 6 0	10
Intermediate	40	20	0 10 0	12
B.O.L., B.A., B.T. and B.Sc. ..	60	30	1 0 0	15
M.O.L., M.A. and M.Sc. ..	75	..	2 0 0	..
Shastri, Maulvi Fazil and Mun- shi Fazil	45	..	0 12 0	..
Visharad, Maulvi Alim and Munshi Alim	35	..	0 8 0	..
Proficiency in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian	25	..	0 6 0	..
Vernacular Languages—				
Proficiency	25	..	0 6 0	..
High Proficiency	35	..	0 8 0	..
Honours	45	..	0 12 0	..

* This gives remuneration at reduced rates, for certain examinations, accepted for a period of three years (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th December, 1936, paragraph 9).

Name of Examination.	For setting a paper.	For setting a second paper.	For exam- ining a paper.	Minimum fee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
First Examination in Com- merce	50	20	0 12 0	12
Bachelor of Commerce ..	60	30	1 4 0	15
First Examination in Law and LL.B. Examination ..	80	..	1 8 0	..
LL.M. Examination ..	100	..	2 0 0	..
Diploma in Conveyancing and Deed-writing	100	..	2 0 0	..
Examinations in Medicine and for the B.D.S. Degree ..	85	..	2 0 0	..
First Examination in Agricul- ture	40	..	0 12 0	..
Final Examination in Agricul- ture	60	..	1 0 0	..
First and Second Examinations in Engineering	75	30	1 4 0	15

Alternate Question Papers.

2. In the B.A. Examination when alternate papers are to be set by the same examiner, he shall be paid Rs. 75 for the first and Rs. 40 for each subsequent paper.

In the M.A. Examination when alternate papers are to be set by the same examiner, he shall be paid Rs. 80 for the first and Rs. 50 for each subsequent paper.

Matriculation.

3. One setting and examining fee shall be equally divided between the examiners of Caligraphy and Dictation papers.

B.Sc. (Honours School).

4. In Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Technical Chemistry the remuneration for examining the answer

books and setting the papers is the same as for the M.Sc. (Old) Examination.

M.A. and M.Sc.

5. Each of the two examiners shall be paid Rs. 2 for examining each answer paper.

6. In History, Economics, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Science subjects no setting fee is to be paid for the thesis work, but Rs. 15 is to be paid to each examiner for examining one thesis and oral examination connected therewith. The external examiner in thesis in Botany or Zoology is guaranteed a minimum fee of Rs. 50. In case of Chemistry, remuneration for examining Post-Honours School Research Thesis is as under:—

Internal Examiner	... Rs. 15
External Examiner	... Rs. 50

provided no travelling allowance is given in connection with that examination.

A University Professor added as an ex-officio examiner shall not be paid any fee.

B.T.

7. Two examiners are to be appointed for Paper IV, each receiving Rs. 75.

*Examinations in Medicine and for the
B.D.S. Degree.*

8. The fees for setting the question papers shall be divided equally amongst the co-examiners while fee for examining the answer papers is to be paid in full to each of the co-examiners.

Commerce Examinations.

In subjects where there are two examiners, each examiner shall be paid full examining fee.

For dictating a passage for shorthand Rs. 10 shall be paid.

Final Examination in Engineering.

The paper-setting and examining fee shall be the same as for the Honours Schools examinations.

Degree of Doctor.

9. Each examiner appointed to examine for the Degree of Doctor in any Faculty shall be paid rupees two hundred.

General.

10. When an answer paper is divided into parts, the payment for different parts should be so divided as not to exceed the fee for examining a whole paper.

11. If an examiner is appointed to examine answers to a paper or papers that he has not himself set, the fee paid to him shall not be less than *half the fee paid for setting the paper or papers.

12. When an examiner is appointed to examine answers to a paper or papers that he set for the examination of a previous year, the fee paid to him shall not be less than half the fee paid for setting the paper or papers.

13. The Vice-Chancellor has ruled that except in case of practical examination in Science subjects a "minimum fee" means least total amount to be paid to an examiner in respect of written examination.

14. Examiners for the supplementary examinations are to be treated as separate examiners.

* It means half of what is paid to one examiner and not half of the total of two fees paid to two examiners.

I-B.—REMUNERATION TO HEAD EXAMINERS.

Matriculation.

1. A Head Examiner shall be paid—
 - (a) For setting the papers the usual fee.
 - *(b) For re-examining at least seven and a half per cent. of the papers submitted by subordinate examiners, in order to secure uniformity of standard, the same fee per paper as is paid to subordinate examiners.
 - (c) For other work connected with the Head Examinership, each Head Examiner in English, Mathematics and History and Geography Rs. 300 each. Each Head Examiner in other subjects Rs. 200, provided the number of subordinate examiners is six or more, otherwise Rs. 150.

Intermediate.

2. The Head Examiner shall be given an additional remuneration of Rs. 75 when there are more than two and not more than four subordinate examiners. If the number of subordinate examiners exceeds four, the Head Examiner shall be given an additional remuneration of Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 75.

B.A.

3. Each Chief Examiner in English shall, in addition to the examining fee, be paid rupees two hundred and fifty for the work connected with the Chief Examinership. The Head Examiner in other subjects shall be paid an additional remuneration of Rs. 75

* The Vice-Chancellor has ruled that a Head Examiner may re-examine more to satisfy himself, but he is not to be paid for more than seven and a half per cent. without previous sanction

when the number of subordinate examiners exceeds two.

Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations in Hindi and Honours Examination in Persian.

4. The Head Examiner shall issue detailed instructions regarding the method of marking. He shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard of marking as the work progresses and shall for this purpose examine 5% of the answer-books marked by the other examiners. He shall not be entitled to any additional fee as Head Examiner except the fee for checking the prescribed percentage of papers of the subordinate examiners.

General.

5. When the examiner is unable to set and look over the passages for translation into English from all the vernaculars specified in the Regulations for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, special arrangements may be made by the Syndicate for the remuneration of the persons selected to set, look over, and mark the passages for translation from the vernacular into English, and to look over and mark the passages set by the Examiners in English for translation into vernaculars.

II.—ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Oral Examination in English.

1. The Oral Examination in English being only for reading, the examiner in English shall set a paper for this without any further remuneration.

B.O.L.

2. The fee for conducting the Oral Examination in English shall be annas twelve for each candidate.

3. The *scale of remuneration of Examinations in Science shall be as follows:—

		For setting a paper.	For examin- ing candi- dates.	Minimum fee.
		Rs	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Matriculation	..	20	0 12 0	15
Intermediate	..	40	1 4 0	20
B.A. and B.Sc.	..	50	1 8 0	30
M.Sc.	..	75	5 0 0	40
B.T.	..	Nil	2 0 0	30

F.A. and F.Sc.

4. In Science Practical Examinations, where several papers are to be set for separate batches of students, Rs. 50 shall be paid for the first and Rs. 15 for each subsequent paper. The Head Examiner shall be paid Rs. 100 for other work connected with the examination, and for re-examining about 10 per cent. of the papers examined by the subordinate examiners the same fee per candidate as is paid to the latter. Remuneration should not be paid for more than 15 per cent. unless the examiner notes his reasons for examining more. The Head Examiner shall be paid for the actual number of answer-books re-examined.

†*B.A. and B.Sc.*

5. In Practical Examinations in Science Rs. 65 shall be paid for the first paper and Rs. 35 for each

* This gives remuneration at reduced rates, for certain examinations, accepted for a period of three years (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th December, 1936, paragraph 9).

† For the purposes of payment to examiners and Laboratory Assistants, the B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Examinations in Psychology shall be treated as Examinations in Science subjects (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 9th November, 1934, para. 9).

In the B.Sc. Botany Honours School the two practical question papers may be spread over three days, but no additional pay-

subsequent paper set. The remuneration for B.Sc. Thesis is Rs. 5 per candidate.

**M.A. and M.Sc.*

6. Where more than one examiner is present and takes part in the Practical Examination, each examiner shall be entitled to Rs. 5 per candidate or to an equal share of the minimum fee, whichever is the greater.

Fee for setting Honours School M.Sc. practical paper in Chemistry shall be for the actual number set or for nine papers whichever is less, and this maximum covers the whole examination.

B.T.

7. Fee is to be paid to each of the members of the Board appointed to conduct the Oral Examination.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATIONS.

F.Sc. and B.Sc. Agriculture.

8. The fee for conducting the Practical Examination in Science will be Rs. 1-8 per candidate per examiner for F.Sc. Agriculture and Rs. 2 per candidate per examiner for B.Sc. Agriculture. The minimum fee for Practical work in F.Sc. and B.Sc. Agriculture Examinations is the same as for the Intermediate and B.Sc. Examinations of the Faculty of Science.

9. The scale of remuneration for setting question papers in Practical Examination in the First Examination in Agriculture is to be the same as for the F.A.

ment shall be made [*Academic Council Proceedings*, dated the 19th March, 1937, paragraph 2 (e)].

* For the purposes of payment to examiners and Laboratory Assistants, the B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Examinations in Psychology shall be treated as Examinations in Science subjects (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 9th November, 1934, para. 9).

and the F.Sc., and for the B.Sc. in Agriculture it is to be the same as for the B.A. and B.Sc.

M.Sc. Agriculture.

The following remuneration is to be paid :—

Internal Examiner	...	Rs. 15 per thesis.
External Examiner	...	Rs. 50 per thesis if he does not come for Practical Ex- amination, other- wise Rs. 15 per candidate plus travelling and halt- ing allowance at University rates.

*Examinations in Medicine and for the
B.D.S. Degree.*

10. In subjects in which there is both a Practical or Clinical and an Oral Examination the fee shall be Rs. 5 for each candidate, and in those in which there is only an Oral Examination Rs. 2 for each candidate.

Provided that a minimum fee of Rs. 32 shall be allowed to the Oral Examiner in each subject.

Examinations in Engineering.

11. Each paper shall be set by two examiners jointly (one internal and one external) who would equally divide the setting fee between themselves. Each answer-book shall be marked by the two examiners—one internal and the other external—who shall each be paid the full examining fee.

Law Examinations.

12. In the LL.M. Examination there shall be internal as well as external examiners. One setting

fee shall be paid to both the examiners, whereas each of them would be paid the full examining fee.

General.

13. The number of groups and number of practical papers to be set for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Science Practical Examinations shall invariably be reported to the Syndicate.

14. Examiners for supplementary examinations are to be treated as separate examiners.



XVI-B.

*RULES FOR THE NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF †EXAMINERS.

In these Rules an External Examiner is one who is not teaching in a College affiliated to the Panjab University. But for the purposes of the †Master's Examination in Science, on paper and thesis, and for examinations in Honours Schools as well as for Honours in the Bachelor's Examination, an External Examiner ordinarily is a teacher in another University.

A Neutral Examiner is one who is not teaching (and has not taught for the two years previous to the examination) candidates for the particular examination for which he is appointed. He may or may not be a member of an affiliated College.

An Internal Examiner is one who is teaching (or has taught within the previous two years) candidates for the particular examination for which he is appointed.

RULES (General).

1. As far as possible, the Paper-Setters for any academic year shall be appointed before the end of May in the previous academic year.

* The Syndicate has decided that the various Boards of Studies should submit to the Revising Committee their recommendations regarding the appointment of subordinate examiners by the end of January and the appointment of paper-setters by the end of March each year, and that the School Board should submit its recommendations relating to the appointment of subordinate examiners on or before the 15th of January each year, failing which the Revising Committee shall proceed to make its own recommendations more or less on the basis of the last year's list (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th February, 1st April and 20th May, 1932).

† So far as possible, a teacher, if otherwise equally qualified under the rules, should be preferred to a non-teacher (*vide* paragraph 11 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th June, 1931).

‡ Re. Master's Examination in Arts, see Rules for the M.A. Examination.

2. No examiner may be appointed to examine the papers of more than 520 candidates, or more than 800 half papers in any one examination or more than 800 full papers, practicals included, in any one year.

*3. An examiner who is appointed to set a paper in a subject for the first time (or after an interval) may be re-appointed to a paper in the same subject for the following two years. †But at the end of three years a change should ordinarily be made and in all cases after a period of five years. When an examiner is changed owing to his having served for the maximum period he shall not be appointed an examiner in the same year in another paper in the same subject. This does not apply to the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations and to the Final Examination in an Honours School.

‡4. No member of the Revising Committee shall be appointed as an examiner.

§5. A Board of Studies may nominate any of its own members to a Board of Examiners, but not as a single examiner unless it at the same time suggests an alternative name. If it is not possible to recommend a suitable alternative name the Board shall state the fact.

6. An Internal Examiner shall not be appointed except as a member of a Board of Examiners or for a Practical Examination.

* The word "examiner" includes subordinate examiner. An examiner who has served for the maximum period in one subject, can be appointed examiner in another subject in the same examination, provided he is otherwise qualified for appointment (*vide* paragraph 9 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 17th February, 1928).

† The maximum period allowed under this Rule includes the period for which a person has acted both as a head and a subordinate examiner (*vide* paragraph 12 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 4th May, 1934).

‡ The Dean of University Instruction is eligible to act as Internal Examiner (*vide* paragraph 3 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 19th May, 1936).

§ Where for very special reasons, a Board of Studies is unanimously constrained to recommend any of its own members as paper-setter or examiner then reasons therefor should be stated in a separate note intended either for the Vice-Chancellor or the Revising Committee for consideration, if possible, before the list as a whole is considered by the Revising Committee (*vide* paragraph 19 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 8th November, 1935). A member of the Board of Studies shall not, even for special reasons, be appointed as a paper-setter for more than two consecutive years (*vide* paragraph 16, *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 14th May, 1937).

642 NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

7 Ordinarily no student who is on the rolls of an affiliated College shall be appointed as examiner.

8. Except in exceptional circumstances, no person shall be appointed to set more than three question papers for examinations held during the year. When a paper is set conjointly by two examiners it shall count as half a paper for purposes of calculation. This is not to include the papers set for the practical examinations and appointment as examiner for a thesis.

SPECIAL RULES FOR M.O.L., M.Sc. (OLD TYPE) AND HONOURS SCHOOLS FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

9. Boards of Examiners shall be appointed to conduct the above examinations. In each Board there shall be at least one External Examiner, and if the Board consists of six or more, at least two External Examiners, provided that if two suitable examiners are not available, the place of one of them may be filled by a Neutral Examiner.

10. Every answer paper, whether for Theoretical, Practical or Thesis Paper, shall be read by two examiners who shall be jointly responsible for the marking of the paper and one of these two shall, if possible, be a Neutral Examiner except in the case of practical examinations. If the University Professor concerned is not the Internal Examiner of a thesis he shall be an ex-officio examiner and member of the Board of Examiners.

*SPECIAL RULES FOR M.Sc. (HONOURS SCHOOLS) EXAMINATIONS.

11. Each thesis presented shall be examined by one Internal and one External Examiner conjointly. In addition to these, the University Professor concerned shall be an ex-officio examiner and member of the Board of Examiners.

* It has been decided that every external examiner for the M.Sc. Chemistry thesis be requested either to come to Lahore to conduct the oral examination of the candidate, in conjunction with the internal examiner, or, in case he is unable to come to Lahore, should send certain number of questions on the particular subject-matter of the thesis to the internal examiner, who will arrange to have those questions answered, in writing, by the candidate, without reference to books but with the thesis in front of him, under his supervision or under the supervision of some responsible person, and will send the answers to the external examiner.

It has further been decided that the Board of Control will consider all the results and the order of merit within the classes will be decided by the Board of Control.

(Syndicate Proceedings, dated 21st March, 1930, paragraph 19).

NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS. 643

SPECIAL RULES FOR *B.A. PASS AND HONOURS AND SUBSIDIARY PAPERS IN HONOURS SCHOOLS.

12. The examiners shall be Neutral Examiners except when a Board of Examiners is appointed when rules 9 and 10 shall apply. When the number of candidates exceeds 650, a Head Examiner shall be appointed who shall set the paper and one or more Subordinate Examiners as may be required. If a Head Examiner with Subordinate Examiners be appointed, then the Subordinate Examiners may be Internal Examiners, but the standard of the marking of the Subordinate Examiners shall be determined by the Head Examiner.

13. Each Honours question paper shall be set conjointly by two examiners, one an External and the other Internal, and the answer-book shall be read in full by both the examiners, each entitled to the full fee for examining an answer-book.

SPECIAL RULES FOR B.Sc. PASS INCLUDING SCIENCE SUBJECTS IN THE B.A.

14. In appointing examiners for this examination Rule 12 may be followed or in the alternative the following method may be adopted :—

An External Examiner and two Moderators (who may be Internal Examiners) may be appointed. The three shall be jointly responsible for the setting of the Theoretical Papers. The examining of the papers shall be entirely conducted by the External Examiner.

*INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

15. When the number of candidates taking a paper exceeds 650, a Head Examiner shall be appointed and one or more Subordinate Examiners. Single Examiners, appointed when the number of candidates does not exceed 650, and Head Examiners shall be Neutral Examiners. Subordinate Examiners may be Internal Examiners but their standard of marking shall be determined by the Head Examiner.

No one shall be appointed a Paper-Setter in any Science subject who has written a book for the use of students for this

* In the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations, care should be taken that Head Examiner, when there are Subordinate Examiners for the examination, should not be appointed from such distance as to be unable to complete the work within the time assigned (*vide* paragraph 28, *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 12th December, 1930).

644 NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

examination. Anyone who has revised a similar book shall also be debarred from appointment as a Paper-Setter in that subject.

SPECIAL RULES FOR LAW EXAMINATIONS.

16. As far as possible, the Paper-Setters for the Law Examinations shall be appointed before the end of October in the previous year.

17. No examiner may be appointed to examine the papers of more than 350 candidates.

SPECIAL RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS IN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

18. The First and Final Examinations in Agriculture shall be conducted by External Examiners only

19. An examiner who is appointed to set a paper in a subject for the first time may be re-appointed to a paper in the same subject for the following two years. But at the end of three years a change should ordinarily be made and in all cases after a period of 5 years. The same examiner may be re-appointed after an interval of two years.

No one shall be appointed a Paper-Setter in any Science subject who has written a book for the use of students for the examination concerned.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AND FOR THE DEGREE OF B.D.S.

20. For each subject there shall be two examiners—an Internal and a Neutral or External Examiner. Question papers will be set jointly by the two examiners and the practical and oral examinations will be carried out by both examiners jointly.

21. A Neutral or an External Examiner who is appointed to set a paper for the first time shall ordinarily be re-appointed to a paper in the same subject for the following two years at the end of which time a change will ordinarily be made if another suitable examiner is available.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE M.S.L.C. EXAMINATION.

22. No Sub-Examiner shall mark in more than one paper in the M.S.L.C. Examination and no examiner shall set papers in more than one subject in that examination.

NOTE.—In the M.S.L.C. Examination there shall be four Head Examiners for English and Mathematics—two for Paper (a) and two for Paper (b) in each subject.

23. No Sub-Examiner shall mark the papers of more than 360 candidates in the M.S.L.C. Examination or more than 800 half papers in that examination.

24. The School Board may nominate any of its own members as an examiner, provided it at the same time suggests an alternative name. If it is not possible to recommend a suitable alternative name the Board shall state the fact.

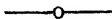
25. Persons seeking appointment as Sub-Examiners should submit applications on the prescribed form—separate form to be used for each subject.

26. No Principal or Lecturer of an Intermediate College with high classes attached, Head Master or a teacher in a school shall be appointed as Head Examiner or Paper-Setter in the M.S.L.C. Examination.

27. No one shall be appointed a Paper-Setter who has written a book on the branch of the subject included in the paper.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE ENGINEERING EXAMINATIONS.

28. Each paper shall be set by two examiners jointly (one internal and one external or neutral) who would equally divide the setting fee between themselves. Each answer-book shall be marked by the two examiners—one internal and the other external or neutral—who shall each be paid the full examining fee.



XVI-C.

RULES REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF CHIEF HEAD EXAMINERS.

B.A. EXAMINATION (ENGLISH ONLY).

1. The Paper-Setter, hereinafter to be called the Chief Examiner, shall convene a meeting of the examiners in his paper, to discuss methods of marking and examine a number of papers with a view to starting the examining with an even standard.

2. Each Chief Examiner shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard in marking as the work progresses. For this purpose the examiners shall send to him in batches the answer-papers and the marks assigned. The Chief Examiner shall compare the percentages and distribution of marks and also compare papers assigned the same marks.

3. The Chief Examiner shall not himself mark any papers except for the purposes given in (1) above, but he shall read for purposes in (2) above not less than 20 per cent. of the papers examined by each examiner.

4. The answer-books of all the candidates for the Bachelor of Science Examination in each paper shall be examined by one and the same examiner.

5. The Chief Examiner may, if he thinks necessary, make suggestions to the examiners as the work progresses.

6. In either of the two following cases, namely—

(i) when the examiner does not accept the suggestions of the Chief Examiner, as in (5) above, or

(ii) when after the preparation but before the submission of results the Chief Examiner considers any change necessary, the Chief Examiner shall formulate his proposals in writing and refer the matter to the Board consisting of himself and other examiners in the paper. The Board shall consider those proposals and shall have power to make any necessary modification, provided that any raising or lowering of the standard in the case of an examiner shall apply to all the candidates examined by that particular examiners. When the votes are equal, the Chief Examiner shall have the casting vote.

7. The records of the action taken by the Chief Examiners and the Board of Examiners shall be regarded as confidential, but shall be available to the Board of Moderators.

8. Any further suggestion, which the Board of Moderators may make (under Regulation 14, Chapter VII of Part II of the Calendar) with reference to the general pass percentage shall be referred to the Chief Examiner in the paper, who shall represent the examiners for purposes of the above said regulation.

B.A. (EXCEPT ENGLISH) AND THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

*1. When there are two examiners in any paper either in the Intermediate or the B.A. (English excepted in B.A.) Examination, then the Paper-Setter shall discuss methods of marking with the other examiner and they shall examine 20 papers together with a view to starting the examining with an even standard. The Paper-Setter shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard in marking as the work progresses and shall for this purpose examine 5 per cent. of the answer-books marked by the other examiner.

If the other examiner is not resident in Lahore then the standard of marking may be settled by correspondence.

†2. When there are more than two subordinate examiners in any paper either in the Intermediate or the B.A. (English excepted in B.A.) Examination, then the Paper-Setter, to be called "the Head Examiner," shall convene a meeting of the examiners in the paper to discuss the methods of marking with the other examiners and they shall examine 20 papers together with a view to starting the examining with an even standard. The Head Examiner shall be responsible for the preserving of an even standard in marking as the work progresses and shall for this purpose examine 5 per cent. of the answer-books marked by the other examiners. The Head Examiner in the B.A. (English excepted) Examination shall be given an additional remuneration of Rs. 75. The Head Examiner in the Inter-

* This rule applies to the Law Examinations also. Both the Head Examiner and the Subordinate Examiner shall be paid for the 20 answer-papers marked for setting the standard (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 28th April, 1937, paragraph 10).

† The Head Examiner in Intermediate English shall not mark on his own account any answer-paper but shall confine himself to the work of keeping up a uniform standard amongst the sub-examiners, and he shall be required to revise 10 per cent. of answer-books, instead of 5 per cent. (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated 10th April, 1935, paragraph 22).

650 INSTRUCTIONS FOR M.SC. (OLD TYPE) EXAMINERS.

be made over to the Registrar when the result sheet has been signed.

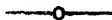
10. The external examiner shall ordinarily be a teacher in another University. In exceptional circumstances, the Syndicate may, after considering the recommendations of the Revising Committee, appoint an external examiner from within the province.

11. The answer-books shall ordinarily be first marked by the external examiner.

12. The Revising Committee shall ordinarily consult the Convener of the Board concerned as regards a suitable substitute whenever a change is considered necessary by the Revising Committee. The Convener shall report his recommendation to the Board of Studies at its next meeting.

13. Whenever an external examiner is unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Examiners he may, if he so desires, send written questions for the *viva voce* examination in thesis. Written answers of the candidates shall be sent to him if he so desires.

14. The question papers shall be set and submitted jointly by the internal and external examiners, but the external examiner shall be the first to set questions and send them to the internal examiner.



XVI-E.

RULES FOR M.Sc. (HONOURS SCHOOL) EXAMINATION AND FOR EXAM- INATIONS IN HONOURS SCHOOLS AS WELL AS FOR HONOURS IN THE BACHELOR'S EXAMINATION.

1. There shall be in each written paper and for each thesis one internal and one external examiner to set and mark papers conjointly. For a thesis, in addition to these, the University Professor or, if there is no University Professor, the Head of the Department concerned shall be an ex-officio examiner and member of the Board of Examiners without payment.

2. The external examiner shall ordinarily be a teacher in another University. In exceptional circumstances, the Syndicate may, after considering the recommendations of the Revising Committee, appoint an external examiner from within the province.

3. The answer-books shall ordinarily be first marked by the external examiner.

4. In practical examinations both the examiners may be internal examiners.

5. The Revising Committee shall ordinarily consult the Convener of the Board concerned as regards a suitable substitute whenever a change is considered necessary by the Revising Committee. The Convener shall report his recommendation to the Board of Studies at its next meeting.

6. Whenever an external examiner is unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Examiners he may, if he so desires, send written questions for the *viva voce* examination in thesis. Written answers of the candidates shall be sent to him if he so desires.

7. The question papers shall be set and submitted jointly by the internal and external examiners, but the external examiner shall be the first to set questions and send them to the internal examiner.

XVI-F.

RULES FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Each question paper shall be set by the external examiner alone, who shall be supplied with the criticism or comments of the Board of Studies on the last three years' papers.

2. The external examiner shall be one who is not teaching in the University or in an affiliated College, and ordinarily a teacher of the subject in another University. The internal examiner shall be one who has taught the candidates for the examination but not necessarily in the same paper.

3. Each answer paper shall be marked by the external examiner in the first instance and the marks reported to the Controller. The papers shall then be marked by the internal examiner. Differences may be discussed and settled between the two examiners. If they do not agree the papers in question shall be referred to a third examiner.

4. A Board of Examiners shall be appointed consisting of the Head of the University Department (whether he is examining a paper or not) as Chairman and Convener and not less than four or more than six of the examiners, of whom at least two should if possible be external examiners. This Board shall have power to determine the class or failure of those candidates who are on the line, i.e. within five marks of passing in one paper (and in one paper only) or within ten marks of the necessary aggregate for a pass or for a particular class. The candidate shall be given only one of these concessions and not both.

XVI-G.

RULES REGARDING ORIENTAL COLLEGE COUNCIL.

1. *Constitution.*—The Oriental College Council shall consist of: (a) the Principal of the College as Chairman; (b) the following members of the College staff: the Professors of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, the Head Pandit, the Head Maulvi, the Head Munshi and the Head Teacher of Panjabi with not more than one other member to be nominated by the Principal; (c) not more than three external members to be nominated by the Syndicate, each for a term of two years.

2. *Functions.*—The functions of the Council shall be: (a) to advise the Principal with regard to the organisation of instruction in the Oriental College and such other matters relating to the College as may be referred to it for opinion by the Principal; (b) to associate other Oriental Institutions such as Pathshalas and Madrassahs with the Oriental College.

3. On the receipt of an application for association with the Oriental College, the Oriental College Council shall consider whether the Institution is on a satisfactory financial basis, possesses or has the use of sufficient accommodation for the purpose of instruction, that the staff is adequate in numbers and qualifications, that a regular time table is followed, and that some provision is made for a library. When the Oriental College Council is satisfied that these conditions are fulfilled it may grant the privileges of association. This association may be unconditional or it may be provisional, conditional and for a limited period.

4. Once every year the list of associated institutions shall be reviewed by the Oriental College Council and any institution that does not appear to satisfy the conditions of association shall be removed from the list.

5. It shall be a duty of the College Council to draw up rules for defining the conditions of association. Such rules shall be reported for approval to the Senate.

6. The Council shall depute members of the Council or other competent persons to visit associated institutions from time to time, provided that the annual programme of such inspections shall be submitted to the Syndicate for sanction.

7. The Council shall consider reports on associated institutions and may make suggestions to those institutions for improvements and may make recommendations to the Syndicate for the distribution of grants for the purchase of books, etc., when funds are available.

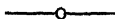
8. The staff and students of institutions associated with the Oriental College shall be eligible for the privileges of a reader in the use of the Oriental sections of the University Library, but the privileges of borrowing books from these sections shall be extended only to the Heads of these institutions.

9. Candidates for Oriental examinations appearing from associated institutions may be shown in the results as the pupils of such institution.

10. From time to time as may be found practicable short courses of special lectures by senior members of the Oriental College staff shall be arranged for the benefit of such teachers in associated institutions as may wish to attend them. Arrangements may also be made occasionally for a teacher in an associated institution to give a short course of lectures in the Oriental College.

Institutions associated with the Oriental College.

1. The Madrasa of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore.
2. R.B. Gagar Mal's Sanskrit Pathshala, Amritsar.
3. S.D. Sanskrit Pathshala, Multan.
4. Sanskrit Pathshala, Hoshiarpur.
5. Jamia-Ahmadiya, Qadian.
6. Madrasa-i-Fazalliya, Batala.
7. Dar-al-Ulum-Hanafiya, Kasur.
8. S.D. Pathshala, Jind.
9. Madrasa-i-Arabiya, Srinagar.
10. Mahavidala, Sultanpur (Kapurthala State).
11. Khalsa Parcharak Vidyala, Tarn Taran.
12. The Madrasah of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Gujranwala.



XVI-H.

RULES RELATING TO COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING.

1. The following are the activities approved for compulsory Physical Training in the first year class. The length of the period therefor is shown against each activity :—

No.	Activity.	Period.
1	Hockey match or practice ..	60 minutes.
2	Football match or practice ..	60 „
3	Cricket match (one full innings) ..	One innings equal to 2 periods.
4	Cricket practice—Batting, bowling and fielding	60 minutes.
5	Tennis Singles match or practice ..	60 „
6	Tennis Doubles match or practice ..	60 „
7	Athletics	60 „
8	Boxing match or practice ..	30 „
9	Wrestling match or practice ..	45 „
10	Gatka match or practice ..	60 „
11	Basket-ball match or practice ..	45 „
12	Volley-ball match or practice ..	60 „
13	Kabaddi match or practice ..	60 „
14	Swimming and Diving	60 „
15	Rowing and Sculling	60 „
16	Gymnastics	60 „
17	Callisthenics (formal and informal) ..	60 „
18	Corrective and medical exercises ..	60 „
19	Horse riding and cycling	60 „
20	U.T.C. activities	Drill period.

2. No student shall be given credit for attendance for more than three periods per week.

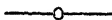
3. The credit for attendance shall be given only when the activities are properly organised by the College. Properly

qualified and adequately trained Physical Instructors are essential for this purpose.

4. Students who are unfit for physical training shall, on the production of a medical certificate, be exempted by the Principal, who shall report his decision to the University and send the application of the candidate along with the proper medical certificate supporting it to the Registrar.

5. The application for exemption of a student who comes from a distant village every day to attend the College and returns thereto, shall be decided by the Vice-Chancellor on its own merits.

6. Students who are admitted to the Intermediate classes about the end of the first year, after passing the Cambridge School Certificate or other similar examination, shall be exempted from Physical Training attendances required of other first year students.



XVI-I.

*STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXAMINATIONS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES AND BODIES WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED AS EQUIVALENT TO THE CORRES- PONDING EXAMINATIONS OF THIS UNIVERSITY.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
1. Agra ...	Intermediate and B.Com. B.A. and B.Sc. (1st and 2nd class).	Intermediate and B.Com. B.A. and B.Sc. for purposes of admission to the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations.
	B.A. and B.Sc. ..	B.A. and B.Sc. for admission to the Law College.
	LL.B.	LL.B. for admission to the LL.M. class.
2. Aligarh, Muslim University.	High School, Matriculation, Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical Group), B.A., B.Sc., M.A. (Sanskrit).	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical Group), B.A., B.Sc., M.A. (Sanskrit) (for purposes of admission to the Shastri Examination).

* This statement is subject to conditions, if any, prescribed under the Regulations dealing with the examination concerned.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
3. Allahabad ...	School Final, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.). LL.B. ...	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.). LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. class).
4. Andhra ...	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A.
5. Annamalai ...	Intermediate, B.A. ...	Intermediate, B.A.
5-A. Ayodhya, All-India Pandit Association (Regd.)	Sahitya Madhyama Examination.	Visharad Examination.
6. Benares Hindu University.	Admission Examination, Intermediate, Intermediate (Science), B.A., B.Sc.	Matriculation, Intermediate, Intermediate (Science), B.A., B.Sc.
7. Bihar and Orissa Sanskrit Association.	Prathama, Madhyama ...	Prajna, Visharad.
8. Bombay ...	M. & S.L.C., Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B., M.B.B.S.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. Examination), M.B.B.S.
9. Bristol ...	B.Sc. Degree ...	B.Sc. Degree.
10. Burma ..	Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination, Intermediate (Science).	Matriculation (provided Mathematics is included). Intermediate (Science).
11. Calcutta ...	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc.
12. California ...	M.A. Economics ... M.Sc. ...	M.A. B.Sc. (for purposes of admission to the F.E.L. class).

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
13. Cambridge ...	Cambridge School Certificate Examination, Senior Cambridge Examination, High School Examination.	Matriculation, Matriculation, Matriculation.
14. Cambridge Syndicate.	Higher School Certificate ...	Intermediate.
15. Central Provinces.	High School Board Examination.	Matriculation.
16. Chicago (U.S.A.).	Ph.B. ...	B.A. (for purposes of admission to Law College).
17. Dacca ...	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.
18. Dacca, Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.	High School Examination	Matriculation.
19. Dayanand Brahma Mahavidyala, Lahore.	Vidya Vachaspati ...	Visharad.
20. Deccan, Hyderabad High School Leaving Certificate Board.	High School Leaving Certificate.	Matriculation.
21. Delhi ...	High School, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc. LL.B., M.A.	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. for purposes of admission to the Conveyancing and Pleadings class and LL.M. Examination, M.A.
22. Delhi Province	School Leaving Certificate	Matriculation.
23. Delhi Province, Board of Secondary Education.	High School Examination	Ditto.

NOTE.—Cambridge Senior Local Examination is now known by the name of Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
24. D h a n b a d School of Mines.	1st Year Examination ...	1st Year Engineering Examination of this University.
25. " Dufferin ", Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship.	" Dufferin ". Final Passing-Out Certificate, and Final Examination for Engineering Cadets.	Matriculation.
26. Ghoragali ...	Government Training Class Diploma and Chelmsford Training Class Examination.	Ditto.
27. Hongkong ...	Matriculation ...	Ditto.
28. Any Indian University.	M.A. Examination in Sanskrit.	M.A. Sanskrit Examination (for purposes of admission to the Shastri Examination).
29. London ...	School Certificate of the General School Examination. Matriculation, Intermediate Arts. London Intermediate B.Sc. Examination passed candidates. LL.B. ...	M. & S.L.C. (provided the candidate qualifies himself in all the subjects required for the M. & S.L.C.). Matriculation, Intermediate Arts. Permitted to appear in the B.Sc. Examination of the Panjab University. LL.B.
30. Lucknow ...	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B.	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., LL.B.
31. Madras ...	European High School, School Leaving Certificate, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.). B.L. Degree ...	Matriculation, Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.). LL.B. Degree for admission to LL.M. Examination.
32. Mauritius Schools Department.	Second Class Teachers' Examination.	Matriculation.
33. Michigan (U.S.A.).	M.A. Degree ...	M.A. Degree.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
34. Moradabad ...	High School Examination of the Government Intermediate College.	Permitted to join the 1st year class of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
35. Mysore ...	S.S.L.C., B.A., B.Sc. ...	Matriculation, B.A., B.Sc.
36. Nagpur ...	Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical), B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.	Intermediate, F.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. Examination).
37. Nepal Government.	S.L.C. ...	Matriculation.
38. North-West Frontier.	School Final ...	Matriculation.
39. Osmania ...	Matriculation ...	Ditto.
40. Oxford ...	Higher Oxford Local Examination. Senior Oxford Certificate Examination. Oxford School Certificate	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
41. Patna ...	M. & S.L.C., Intermediate, B.A., B.L.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., LL.B. (for purposes of admission to the LL.M. Examination).
42. Punjab ...	Government High School Examination for the European Schools in the Punjab.	Matriculation.
43. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India, Gwalior and Ajmer.	High School, Intermediate	Matriculation, Intermediate.

Name of the University or Body.	Names of the examinations of other Universities or Bodies.	Names of the corresponding examinations of this University equivalent to which these examinations are recognised.
44. Rangoon ...	European School Final (qualifying for entering a College in Burma), Intermediate, B.A.	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A. for purposes of admission to the Law College.
45. Royal Indian Military College.	Diploma ...	Matriculation.
46. United Provinces.	Training Institution Examination for Women Teachers.	Ditto.
47. United Provinces, Board of High School and Intermediate Education.	School Leaving Certificate. High School Examination, School Final Examination, Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical Students' Group).	Ditto.
	Intermediate Examination in Agriculture.	Matriculation, Matriculation (provided the subjects in which one passes satisfy the requirements of this University for M. & S.L.C.), Intermediate, F.Sc. (Medical Students' Group).
48. Sydney ...	Matriculation ...	First Examination in Agriculture. Matriculation.

XVI-J.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATES OF THE UNIVERSITY TUITION FEE FOR VARIOUS UNIVERSITY CLASSES.

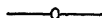
Serial No.	Name of School or Class.	Name of Year.	Tuition Fee.	Breakage Money, if any.
<i>Honours School.</i>				
1	Botany ...	1st Year	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	
		2nd ..	Rs. 8	
		3rd ..	.. 15	
2	Zoology ...	1st ..	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	
		2nd ..	Rs. 8	
		3rd ..	.. 15	
3	Chemistry ...	1st ..	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	Rs. 20
		2nd ..	Rs. 8	.. 20
		3rd ..	.. 15	.. 20
		4th ..	.. 15	.. 50
4	Technical Chemistry.	M.Sc.	.. 15	.. 30

Serial No.	Name of School or Class.	Name of Year.	Tuition Fee.	Breakage Money, if any.
5	History ...	1st Year	Rs. 6	
		2nd "	" 8	
		3rd "	" 10	
		4th "	" 10	
6	Physics ...	1st "	Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 for English Hons. School.	Rs. 20
		2nd "	Rs. 8	" 20
		3rd "	" 15	" 20

Pass Course.

7	Botany ...	3rd Year	Rs. 4	
		4th "	" 4	
8	Zoology ...	3rd "	" 4	
		4th "	" 4	
9	Astronomy ...	3rd "	" 4	
		4th "	" 3	
10	German ...	.....	" 4	
11	*M.A. Classes :			
	(a) Mathe- matics.	.....	" 4	
	(b) History	.....	" 4	
	(c) Econ- omics.	.....	" 4	
	(d) Political Science.	.....	" 4	
	(e) Arabic	.....	" 3	
	(f) Persian	.....	" 3	
	(g) Sanskrit	.....	" 3	

* Old Type M.A. and M.Sc. students shall be charged tuition fee for 24 months and students of Honours School reading for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations shall be charged tuition fee for 12 months (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 14th December, 1936, paragraph 17).



XVII.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I). IN ARTS, SCIENCE, AND ORIENTAL FACULTIES.

A. (Up to the M.A. Standard).

1. Oriental College, Lahore.
2. Government College, Lahore.
3. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
4. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
5. Islamia College, Lahore.
6. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
7. Mohindra College, Patiala.
8. Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
9. Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
10. S.P. College, Srinagar.
11. Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
12. Islamia College, Peshawar.

B. (Up to the B.A. Standard).

1. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
2. Oriental College, Lahore.
3. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
4. Government College, Lahore.
5. Islamia College, Lahore.
6. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
7. Mohindra College, Patiala.
8. Gordon College, Rawalpindi.
9. Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
10. Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
11. Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, Kashmir.
12. Edwardes College, Peshawar.
13. Murray College, Sialkot.
14. Islamia College, Peshawar.
15. Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
16. Kinnaid College, Lahore.
17. The Lahore College for Women, Lahore.
18. Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur.
19. D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.

20. Government College, Ludhiana.
21. de Montmorency College, Shahpur.
22. Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur.
23. Government College, Lyallpur.
24. Emerson College, Multan.
25. V.B. College, D.I. Khan.
26. Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.
27. M.A.O. College, Amritsar.
28. D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi.

C. Intermediate Colleges.

1. Oriental College, Lahore.
2. D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
3. Forman Christian College, Lahore.
1. Government College, Lahore.
5. Islamia College, Lahore.
6. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
7. Gordon College, Rawalpindi.
8. Murray College, Sialkot.
9. Edwardes College, Peshawar.
10. Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur.
11. Randhir College, Kapurthala.
12. Mohindra College, Patiala.
13. Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, Kashmir.
14. Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
15. Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
16. Kinnaird College, Lahore.
17. Islamia College, Peshawar.
18. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
19. Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
20. D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.
21. D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi.
22. Emerson College, Multan.
23. Government College, Ludhiana.
24. The Lahore College for Women, Lahore.
25. V.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan.
26. Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur.
27. G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala.
28. Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar.
29. Government College, Lyallpur.
30. Government Intermediate College, Gujrat.
31. Government Intermediate College, Campbellpur.
32. Lawrence College, Ghoragali.
33. Government Intermediate College, Jhang.
34. Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala.
35. Malerkotla College, Malerkotla.

36. Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.
37. Dayanand Mathradas College, Moga.
38. D.A.-V. Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.
39. Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.
40. Government Intermediate College, Rohtak.
41. Government Intermediate College, Pasrur.
42. Bishop Cotton School and Intermediate College, Simla.
43. de Montmorency College, Shahpur.
44. The Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar (Simla Hills)
45. The Stratford Intermediate College for Women, Amritsar.
46. M.A.O. College, Amritsar.
47. Government Intermediate College for Women, Lyallpur.

D. (For the Teaching Degree).

Central Training College, Lahore.
 Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore.

(II). IN LAW.

The Law College, Lahore.

(III). IN MEDICINE.

The Medical College, Lahore.
 Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.

(IV). IN AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
 Khalsa College, Amritsar.
 Islamia College, Peshawar.

(V). IN COMMERCE.

Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.

(VI). IN ENGINEERING.

MacLagan Engineering College, Moghalpura (Lahore).

XVIII.

*COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR WHICH COLLEGES ARE AFFILIATED.

I. IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

A. (*Up to the M.O.L. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all subjects.

B. (*Up to the B.O.L. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all subjects.

C. (*Up to the F.O.L. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all subjects.

D. (*Up to the Oriental Titles Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Shastri, Visharad,

¹ The Syndicate has decided that when a College is affiliated in a Vernacular as an option it be deemed affiliated in that as a full subject as well (paragraph 11 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 9th October, 1931), and that when it is affiliated in a subject in either the Arts or the Science Faculty it be deemed to be affiliated in the same subject for the Science or the Arts Faculty respectively as the case may be (paragraph 15 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 22nd April, 1932).

If the affiliated Colleges can locally arrange that in a particular subject the students from one College attend the course in another affiliated College, then the University would not object to the arrangement (paragraph 7 of the *Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 26th April, 1934).

Prajna, Maulvi Fazil, Maulvi Alim, Maulvi, Munshi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Munshi, Gyani, Vidwan, Budhiman and Proficiency and High Proficiency in Urdu, Hindi and Pashto.

2. **Randhir College, Kapurthala**, 1907, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Prajna, Visharad, Shastri, Budhiman and Vidwan.

3. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1926, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Munshi Fazil.

4. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore**, 1929, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, up to the Shastri standard.

II. IN ARTS.

A. (*Up to the M.A. Standard*).

1. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

2. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, History, Economics, Psychology and Political Science.

3. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Psychology and Political Science.

4. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Economics, History, Political Science, English and Mathematics.

5. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Arabic, Philosophy, Economics, History, Mathematics, Persian and Political Science.

6. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1909, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, Economics, English and History.

7. **Mohindra College, Patiala**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics and Philosophy.

8. **S.P. College, Srinagar**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Philosophy, Mathematics and Sanskrit.

9. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Economics.

10. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1916, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Philosophy, Mathematics, Persian, Economics, History and Political Science.

11. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore**, 1918, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit and Economics.

12. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1929, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, English and Persian.

B. (Up to the B.A. Standard).

1. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Economics, Political Science and Hindi.

2. **Oriental College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

3. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Astronomy, Political Science, Geography, Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

4. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Economics, Astronomy, French, Political Science, Geography, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

5. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Political Science and Urdu.

6. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Economics, Physics, Political Science, Panjabi, Urdu and Hindi.

7. **Mohindra College, Patiala**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in History, Philosophy, English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Mathematics, Economics, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

8. **Gordon College, Rawalpindi**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Arabic, Economics, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

9. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1911, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

10. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu**, 1910, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit, Geology, Mineralogy, History, Philosophy, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.
11. **Sri Pratap College, Srinagar (Kashmir)**, 1909, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Arabic, Urdu and Hindi.
12. **Edwardes College, Peshawar**, 1912, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Economics, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Urdu and Hindi.
13. **Murray College, Sialkot**, 1912, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (both courses), Philosophy, History, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Economics, Philosophy, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.
14. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, Urdu and Political Science.
15. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore**, 1916, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Geography, Hindi and Urdu.
16. **Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore**, 1918, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Astronomy, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi (optional).
17. **The Lahore College for Women, Lahore**, 1925, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.
18. **Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur**, 1926, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Oriental Languages, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Philosophy, History, Economics, Urdu and Hindi.
19. **D.A.-V. College, Jullundur**, 1929, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Economics, History, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi and Urdu.
20. **Government College, Ludhiana**, 1932, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Physics, Philosophy, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

21. **de Montmorency College, Shahpur, 1932**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Philosophy, Mathematics. History, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

22. **Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur, 1932**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Vernaculars.

23. **Government College, Lyallpur, 1934**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), History, Philosophy, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Physics, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Military Science.

24. **Emerson College, Multan, 1934**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), History, Philosophy, Economics, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Geography, Urdu and Hindi.

25. **V.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan, 1935**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Economics, Mathematics (A Course), Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.

26. **Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, 1936**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.

27. **M.A.O. College, Amritsar, 1936**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Economics, History, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian, Political Science and Urdu.

28. **D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi, 1936**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Political Science, Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

C. Intermediate Colleges.

1. **Oriental College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English.

2. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and French, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

3. **Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English.

Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Geography, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Biology, Latin, Economics and French, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

4. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Latin, French and Geography, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

5. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography and Economics, and optional paper in Urdu.

6. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

7. **Gordon College, Rawalpindi**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Arabic, English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto and Bengali.

8. **Murray College, Sialkot**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

9. **Edwardes College, Peshawar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Economics and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Pashto.

10. **Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Sanskrit, English, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

11. **Randhir College, Kapurthala**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and French.

12. **Mohindra College, Patiala**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in History, Physics,

Chemistry, English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

13. **Sri Pratap College, Srinagar (Kashmir)**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Arabic, English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Geography and Economics, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

14. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu**, 1908, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Arabic, Geography and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

15. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1911, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Arabic, Economics, Bengali and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

16. **Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Philosophy, Bengali, Sanskrit, Economics, French and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

17. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry and Economics, and optional papers in Urdu and Pashto.

18. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore**, 1916, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, French, Bengali and Geography, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

19. **D.A.-V. College, Jullundur**, 1918, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Economics, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

20. **D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi**, 1920, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

21. **Government College, Ludhiana**, 1920, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Arabic, Geography, Hindi and Urdu (Girls), and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

22. **Emerson College, Multan, 1920**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

23. **The Lahore College for Women, Lahore, 1922**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Physics, Chemistry and French, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

24. **Y.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan, 1922**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Economics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

25. **Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur, 1922**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

26. **G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala, 1923**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Physics, Chemistry, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

27. **Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Economics and French, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

28. **Government College, Lyallpur, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

29. **Government Intermediate College, Gujrat, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

30. **Government Intermediate College, Campbellpur, 1921**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

31. **Lawrence College, Ghoragali, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Latin, Urdu, Mathematics, History, Geography, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry and French.

32. **Government Intermediate College, Jhang, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

33. **Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

34. **Malerkotla College, Malerkotla, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Persian, Mathematics, History, Geography and Philosophy, and optional paper in Urdu.

35. **Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Urdu, Persian, Panjabi, Sanskrit, Arabic, Economics, Geography, Hindi, Physics and Chemistry.

36. **Dayanand Mathra Das College, Moga, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

37. **D.A.-V. Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

38. **Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

39. **Government Intermediate College, Rohtak, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Urdu and Hindi.

40. **Government Intermediate College, Pasrur, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Panjabi, Hindi and Urdu.

41. **Bishop Cotton School and Intermediate College, Simla**, 1928, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Latin, Urdu, Chemistry, Physics and French.

42. **de Montmorency College, Shahpur**, 1929, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry and Geography, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

43. **The Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar**, 1931, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Geography and Latin, and optional paper in Urdu.

44. **The Stratford Intermediate College for Women, Amritsar**, 1932, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Persian, Sanskrit, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Hindi, Panjabi, Urdu (elective, obligatory and optional) and Hindi (optional).

45. **M.A.O. College, Amritsar**, 1933, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Economics, Philosophy, History, Arabic, Persian, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Urdu.

46. **Government Intermediate College for Women, Lyallpur**, 1934, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Persian, Biology, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

III. IN SCIENCE.

A. (*Up to the M.Sc. Standard*).

1. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

2. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics and Chemistry.

3. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu**, 1913, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Geology.

4. **Medical College, Lahore**, 1908, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Physiology.

B. (*Up to the B.Sc. Standard*).

1. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics.

2. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry and Technical Chemistry and Botany.

3. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Astronomy.

4. **Khalsa College, Amritsar**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany and Physics.

5. **Gordon College, Rawalpindi**, 1910, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry and Physics.

6. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore**, 1911, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English and Astronomy.

7. **Prince of Wales College, Jammu**, 1912, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics and Chemistry.

8. **Islamia College, Lahore**, 1922, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics, Chemistry and Astronomy.

9. **Islamia College, Peshawar**, 1920, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

10. **Lahore College for Women, Lahore**, 1926, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Chemistry and Botany.

11. **D.A.-V. College, Jullundur**, 1936, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Physics and Chemistry.

C. (Up to the Intermediate in Science Standard).

1. **D.A.-V. College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Biology, English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

2. **Forman Christian College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

3. **Government College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

4. **Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Agriculture, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

5. **Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, 1906**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Pashto and Bengali.

6. **Dyal Singh College, Lahore, 1911**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Bengali, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

7. **Islamia College, Lahore, 1914**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional paper in Urdu.

8. **S.P. College, Srinagar, 1916**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

9. **Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, 1917**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, and the Additional Test in Chemistry, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

10. **Islamia College, Peshawar, 1917**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu and Pashto.

11. **Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1920**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and French.

12. **Mohindra College, Patiala, 1920**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

13. **Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

14. **Government College, Lyallpur, 1924**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic (Medical Group), and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

15. **Murray College, Sialkot, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

16. **The Lahore College for Women, Lahore, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi and French.

17. **D.A.-V. College, Jullundur, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Hindi and Urdu.

18. **Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology including Medical Group, and optional papers in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.

19. **P.W. College, Jammu, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Bengali.

20. **Emerson College, Multan, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and other subjects included in the Medical Students' Group, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

21. **G.N. Khalsa College, Gujranwala, 1923**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

22. **Government Intermediate College, Gujrat, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

23. **Government Intermediate College, Campbellpur, 1925**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

24. **Lawrence College, Ghoragali, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Physiology.

25. **D.A.-V. College, Rawalpindi, 1926**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

26. **Government Intermediate College, Jhang**, 1926, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

27. **Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology (both for the Medical Students' Group and otherwise), and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

28. **Government College, Ludhiana**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

29. **Government Intermediate College, Rohtak**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology (both for the Medical and non-Medical Students' Group), Urdu and Hindi.

30. **Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

31. **Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

32. **Government Intermediate College, Pasrur**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and in optional papers in Panjabi, Hindi and Urdu.

33. **Dayanand Mathra Das College, Moga**, 1927, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

34. **Bishop Cotton School and Intermediate College, Simla**, 1928, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics.

35. **de Montmorency College, Shahpur**, 1930, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

36. **The Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar**, 1931, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional paper in Urdu.

37. **Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur**, 1931, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

38. **V.B. College, Dera Ismail Khan**, 1932, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and optional papers in Urdu and Hindi.

39. **M.A.O. College, Amritsar**, 1933, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

IV. TEACHING.

1. **Central Training College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in respect of the courses of instruction for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

2. **Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore**, 1935, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in respect of the courses of instruction for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

V. IN LAW.

1. **Law College, Lahore**, 1906, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all Examinations in Law including the LL.M. Examination.

VI. IN MEDICINE.

1. **Medical College, Lahore**, 1904, under Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine, including the Third and Final Professional Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

2. **Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi**, 1917, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for the First, Second, Third and Final Professional Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

VII. IN AGRICULTURE.

1. **Agricultural College, Lyallpur**, 1918, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all the courses of the First and Final Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, and for Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Zoology and Entomology for the Degree of Master of Science in Agriculture.

2. **Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1923**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all the courses of the First and Final Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

3. **Islamia College, Peshawar, 1933**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for all the courses of the First Examination in Agriculture, and for the B.Sc. Agriculture degree in Agriculture (Principal), Botany (Principal), Chemistry (Subsidiary) and Entomology (Subsidiary).

VIII. IN COMMERCE.

1. **Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore, 1927**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, in all the subjects for the First Examination in Commerce and the Bachelor of Commerce Examination.

IX. IN ENGINEERING.

1. **Maclagan Engineering College, Moghalpura, 1931**, under Section 22 read with Section 21 (3) of Act VIII of 1904, for class A only.

† The First Examination in Commerce has been abolished.

XIX.

COLLEGE DIRECTORY, 1937.

*I.—ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Oriental College was established in 1870 by the Senate of the Panjab University College, and was taken over in 1882 by the Panjab University, which has since maintained it in accordance with the provisions of its Statutes.

The object of the Oriental College, as reorganised in 1888, was:

(a) to impart a knowledge of the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Languages and Literatures on a sound basis and in accordance with historical methods, to students who wish to prepare themselves for the High Proficiency and Honours Examinations of the Panjab University for these Languages;

(b) to prepare students for the High Proficiency and Honours in Panjabi Examination of the Panjab University by imparting to them a scholarly knowledge of the history of the Panjabi Language and its Literature.

From 1884 to 1913 the Oriental College undertook the teaching of Government College classes in Oriental Language (Arts Faculty). M.A. Classes in Sanskrit and Arabic were then thrown open to students of other colleges. The higher teaching of Oriental languages (including that of the Honours School) is now organised in connection with this College, which thus forms the Oriental Department of the University. Affiliation was obtained for the Intermediate (English only) Evening class for the benefit of the holders of Vernacular and classical languages diplomas.

The College is managed by the Syndicate under the control of the Senate.

The expenses for the maintenance of the College are almost entirely met by the annual allotment made in the Budget of the Panjab University.

The College moved in 1926 from the Convent Building to the new building behind the Law College. The Maynard Hall com-

* This institution is maintained by the University of the Panjab.

mon to the two Colleges has been built to unite them. A new Hostel has been built behind the College.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 152.

STAFF.

Muhammad Shafi, Esq., M.A. } (Cantab.), M.A. (Panjab).	Principal and Professor of Arabic.
Lakshman Sarup, Esq., M.A. } (Panjab), D. PHIL. (Oxon), "Officier d'Academie" (France).	Vice-Principal and Professor of Sanskrit.
Mr. Jagan Nath, M.A. (Panjab)	Lecturer in Sanskrit.
M. Muhammad Iqbal, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad), PH.D. (Cantab.) ...	Professor of Persian.
Banarsi Das, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (Lond.)	Lecturer in Hindi.
M. Mahmud Shairani, H.P. ...	Lecturer in Urdu.
Dr. Mohan Singh, M.A., PH.D. } (Calcutta), D.LITT. (Panjab).	Lecturer in Panjabi and English.
Pandit Madhava Bhandari Vyakaranacharya (Queen's College, Benares), Mimansa Tirtha (Calcutta), and Sahitya Tirtha (Calcutta) ...	Head Pandit.
P. Ram Chandra, B.A., Shastri	Second Pandit.
P. Jagdish Bhatta ...	Third Pandit.
L. Raghunandan, Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab) ...	Fourth Pandit.
M. Rasul Khan ...	Head Maulvi.
M. Muhammad Talha, M.A. (Pan- jab), Maulvi F., Munshi F. ...	Second Maulvi.
M. S. Aulad Husain Shadan Bilgrami, Munshi F. ...	Head Munshi.
M. Hussan-ud-Din, M.A. (Pan- jab), M.O.L., Maulvi F., Munshi F. ...	Second Munshi.
M. Nur-ul Haq, Maulvi F., Munshi F. ...	Additional Maulvi.
S. Baldev Singh Gyani, B.A. (Panjab) ...	Head Panjabi Teacher.
Gyani Khazan Singh ...	Second Panjabi Teacher.
Lala Munshi Ram, B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ...	First English Teacher.

*II.—LAW COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Law College was founded in the year 1870 under the name of the Law School, with the object of imparting legal education to candidates preparing for the Mukhtarship and Pleadership Examinations. The school was converted into a college with a whole-time Principal and Staff in 1909, and prepared students for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and First Examination in Law of the Panjab University. In 1919, two members of the Staff were whole-time, *viz.*, the Principal and one Law Lecturer, and six were part-time Law Readers. In 1920, another whole-time Lecturer was added to the Teaching Staff in lieu of two part-time Lecturers. The number of part-time Law Readers was increased from four to six in November, 1922, and from six to seven in November, 1923. In 1929, the number rose to ten. In 1931-32 two new classes were started, one to prepare candidates for the Examination for the Degree of Master of Laws and the other for the Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Deed-writing. The number of whole-time Lecturers rose to three, of which one was temporary, and of part-time Lecturers to twelve, of which two were for the LL.M. class, one for the Conveyancing class and the remaining for the F.E.L. and LL.B. classes. In October, 1932, the number of part-time Lecturers was increased from twelve to eighteen. In 1933-34, the number of whole-time Lecturers was four and that of part-time Lecturers was twenty. In 1934-35 and 1935-36 the number of whole-time Law Readers was four, part-time Law Readers six and part-time Lecturers twenty-two. In 1936-37, the number of part-time Law Readers was reduced from six to three, and of part-time Lecturers from twenty-two to seventeen.

The management of, and supervision over, the College is vested in the Syndicate and is exercised through a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean, three elected members of the Law Faculty and two members elected by the Syndicate.

The College is located just in front of the Senate Hall. The building was completed towards the end of 1922. A Common Hall for the Law and Oriental Colleges was added in 1926.

The number of students on the rolls of the College during 1936-37 was as follows:—

P.E.L. Class	...	...	223
LL.B. „	...	...	363
Conveyancing and Pleadings Class	...	...	11
Total	...	...	597

* This institution is maintained by the University of the Panjab.

The Law College Journal, which deals with articles on forensic subjects, was started in the Spring Session of 1921. Students are taken in tutorial groups in batches of about fifteen at a time. Law moots are held with the object of teaching students the method of arguing cases.

The Staff for 1936-37 was as follows :—

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. C. L. Anand, Esq., M.A. (Panj.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law. | } Principal. |
| 2. Rahim Bakhsh, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 3. C. L. Mathur, Esq., B.Sc. (Panj.), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law. | } Whole-time
Law Readers. |
| 4. Desh Raj Mahajan, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 5. Abdul Qayum Malik, Esq., B.A. (All.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 6. D. C. Ralli, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. | } Part-time
Law Readers. |
| 7. Mohd. Monir, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 8. M. Sleen, Esq., B.A. (Panj.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 9. Nihal Singh, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | } Part-time
Lecturers. |
| 10. Shambhu Lal Puri, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 11. Khurshid Zaman, Esq., B.A. (All.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 12. J. R. Agnihotri, Esq., M.A. (Panj.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 13. Khurshid Ahmad, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 14. P. M. Lall, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 15. Mohd. Abdul Majid, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 16. Vishnu Datta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 17. Bhagwan Dass, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 18. Narotam Singh, Esq., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 19. Janki Nath Wazir, Esq., B.A. (Panj.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law. | } Part-time
Lecturers. |
| 20. Manohar Lal Sachdeva, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 21. Dr. J. N. Khosla, B.A. (Panj.), B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 22. Akbar Ali, Esq., B.A. (All.), LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 23. Tek Chand, Esq., B.A. (Panj.), M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 24. Niaz Ali, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Panj.). | |
| 25. M. L. Whig, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law. | |

*III.—THE HAILEY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, LAHORE.

The College was founded in the year 1927 with the view of providing a sound commercial training to young men, who, possessing a good general education, wish to qualify themselves for positions in the higher branches of commercial life. The curriculum provides for a full three years' course of preparation in all the subjects required for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce in the University of the Panjab.

Evening Classes are held in the College in order to allow those who are engaged in business houses during the day an opportunity of improving their commercial knowledge and thus making themselves more efficient. The minimum standard of education required for admission to the classes is the Matriculation Examination, or its equivalent.

The full course extends over three sessions and the classes commence in the month of October.

There will be an examination conducted by the College at the end of the first and second years and certificates awarded to successful candidates, and a University Diploma in Commerce at the end of third year.

The College, which is controlled by the University, is managed by a Committee which represents not only academic but also industrial and commercial interests.

About 40 students are admitted each year to the Degree Course on the results of the University Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science. The number of students attending the Degree Course on the 31st March is 133 and in the Evening Classes 9.

The College buildings were given by the late Sir Ganga Ram and are situated on Cust Road, facing the University Stadium, and hostel accommodation is provided in the College grounds. The playing fields are situated behind the Civil Secretariat and provision is also made for Tennis and Badminton in the grounds adjoining the hostel.

A good commercial library has been provided for the use of staff and students and this is being extended each year. A Commercial Museum is being provided in order to give students an opportunity of first-hand acquaintance with industrial and agricultural products.

The College Magazine—*The Ganga*—is published once each term during the academic year. It is devoted to a discussion of commercial and economic subjects and all matters relating to the activities of the College, its students, past and present.

* This institution is maintained by the University of the Panjab.

The Staff at present consists of:—

PRINCIPAL.

J. W. Thomas, B.COM., B.SC. Hons. (London).

VICE-PRINCIPAL.

Krishan Datta, B.A. Hons. (Pb. and Cantab.), B.COM.
(London), Bar.-at-Law.

PROFESSORS.

I. M. Kapoor, B.A. (Panjab), M.SC. (London). (*On leave*).
Gyan Chand Bhatia, M.A. (Panjab).
Mohaminad Hassan, M.A. (Panjab).
Kishen Prasada Soni, A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant.
Chiranjiva Lal, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
M. C. Shukla, B.A., B.COM. (Birm.), Bar.-at-Law.
P. N. Bhandari, B.COM. (London), A.I.C.A.

DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

Inder Singh ... P.T. Certificate.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Gyan Chand Bhatia, M.A.	
(Panjab) ...	Superintendent of Hostels.
Ganeshi Lal, M.B.B.S. (Panjab)	Medical Officer.
Rattan Chand Manchanda ...	Librarian.

IV.—KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Established 1860, with the object of providing education in Western Medicine for the people of the Punjab.

The new King Edward Medical College is situated in Anarkuli opposite the Nila Gumbad and consists of (a) the Patiala main block, with administrative offices, large examination hall and library, four lecture theatres, Council room, Museum and Common rooms for Professors and students; (b) the Bahawalpore Pathology-Physiology block, with Pathology department on the ground floor and the department of Physiology on the first floor—each a complete unit in itself, with lecture theatres, practical class rooms, work rooms, Museums, etc., and a room for the Hygiene department; (c) the Faridkote Anatomical block, a unit complete in itself for the efficient teaching of Anatomy; (d) the Kapurthala Materia Medica block, which also forms

a complete unit for the department of *Materia Medica*; (e) a Cold Storage block, with associated separate Pathological and Medico-legal post-mortem theatres.

Attached to the College there are also two large hostels for College students.

Associated with the College there are two large Hospitals, *viz.*, Mayo Hospital with 422 beds and Lady Willingdon Hospital for Women with 74 beds for clinical instruction of students.

The College is supported by Government. The cost for 1936-37 was Rs. 5,40,566. It educates students for the degrees of M.D., M.S., D.L.O., B.D.S., and M.B.B.S., providing a full Medical Curriculum as required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. It is under the immediate control of the Punjab Government. The following endowed Scholarships and Prizes are connected with the College:—

• Grey-Bahawalpore Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 350 per annum.

Burton Brown Memorial medals in Medicine and Physiology.

Neil Memorial medals in Surgery and Anatomy.

Ewin's Memorial Medal in Mental Diseases.

Sutherland Memorial Medal in Medicine.

Beli Ram-Lamont Memorial Medal in Practical Anatomy.

Mackenzie Memorial Medal in Pathology.

Bott Memorial Medal in Operative Surgery.

Ramkishan-Mackenzie Purse, awarded to best Hindu student in third year.

The number of students at present on the rolls of the College is 545.

STAFF.

Principal	{ Lt.-Col. P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E., D.S.O., L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S.
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PROFESSORS.

1. Professor of Medicine	...	{ Lt.-Col. Amir Chand, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), I.M.S.
2. Professor of Clinical Medicine	{ Major G. F. Taylor, M.A., M.B., B.CH. (Cambr.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S.
3. Professor of Surgery	..	{ Lt.-Col. P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E., D.S.O., L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S.

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|---|---|---|
| 4. Professor of Operative Surgery ... | { | Lt.-Col. V. R. Mirajkar, O.B.E.,
L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P.
(London), F.R.C.S. (England),
I.M.S. |
| 5. Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women | { | Major S. N. Hayes, F.R.C.S.
(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.C.O.G. (Lond.), I.M.S. |
| 6. Professor of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat ... | { | Lt.-Col. A. M. Dick, C.B.E.,
M.B., CH.B. (Edin.), L.R.C.P.
(London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.),
V.H.S., I.M.S. |
| 7. Professor of Pathology | { | Rai Bahadur Dr. Jiwan Lal,
M.D., B.S. (Pb.). |
| 8. Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics | { | Captain Nahi Bakhsh, M.R.C.S.
(Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.
(Lond.). |
| 9. Professor of Physiology | { | Lt.-Col. H. S. Anand, M.B.,
CH.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin.),
I.M.S. |
| 10. Professor of Anatomy | { | Capt. B. S. Nat, M.D. (St. And.),
F.R.C.S., I.M.S. |
| 11. Lecturer on Mental Diseases ... | { | Lt.-Col. C. J. Lodge-Patch, M.C.,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), I.M.S.
(Medical Superintendent,
Punjab Mental Hospital,
Lahore). |
| 12. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine ... | { | Lt.-Col. W. Ross Stewart, C.I.E.,
I.M.S. (Civil Surgeon, Lahore). |
| 13. Lecturer on Hygiene ... | { | Dr. A. H. Buttl, M.B., B.S.
(Pb.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M.
& H. (Eng.). (Assistant Direc-
tor of Public Health, Punjab). |
| 14. Lecturer on Dentistry | { | Dr. C. D. Marshall Day, B.D.S.,
D.M.D., M.S. (Principal, de-
Montmorency College of Den-
tistry, Lahore). |
| 15. Lecturer on Infectious Diseases ... | { | Dr. B. B. Kapila, M.B., CH.B.
(Edin.), D.P.H. (Municipal
Medical Officer of Health,
Lahore). |
| 16. Lecturer on Radiology | { | Dr. Sher Singh, F.C.M.S.
(Officer-in-charge, X-ray Dept.,
Mayo Hospital, Lahore). |

17. Lecturer on Vaccination { Dr. Mohd. Yacob, M.B., B.S.,
D.P.H. (Oxon), DE.P.H.
(Hopkins), D.BACT. (Lond.),
D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), (Epidemi-
ologist to Govt., Punjab).

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS AND ANÆSTHETIST.

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|--|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Medicine | ... | ... | { Dr. K.B. Dr. Yar Mohammad Khan,
M.D., B.S. (Pb.). |
| 2. Clinical Medicine | ... | ... | { Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, M.D., B.S.
(Pb.). |
| 3. Tuberculosis | ... | ... | { Dr. K. L. Wig, M.B., B.S. (Pb.),
M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.
(Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.). |
| 1. Surgery | ... | ... | { Dr. Ganesh Das Kapur, M.B.,
M.S. (Pb.), M.Sc. (Delhi),
F.R.C.S. (Edin.). |
| 5. Operative Surgery | ... | ... | { Dr. Roshan Lal Khera, M.B., M.S.
(Pb.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.). |
| 6. Diseases of the Eye | ... | ... | { Dr. Mulk Raj Sawhney, B.A.,
M.B., CH.B. (Cantab.), L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S. (Lond.). |
| 7. Diseases of the Ear,
Throat and Nose | ... | ... | { K.B. Dr. Mohammad Basheer,
M.B., B.S. (Pb.), D.O.M.S.,
D.L.O. (Lond.). |
| 8. Midwifery | ... | ... | { Dr. J. E. R. Heppolette,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.,
I.M.D. |
| 9. Anæsthetist | ... | ... | Dr. K. E. Madan, M.D., D.O.M.S. |

ASSISTANTS TO THE PROFESSORS.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|--|
| Anatomy | ... | ... | { Dr. Nand Lal, L.M.S. (Pb.),
P.C.M.S. |
| Physiology | ... | ... | { Dr. Lal Chand Khanna, M.B.,
B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S. |
| Pharmacology and
peutics | ... | Thera-
... | { Dr. Khem Singh Grewal, M.B.,
B.S. (Pb.), PH.D. (Cambridge),
P.C.M.S. (<i>Offg.</i>). |
| Pathology | .. | ... | { Dr. Vishwa Nath, M.A.
(Harvard), M.D., B.S. (Pb.),
F.R.C.P. (Ireland), D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge),
P.C.M.S. |

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	...	...	{	Dr. Jai Dev Warma, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
				Dr. Fakhar-ud-Din, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
				Dr. Mohammad Abdullah, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
				Dr. Amir-ud-Din, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), P.C.M.S.
				Dr. Ramzan Ali, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
Pharmacology and Therapeutics	...	Thera- ...	{	Dr. H. B. Swift, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), P.C.M.S.
Pathology	...	...	{	Dr. Jamiat Singh, M.D., B.S. (Pb.), D.P.H. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.E., P.C.M.S.
				Dr. Mohammad Aslam Pirzada, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.P. (Ireland), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), P.C.M.S.
Physiology	...	...	{	Dr. Sobha Ram Puri, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.
				Dr. Mohammad Jamal Bhutta, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), P.C.M.S.

ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	...	...	{	Dr. Bindra Ban, M.B., M.S. (Pb.).
				Dr. Mohammad Hanif Ullah, M.B., B.S. (Pb.).
Pharmacology and Therapeutics	...	Thera- ...	{	Dr. Abdul Qayum Mallick, M.B., B.S. (Pb.).
Pathology	...	...	{	Dr. Karam Singh Grewal, M.B., B.S. (Pb.).
				Dr. Vidya Sagar, M.B., B.S. (Pb.).
Physiology	...	...	{	Dr. James Aya Ram, M.B., B.S. (Pb.).
				Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim, M.B., B.S. (Pb.).

V.—LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW DELHI.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February, 1916.

It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi in 1911 of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty-one lakhs of rupees in all have been given for these purposes, chiefly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was decided that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women and the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, I.M.S. An Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with hostels for 150 medical students and 80 nurses, and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 50 acres in New Delhi, within easy reach of the old city of Delhi.

The College buildings contain a Library, Museums, Lecture Rooms, Offices and Laboratories. Separate hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The Hospital is a fine building with accommodation for 240 in-patients and a commodious out-patients' department.

The College is supported by a grant of three and a half lakhs from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the M.B.B.S. Degree of the Panjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

MEDALS.

1. A Viceroy's Silver Medal is awarded annually by the Council of the Countess of Dufferin Fund to the student who passes highest in the Final Professional Examination.

2. A Gold Medal, presented by Diwan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., as a memorial to the late Lady Hardinge, is awarded annually to the student who gains most marks in the First Division of the Intermediate Science Examination (Medical Students' Group).

3. A Gold Medal, presented by H.H. the Maharaja of Benares, and known as the Lady Chelmsford Medal, is awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest place in the First Professional Examination, provided she gains 65 per cent. of the aggregate marks. Otherwise a silver medal is awarded.

4. A silver medal by Major A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., and known as the Lady Willingdon Silver Medal, is awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest marks in Hygiene in the Third Professional Examination, provided she obtains 66 per cent. of the total marks in that particular subject.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. A limited number of scholarships of Rs. 30 per mensem may be awarded annually by the Council of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, on the recommendation of the Principal, on condition that the recipients sign an agreement to give two years' service under the Council on completing their medical course.

2. One scholarship of Rs. 40 p.m. is offered to a student from the North-West Frontier Province with the condition that on the completion of her Medical Course the holder shall serve in the N.-W.F. Province for a period of five years.

3. Five scholarships of Rs. 28 each have been offered to Sikh students and are awarded, on the recommendation of the Principal, by Chief Khalsa Diwan of Amritsar, to whom application may be made.

4. A scholarship of Rs. 15 p.m. is offered annually by Bai Dhunibai B. Malabari to the Parsi, Hindu, or Moslem student who does the best work in Physiology.

5. A scholarship of Rs. 15 p.m., tenable for one year, is offered annually to the most deserving student of the College, not already holding another scholarship, by the wife of the Honourable Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, in memory of the late Lady Hardinge.

6. Four Bursaries of Rs. 10 p.m. are offered annually, from the interest on Rs. 10,000, given by Lord Hardinge, to deserving students who have inadequate means. The students who receive these are expected to give some help to the Librarian or some other member of the College Staff.

7. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 138.

TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Principal and Medical Super-	{	Dr. Ruth Young, B.Sc., M.B.,
intendent		CH.B. (St. Andrew's), M.B.E.
... ..		W.M.S.

Vice-Principal and Joint			Dr. G. Stapleton, M.D., B.S.
Medical Superintendent	...	}	(Lond.), M.C.O.G., W.M.S.
Bursar	...		Miss M. H. Potter;
Warden	...		Mrs. K. Sitaram, B.A., L.T.

TEACHING STAFF.

Medical Faculty.

Professor of Surgery	...	{	Dr. B. Joly, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology	...	}	Dr. G. Stapleton, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.C.O.G., W.M.S.
Professor of Medicine	...	{	Dr. P. Epps, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., W.M.S.
Professor of Ophthalmology		{	Dr. R. E. R. Mitton, M.B., CH.B. (Glasg.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O. (Oxon), W.M.S.
Professor of Pathology	...	{	Dr. L. Ghosh, M.B., CH.B. (Aberdeen), D.P.H. (Cantab.), D.T.M. (Eng.), W.M.S.
Clinical Pathologist	...	{	Dr. M. K. Beattie, M.D., B.S. (Belfast), W.M.S.
Professor of Radiology	...	{	Dr. D. P. Bali, M.B., B.S. (Pan- jab), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B.C.S. (Eng.), D.M.R.E. (Cantab.), W.M.S.
Professor of Physiology	...	{	Dr. M. S. Munday, M.B., CH.B. (Liverpool).
Professor of Anatomy	...	{	Dr. K. J. McDermott, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), W.M.S.
Lecturer in Forensic Medicine		{	Dr. Ruth Young, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B. (St. Andrew's), M.B.E., W.M.S.
Lecturer in Materia Medica and Toxicology	...	{	Dr. R. E. R. Mitton, M.B., CH.B. (Glasg.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O. (Oxon), W.M.S.
Lecturer in Diseases of Men		{	Lt.-Col. W. C. Paton, M.B., F.R.C.S., M.C., I.M.S.
Lecturer in Anæsthetics	...		
Lecturer in Hygiene	...		Major W. H. Crichton, I.M.S.
Lecturer in Pharmacy	...	{	Miss D. M. Rudkin, M.P.S. (Lond.).
Lecturer in Psychological Medicine	... ...	} ... }	Dr. Banarsi Das, M.B., D.M.P. (Eng.), F.M.S.

Intermediate Science Department.

Lecturer in Chemistry	...	{ Miss S. Ram, M.A. (Cantab.), A.I.C.
Lecturer in Biology	...	Miss C. C. Burt, B.Sc. (Edin.).
Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics	and } ... }	Miss B. N. Katrak, M.Sc. (Bombay).
Lecturer in English	...	Miss A. Cryan.

VI.—CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Central Training College was established in 1881, and was for some months accommodated in a building in the Hazuri Bagh. It was then located for a time in the Government College, an old building near the Senate Hall being utilised as a Practising School. It was removed to its present site in 1887. The College buildings have been considerably enlarged and extended to meet the growing demand for trained teachers in the Province. A Manual Training room has been erected at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 in which students are taught the principles of wood-work and simple metalwork, and how to construct simple pieces of apparatus. The College also possesses a fine large room, properly situated and completely equipped, for the teaching of Drawing. There is a lawn adjacent to the College for the students' games and a playing field a short distance away.

The Boarding House attached to the College has accommodation for 200 students, and all are expected to reside therein. A fine covered Swimming Bath 60 ft. by 30 ft., with a ten-foot verandah all round, has also been constructed for the use of the students.

The Central Training College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and is the only Institution in the Province which prepares students for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate for Secondary Teachers issued by the Education Department and for the B.T. Degree. Great importance is attached to physical training, games and drill. There are Gardening, Health and Hygiene and Boy Scout Clubs.

In April, 1903, the College was affiliated to the Panjab University and is the only Institution for men at present, which prepares candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Candidates for admission to the B.T. Degree Class are required to have passed the Examination for an Arts or a Science degree

before beginning the course of training. The First Examination for the B.T. Degree was held in April, 1905.

The Central Model School, the Practising School of the College, teaches up to the Matriculation Standard of the University, in both the Science and Arts Faculties as well as Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Subjects. There are about 739 boys on the rolls.

The College is maintained entirely by Government at an annual cost of nearly one lakh.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 138.

STAFF.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Nur
Elahi, M.A., I.E.S. ... | } Principal. |
| 2. M. G. Singh, Esq., M.A.,
P.E.S. ... | |
| 3. B. Bhagat Singh, B.A.,
B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Vice-Principal. |
| 4. L. Guranditta Mall, B.A.,
B.T. (Panjab) ... | |
| 5. Rai Sahib L. Sohan Lal,
B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in School Method. |
| 6. L. Guranditta Mall, B.A.,
B.T. (Panjab) ... | |
| 7. Rai Sahib L. Sohan Lal,
B.A., B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| 8. R. A. Hashmi, Esq., M.A.
(Panjab), M.ED. (Leeds) ... | |
| 9. M. Mohd. Munir, B.A.,
B.T. (Panjab), M.A.
(Michigan University) ... | } Lecturer in History and
Geography. |
| 10. M. Khadim Mohyuddin,
B.A., B.T. (Panjab), M.ED.
(Leeds) ... | |
| 11. L. Ghansham Dass, B.SC.
(Hong.), B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in English. |
| 12. R. R. Kumria, Esq., M.A.
(Panjab) ... | |
| 13. M. G. D. Khanna, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in History and
Civics. |
| 14. M. Khadim Mohyuddin,
B.A., B.T. (Panjab), M.ED.
(Leeds) ... | |
| 15. L. Ghansham Dass, B.SC.
(Hong.), B.T. (Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in Method. |
| 16. R. R. Kumria, Esq., M.A.
(Panjab) ... | |
| 17. M. G. D. Khanna, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in Science. |
| 18. L. Raunqi Ram, B.A. (Pan-
jab), S.A.V., D.H.P.E.
(Scotland), D.P.E. (Sweden) ... | |
| 19. B. Jiwan Singh ... | } Lecturer in Psychology. |
| 20. M. G. D. Khanna, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab) ... | |
| 21. M. G. D. Khanna, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab) ... | } Lecturer in History of
Education. |
| 22. L. Raunqi Ram, B.A. (Pan-
jab), S.A.V., D.H.P.E.
(Scotland), D.P.E. (Sweden) ... | |
| 23. B. Jiwan Singh ... | } Physical Training Supervisor. |
| 24. S. A. Ahmed, B.A., LL.B. ... | |
| 25. B. Jiwan Singh ... | } Instructor in Drawing and
Hand-work. |
| 26. S. A. Ahmed, B.A., LL.B. ... | |
| 27. S. A. Ahmed, B.A., LL.B. ... | } Librarian. |
| 28. S. A. Ahmed, B.A., LL.B. ... | |

Special Post.

15. Mr. H. W. Hogg, Adviser in Physical Education, Punjab, is also attached to the College Staff.

VII.—PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

1. The College was founded and endowed by Government in order to provide a thorough course of instruction in the sciences which have a bearing on Agriculture and also in the practice of Agriculture.

2. The main object of the College is to give such a combined and systematised course of Scientific Agriculture as will enable it to send out men who will be competent to further the progress of Agriculture in the most approved, economical and up-to-date lines either as assistants in one or other of the branches of the Agricultural Department or as managers of their own or others' estates.

3. The College is under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, with the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, while the executive charge is vested in the Principal assisted by a staff of Professors and Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators.

4. The College fees are payable monthly in advance. The fees fall due on the 10th of every month.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

For all Punjab students and	}	Rs. 6 per mensem.
students from Native States		
and other Provinces of British		
India including scholarship-		
holders		

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

For all Punjab students and	}	Rs. 12 per mensem.
students from Native States		
and other Provinces of British		
India including scholarship-		
holders		
Fifth and Sixth Years		Rs. 15 per mensem.

Tuition Fees paid in advance are not refunded, should a student leave the College. If any fees have not been paid by the day they are due, a fine of one anna a day is charged for each day of delay.

In addition a sum of Rs. 800 per student per annum will be payable on behalf of all non-Punjabi students admitted from Indian States and other Provincial Governments (except Delhi Province) on account of the cost of maintenance of the Institution. This sum has been fixed for each of the next three years and will come under review at the end of that period.

Scholarships and medals:—

- (a) Five scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 6 p.m. and tenable for two years, will be granted each year on the results of the Christmas terminal examination to first year students who are sons of cultivators or land-owners. One will be allotted to each civil division.
- (b) Five scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 p.m. and tenable for one year, will be awarded to the first five students on the results of examinations held at the end of the first year. They can be held with other scholarships.
- (c) Ten scholarships of Rs. 12 p.m. and five of Rs. 15 p.m., all tenable for two years, will be awarded on the results of the University examination held at the end of the second year. The total number of such scholarships will not exceed one-third of the number of students in the third year class.
- (d) One scholarship of Rs. 12 p.m., tenable for one year, is awarded to the student who does best in practical agriculture in the same examination.
- (e) A number of District Boards award scholarships of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 p.m. to deserving students of the Agricultural College.
- (f) University scholarships are tenable at the Punjab Agricultural College.
- (g) One sufficiently promising graduate of the College will be sent annually to one of the Indian Agricultural Colleges or Research Institutes for post-graduate studies for two years. During the course of training he will be in the cadre of 'A' class Agricultural Assistant (on probation) in the grade of Rs. 80—7—150/7—185—8—225. The tuition fee at the place of training will be borne by the Department.
- (h) A gold medal is awarded to the student who obtains the highest aggregate marks in the B.Sc. examination in agriculture. Another gold medal is awarded to the best graduate in the fourth year, taking account of educational, moral and athletic efficiency. A silver medal is awarded annually to the student obtaining the highest number of marks in (a) chemistry and (b) botany by rotation. Another silver medal is awarded each year to a graduate of the P.A.C.,

Lyallpur, who secures highest aggregate number of marks in agriculture and economics both written and practical.

- (i) Three prizes, each of the value of Rs. 15 in the form of books, are given to the students standing first in the house examinations in botany, zoology and chemistry respectively at the end of the first year.

A prize of the value of Rs. 25 in the form of books is given to the student standing first in the house examination in agriculture at the end of the first year.

A prize is awarded to students in a manner calculated to stimulate their interest in the College scientific and literary society, and various prizes and challenge cups for sports are annually competed for.

In addition, the following prizes in the form of books are also awarded on the combined results of all the house examinations to the students standing first in the following subjects:—

1st year.—

1. English.
2. Mathematics and Land Surveying.
3. Workshop.
4. Physics.

3rd year.—

1. Agriculture.
2. Botany Principal.
3. Zoology and Entomology Principal.
4. Chemistry Principal.

4th year.—

1. Agricultural Economics.
2. English.

Best ploughman in the College.

5. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 225.

STAFF.

Principal	...	{ K.B. M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc. (Pb.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S.
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AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Professor	..	{ D. P. Johnston, A.B.C., SC.I., N.D.A., (<i>working as A.D.A.</i>). S.S. Labh Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>provisional per- manent</i>).
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Associate Professor	...	{	S.S. Labh Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>provisional permanent as Professor</i>).
		{	Malik Amanat Khan, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Edin.), (<i>offg.</i>).
Assistant Professors	...	{	K.S. Ali Mohd., M.Sc. (Ag.), L.A.G. (Pb.), Oil Seed Botanist.
		{	Karam Rasul, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>provisional permanent</i>).
		{	Kartar Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), N.D.D. (Reading), (<i>working as Marketing Officer, Punjab</i>).
		{	<i>Post vacant.</i>
Teaching and Research Assistants	...	{	Gambhir Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), O.D.D. (Glas.), N.D.A. (Gr. Br.).
		{	Ghulam Mohd., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
		{	Niaz Mohd., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
		{	Gurbachan Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
Demonstrator in charge	...	{	Matu Ram, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
Agricultural Assistant in charge of Vernacular Class	...	{	Jaswant Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
		{	Bishan Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
Lecturer, Teachers' Class	...	{	Sardar Mohd., B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
		{	D. N. Ahuja, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).

CHEMICAL SECTION.

Professor and Agricultural Chemist	...	...	{	P. E. Lander, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.), DIP. EDUC. (Cantab.), I.A.S.
Assistant Professors	...	...	{	S. B. Jagat Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Pb.).
		...	{	Sardar Mohd. B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Pb.).
Demonstrators	...	...	{	Pt. Hari Ram, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
		...	{	Iudar Singh, M.Sc. (Pb.).

BOTANICAL SECTION.

Professor	...	...	{	R.S. Jaichand Luthra, M.Sc. (Pb.), D.I.C. (London), I.A.S.
Assistant Professor	...	...	{	Chuni Lal, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Pb.).

Assistant Physiologist	...	{	Ghias-ud-din Ahmad, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), B.Sc. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law, F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. (E.), (<i>on leave ex. India</i>). (<i>Post vacant for the present</i>).
Teaching and Research Assistant	...	{	Indar Singh Chinnai, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.).
Demonstrator	...	{	Imdad Ali Khan, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>working as Sugarcane Agronomist, U.P.</i>). Puran Anand, M.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), (<i>offg.</i>).

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION.

Professor and Entomologist to Government, Punjab	...	{	K.B. M. Afzal Hussain, M.Sc. (Pb.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S.
Assistant Professor	...	{	Khan A. Rahman, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cantab.).
Additional Assistant Professor	...	{	Krishen Gopal Bhandari, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Pb.), M.Sc. (Ag.), (<i>temporary</i>).
Demonstrator	...	...	Harnain Das, M.Sc. (Pb.).
Teaching and Research Assistant	...	{	Krishen Gopal Bhandari, M.Sc. (Pb.), M.Sc. (Ag.). A. Abdul Latif, B.Sc. (Ag.), (<i>offg.</i>).

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

Assistant Professor	...	Balinokand, M.A., M.Sc. (Pb.).
Demonstrator	...	Lekh Raj, M.Sc. (Pb.).

ECONOMICS.

Assistant Professor	...	{ Jagadhar Sharma Guleri, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad).
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ENGLISH.

Assistant Professor	...	A. Das-Gupta, M.A. (Pb.).
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VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Lecturer	...	M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din.
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LAND ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

Lecturer ... { Jagadhar Sharma Guleri, M.A.,
LL.B. (Allahabad).

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING.

Workshop Superintendent ... L. C. Suri.

Lecturer in Engineering ... { A. S. Sidhoo, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.),
B.ENG. (Sheffield).

WARDEN.

S.B. Jagat Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Pb.).

HOSTEL SUPERINTENDENT.

Ghias-ud-Din, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pb.), B.Sc. (London), Bar.-at-Law,
M.R.A.S. (E.), (*on leave ex. India*).

Krishen Gopal Bhandari, M.Sc. (Pb.), (*offg.*).

VIII.—THE MACLAGAN ENGINEERING
COLLEGE, MOGHALPURA (LAHORE).

The MacLagan Engineering College, formerly known as the Moghalpura Technical College, was started in October, 1923. It was founded with the object of providing efficient theoretical and practical training for young men intending to follow the profession of engineering. It is a Government Institution under the control of the Chief Engineer, Punjab P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch, and has been affiliated to the Panjab University with effect from 1931. The curriculum provides for a full three years' course of preparation in all the subjects required for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Engineering) in the University of the Panjab. The total number of students on the rolls of the College on 31st March, 1937, was :—

" A " Class (affiliated to the University) ...	91
" B " Class (not affiliated to the University) ...	151
" C " Class (not affiliated to the University) ...	40

The College buildings are situated in some 30 acres of ground on the north side of the Grand Trunk Road, within 10 minutes' walk of the North-Western Railway Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon shops, and the Electric Power House.

The main block is in the centre of the College grounds. In addition to numerous lecture theatres and class rooms, it contains:—

A Chemical Laboratory, a Physics Laboratory, an Applied Mechanics Laboratory, a Heat Engines Laboratory, a Strength of Materials Testing Laboratory, an Electrical Engineering Laboratory and a commodious library. Special buildings include a workshop, a storage battery house, and a Suction Gas Production House. The extensive grounds of the College are divided into lawns, gardens, playing fields, tennis courts, etc.

The College is a residential institution and all students except Europeans and Anglo-Indians must, as a rule, live in the Hostel provided for them. Admission is by an open competitive examination to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University or its equivalent.

STAFF.

Principal	{ Mr. P. R. Bence-Jones, M.C., M.A. (Cantab.), M.INST.C.E., M.I.MECH.E.
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HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Professor of Mathematics and Applied Mechanics	...	{ The Principal.
Professor of Electrical Engineering	...	{ Mr. T. H. Matthewman, M.ENG., M.I.E.E.
Professor of Mechanical Engineering	...	{ Mr. William Berry, Assoc. Man. Coll. of Tech. (Hons. Bd. of Ed.).
Professor of Science and University Proctor	...	{ Dr. S. D. Muzaffar, M.A., M.SC. (Pb.), PH.D. (Cantab.).
Superintendent of Workshops		{ Flight Lieutenant (E) H. Terry Satterford, A.M.I.MECH.E.
Assistant Professors	...	{ Dr. S. J. Kohli, M.SC. (Pb.), PH.D. (Chem. Engg.) (Lond.), D.I.C., A.M.I.CHEM.E.— <i>Science</i> . Dr. H. C. Singh, B.A., M.SC. (Pb.), PH.D. (Engg.) (Lond.), D.I.C. (E. Engg.), A.M.I.E.E., A.INST.P., F.P.S.L.— <i>Electrical Engineering</i> . Mr. Ram Gopal, M.A. (Pb.),— <i>Mathematics</i> .

Assistant Professors	...	{	Mr. S. P. Ganguly, M.E. (B.T.I., Cal.), E.E. (B.T.I., Cal.), A.M.I.E.E., M.A.E.,— <i>Electrical Engineering</i> .
			Mr. Baij Nath, B.A. (Pb.),— <i>Applied Mechanics</i> .— <i>University Pro-Practor</i> .
			Mr. Sunder Singh Bhatia, B.ENG. (Sheffield), B.Sc., B.T. (Pb.), A.I.MECH.E., M.A.E.,— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
Lecturers	...	{	Mr. M. O. Sidiqi, A.M.I.E.E., M. & E.E., D.F.H. (London),— <i>Electrical Engineering</i> .
			Mr. J. Dean, D.F.H. (London), A.M.TECH.I. (Br.),— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
			Mr. Tara Singh, M. & E.E. (Roorkee), A.M.I.E.E.,— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
			Mr. Durga Nand Banwet, B.A. (Pb.), B.Sc. (Purdue, U.S.A.), A.M.A.S.M.E.,— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
			Mr. Kundan Lal, M.A. (Pb.),— <i>Mathematics</i> .
Demonstrators	...	{	Mr. I. Daniel,— <i>Chemistry</i> .
			Mr. J. N. Bhatnagar, Dip. of Ben. Engg. Coll., M.A.S.M.E., I.B.A.,— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
			Mr. Kazim Hussain, B.Sc. (Pb.),— <i>Physics</i> .
			Mr. C. L. Chopra, Dip. of Ben. Engg. Coll., I.B.A. (First Class),— <i>Mechanical Engineering</i> .
Workshop Instructor	...	{	Mr. S. A. Majid, (Cert. Loughbor' Coll.).
Assistant Workshop Instructors	...	{	Mr. Bhagwan Das.
			Mr. Manohar Singh.
			Mr. Nur Moazzam.
			Mr. Ghulam Hussain.
Physical Training Instructor	...	{	Mr. Ramji Dass Batra.
			M. A. Latif Khokhar.
Head Lecture Assistant	...	{	Mr. Ghulam Ali,— <i>Electrical Engineering</i> .

IX.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The College was opened on the 1st of January, 1864. The present building was begun in 1872 and completed in 1877. It is affiliated to the Panjab University and provides instruction as follows:—

For the M.A. Examination in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics and Political Science.

Students are admitted to the Honours Schools (B.Sc. and M.Sc.) in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and the M.Sc. Class in Technical Chemistry.

For the B.A. Examination in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Political Science, Geography, French, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi, including Honours Classes in some of these subjects.

For the B.Sc. Examination in Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology and additional subjects as above.

For the Intermediate Examination the College is affiliated in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Geography, Philosophy, Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, French, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

The College buildings comprise the main building in which is situated the College Hall, the library including a reading room and the Stephenson Vernacular Library; the Chemistry Laboratory; the Biological Laboratories with Natural History and Botanical Museums and the Physics Laboratories.

There is a Laboratory for Experimental Psychology in the Physics Building and Weather Observatory within the College premises for Geography students.

The University Honours Schools of Botany, Zoology and Physics are located in the Government College.

There is a Gymnasium and covered Swimming Bath.

The College Compound includes playing grounds for hockey, football, tennis, volley-ball, basket-ball, wrestling and boxing.

The Principal and five members of the teaching staff reside within the College precincts.

The Quadrangle or Old Hostel has 101 cubicles and 22 dormitories, a common room, 5 kitchens and 3 dining rooms and accommodates 181 boarders.

The New Hostel has 10 special suites of 2 rooms, 77 cubicles and 38 dormitories, accommodating 197 boarders, and a common room. There are 6 bath rooms and 6 lavatories with modern sanitation and 3 dining rooms. A tube-well, 275 feet deep, provides water for both hostels as well as for the laboratories, quarters and playing grounds.

Each hostel is under the supervision of a resident Superintendent.

. FEES.

The tuition fees payable are given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Intermediate Classes (24 months) ...	12	4	0
B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass) Classes (24 months) ...	15	8	0
M.A. and M.Sc. (Physics old type) (24 months) ...	20	12	0
B.Sc. Honours Schools, I and II Years (24 months) ...	16	8	0
B.Sc. Honours Schools, III Year (12 months) ...	20	12	0
M.Sc. Honours Schools, IV Year (12 months) ...	25	12	0

Students reading for Honours in the Arts Honours Classes will pay an additional fee of Rs. 2 per mensem. Students reading French in the Intermediate and B.A. Classes will pay an additional fee of Rs. 3 per mensem.

A fresh admission fee, including the University re-admission fee of Rs. 11, will be charged from a student who leaves the College and rejoins. No fresh entrance fee will be levied from students of the Government College, Lahore, who rejoin the College after success or failure in a University Examination.

BREAKAGE FEE FROM SCIENCE STUDENTS TOWARDS COST OF SCIENCE MATERIAL AND BREAKAGE.

	<i>Per mensem.</i>		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Intermediate Classes—			
Physics ...	0	12	0
Chemistry ...	0	12	0
Biology ...	1	0	0
B.A. and B.Sc. Classes—			
Experimental Psychology ...	1	0	0
Any other Science subject ...	1	12	0
III Year Honours Schools ...	2	8	0
M.A. Experimental Psychology ...	1	12	0
M.Sc. in all Science subjects ...	3	8	0

The Principal has power to remit half of the fee in the case of a limited number of poor students.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1937, was 1,198.

STAFF.

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|--|---|---|
| 1. H. B. Dunncliff, M.A.
(Cantab.), M.A., SC.D.
(Dub.), F.I.C., I.E.S. | { | Principal and Professor of Chemistry (University Professor of Inorganic Chemistry), Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Dept., Government of India. |
| 2. G. D. Sondhi, B.A.
(Cantab.), M.A. (Panj.),
Bar.-at-Law, I.E.S. | | Vice-Principal; Professor of Economics and Political Science; Head of the University Political Science Department; Senior Tutor. |
| 3. G. Matthai, M.A., SC.D.
(Cantab.), F.Z.S., F.L.S.,
F.R.S.E., I.E.S. | { | Professor of Zoology (University Professor of Zoology); Warden, "New Hostel"; Dean of University Instruction. |
| 4. G. C. Chatterji, B.A.
(Cantab.), M.A. (Panj.),
I.E.S. | | Professor of Philosophy; Warden, "Quadrangle"; Adviser, University Public Service Examination class. |
| 5. J. B. Seth, B.SC. (Allahabad), M.A. (Cantab.),
I.E.S. | { | Professor of Physics; Head of the University Physics Department. |
| 6. E. C. Dickinson, M.A.
(Oxon). | | Professor of English; Chairman, Library Committee. |
| A. S. Bokhari, M.A. (Panj.),
B.A. (Cantab.). | { | On deputation. Director, Broadcasting Station, Delhi |
| 7. A. S. Hett, M.A. (Oxon) | | Professor of English; Tutor, Army Class. |
| 8. S. L. Ghose, M.SC. (Panj.),
PH.D. (Cantab.), F.L.S. | { | Professor of Botany (Director of Botany Laboratory, Panjab University). |
| 9. S. Chowla, M.A. (Panj.),
PH.D. (Cantab.). | | Professor of Mathematics. |
| 10. Gulbahar Singh, M.A., LL.B.
(Panj.). | { | Senior Lecturer in Sanskrit. |
| 11. Muhammad Sadr-ud-Din,
M.A., D.LITT. (Panj.). | | Senior Lecturer in Arabic. |
| 12. Fazl-i-Haqq, K.S., M.A.
(Panj.), Munshi Fazil
(Panj.). | { | Senior Lecturer in Persian. |

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| 13. Amolak Ram Khanna, M.A. (Panj.). | } Offg. Professor of History. |
| 14. Ahmad Hussain, B.A. (Allahabad), M.A. (Panj.). | |
| 15. Mahan Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.). | } Senior Lecturer in Chemistry. |
| 16. Kahan Chand Khanna, M.A. (Panj.), PH.D. (London), F.R.HIST.S., M.B.A.S. | } Lecturer in History. |
| 17. Muhammad Aslam, B.A. (Allahabad), M.A. (Panj.), B.A. (Cambridge). | |
| 18. Vishwa Nath, PH.D. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Panj.), F.B.M.S. | } Lecturer in Zoology. |
| 19. Gulshan Lal Chopra, M.A. (Panj.), PH.D. (London), Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 20. V. S. Puri, M.Sc. (Panj.), PH.D. (London). | } Lecturer in Chemistry. |
| 21. Vidya Chandra, M.A. (Panj.). | } Lecturer in Mathematics and Bursar. |
| 22. Bhagwan Das Chhabra, M.Sc. (Panj.), LL.B. (Delhi). | |
| 23. Harish Chandra, M.A. (Panj.). | } Lecturer in English. |
| 24. Sita Ram Gupta, M.A. (Panj.). | } Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| 25. P. K. Kichlu, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Allahabad). | } Lecturer in Physics. |
| 26. Karim Bakhsh, M.A., Munshi Fazil (Panj.). | } Lecturer in Arabic and Urdu. |
| 27. S. A. Hamid, M.A. (Alig.), M.A. (Cantab.). | } Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| 28. Siraj-ud-Din, M.A. (Panj.), B.LITT. (Oxon). | } Offg. Professor of English. |
| 29. Harnam Singh, M.A. (Alig.), B.Sc. (Ag.) (Panj.), PH.D. (Econ.) (London), F.R.E.S., Bar.-at-Law. | } Offg. Lecturer in Economics |
| 30. Inder Mohan Verma, M.A. (Panj.), B.A. (Cambridge). | |
| | } Lecturer in English. |

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| 31. Balwant Singh, D.Sc. (Panj.), A.I.C. | } | Lecturer in Chemistry. |
| 32. Gauri Shankar, M.A. (Panj.), B.Litt. (Oxon). | | |
| 33. M. Nazir, B.A., B.T. (Panj.), B.A. (London), M.J.B.G. | } | Lecturer in Geography. |
| 34. Imdad Husain, M.A. (Panj.), Ph.D. (Edin.). | | |
| 35. Jagjiwan Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.), Ph.D. (London). | } | Lecturer in Botany. |
| 36. M. J. Wasti, M.A. (Panj. and Delhi). | | |
| 37. Baldoon Dhingra, B.A. (Cantab.), C.F. (Paris). | } | Lecturer in English. |
| 38. Sufi Ghulam Mustafa, M.A. and B.T. (Panj.). | | |
| 39. Milkhu Ram Gyani, B.Sc. (Panj.), S.A.V. (Panj.), P.T. | } | Physical Training Supervisor; Lt. 4th (Panjab) University Training Corps; Lecturer in Panjabi. |
| 40. H. A. Soofi, B.Sc. (Panj.), D.P.E. (Madras). | | |
| 41. Mohan Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.) | } | Demonstrator in Physics. |
| 42. Balwant Rai, M.Sc. (Panj.). | | |
| 43. Brahm Prakash, M.Sc. (Panj.). | } | Demonstrator in Chemistry. |
| 44. Sukh Dyal, M.Sc. (Panj.) | | |
| 45. Dev Raj Puri, M.Sc. (Panj.). | } | Curator, Natural History Museum. |
| 46. Muzaffar Ali, M.B.B.S. (Panj.), P.C.M.S. | | |
| 47. Amolak Ram Khanna, M.A. (Panj.). | } | Superintendent, New Hostel. |
| 48. A. K. Nyazee, M.A. (Panj.) | | |
| 49. Abnashi Ram Talwar, B.A. (Panj.). | } | Librarian. |
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X.—FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE.

1. Forman Christian College was established in the year 1866, and for the next four years furnished instruction to students

preparing for the First Arts and Degree Examinations of the Calcutta University. At the close of that period, owing chiefly to the death of the Principal, the work of the College was suspended. In 1886 the classes were re-opened, in 1888 the first candidates from the institution appeared in the First Arts and in 1890 the first in the B.A. Examination of the Panjab University.

2. The present College site has an area of 14 acres in the most central part of Lahore, near the Imperial Bank, the General Post Office, the Y.M.C.A. and the Medical College. The University Offices, Laboratories and Library are within a few minutes' walk.

The buildings of the College comprise:—(1) the Main Building with Hall, Library, Offices and Lecture-rooms; (2) Lecture-rooms, Psychology and Chemical Laboratories; (3) the Chatterji Physics and Biological Laboratories; (4) the James M. Speers' Chemistry Laboratories; (5) Kennedy Hall; (6) Newton Hall on Napier Road; (7) The Principal's House; (8) Ewing Hall; (9) Velte Hostel off Napier Road; (10) The Abbey and (11) Princeton Lodge. The original cost of these buildings was approximately Rs. 6,40,000.

3. The College is affiliated to the Panjab University and prepares students for the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations.

4. The College is an aided institution and conforms to the Government regulations as to attendance and fees. The College is under the control of the Punjab Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, but the American Methodist Episcopal Church also makes a contribution of personnel to the College Staff. Both bodies operate through a single Board of Directors, which in most matters is responsible for the government and control of the College.

5. The number of students enrolled in the College is (31st March, 1937) 1,075. Hostel accommodation is also provided for 420 students.

STAFF.

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. S. K. Datta, B.A. (Panjab), M.B., CH.B. (Edinburgh). | } Principal. |
| 2. E. D. Lucas, M.A., PH.D. (Columbia), D.D. (Wooster). | |
| 3. H. A. Whitlock, B.A. (Beloit College, U.S.A.). | } Bursar. (<i>On furlough.</i>) |
| 4. P. Samuels Lall, M.A. (Panjab and Princeton), F.R.A.S. | |
| | } Offg. Bursar. |

5. E. J. Sinclair, M.A. (Panjab).			} Dean of Inter. Deptt.
			{ F. M. Velte, M.A., PH.D. (Princeton). (<i>On furlough.</i>) Professor.
			{ E. J. Sinclair, M.A. (Panjab). Professor.
			{ A. D. Daniel, M.A., L.T. (Madras). Professor.
			{ M. S. Bhatt, M.A. (Panjab). Lecturer.
English	...	...	{ A. M. Khan, M.A. (Panjab). Instructor.
			{ W. A. Shah, M.A. (Allahabad). Lecturer.
			{ S. Mathai, M.A. (Bombay). Lecturer.
			{ S. L. Sheets, M.A., S.T.B. (Harvard). (<i>On furlough.</i>) Professor.
			{ M. P. Jain, M.A. (Panjab). Instructor.
			{ P. I. Painter, B.A. (Oxon). Professor.
			{ Ross Wilson, M.A. (Chicago). Professor.
History	..	...	{ C. L. Wood, B.A. (Washington), PH.D. (Heidelberg). Professor.
			{ P. Nair, M.A. (Panjab). Fellow.
			{ C. J. Chacko, M.A., PH.D. (Columbia), F.R.HIST.S. (London). Professor.
Political Science		...	{ F. S. Thakur Dass, M.A. (Economics and Political Science) (Panjab)—Fellow on deputation. Fellow.
			{ E. D. Lucas, M.A., PH.D. (Columbia), D.D. (Wooster). Professor.
			{ I. Durga Parshad, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London). Professor.
Economics	...	...	{ W. A. Shah, M.A. (Allahabad). Lecturer.
			{ F. S. Thakur Dass, M.A. (Economics and Political Science) (Panjab). Fellow, on deputation.

Mathematics	...	...	{ P. Samuels Lall, M.A. (Panjab and Princeton), F.R.A.S. Professor. Mehr Chand Suri, M.A. (Panjab). Professor. Babu Lal, M.A. (Panjab). Lecturer. Marohar Ray, M.Sc. (Calcutta). Lecturer.
Astronomy	...	...	{ P. Samuels Lall, M.A. (Panjab and Princeton), F.R.A.S. Professor.
Philosophy	...	...	{ I. Latif, M.A. (Panjab), Ph.D. (Princeton). Professor. Pars Ram, M.A. (Calcutta). Instructor. M. R. Ahrens, M.A. (Chicago), D.D. (Dubuque). (<i>On furlough.</i>) Jagdish Singh, M.A. (Panjab): Fellow.
Geography	...	...	{ E. T. Dean, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab). Professor. W. A. Shah, M.A. (Allahabad). Lecturer.
Languages	...	...	{ Mohd. Ismail, M.A. (Panjab and Allahabad) (Persian and Arabic). Professor. S. M. Paul, B.A. (Allahabad), H.P. (Panjab) (Arabic and Urdu). Lecturer. Madame Ihsan Ullah, (French). Lecturer. Saran Das Bhanot, M.A. (Panjab) (Sanskrit and Hindi). Lecturer. Sundar Singh, M.Sc., B.T., Gyani (Panjab) (Panjabi). Panjabi Teacher.
Physics	...	...	{ J. M. Benade, M.A. (Princeton). Professor. Mehr Ram, M.Sc. (Panjab). Lecturer. Mukand Lal, M.Sc. (Panjab). Lecturer.

Physics	...	...	{ Amolak Ram, M.Sc. (Panjab). Demonstrator. Bagh Shah, M.Sc. (Panjab). Demonstrator.
Chemistry	.	...	{ N. A. Yajnik, M.A., D.Sc. (Bombay), A.I.C. Professor. E. T. Dean, M.Sc. (Panjab). Professor. P. N. Mehra, M.Sc. (Panjab). Lecturer. M. L. Joshi, M.Sc. (Panjab). Lecturer. Mahesh Datt Bhalla, M.Sc. (Panjab). Lecturer. Nzeer Ahmad, M.Sc. (Cincinnati). Lecturer. R. C. Seth, M.Sc. (Panjab). Demonstrator. Nathu Ram Aggarwal, M.Sc. (Panjab). Demonstrator.
Technical Chemistry (University Department)		...	{ P. C. Speers, M.Sc. (Princeton), Director. Professor. M. L. Joshi, M.Sc. (Panjab). Lecturer. Mahesh Datt Bhalla, M.Sc. (Panjab). Lecturer. Nzeer Ahmad, M.Sc. (Cincinnati). Lecturer. Ishar Singh Grover, B.Sc. (Panjab). Honorary.
			<i>Outside Lecturers.</i> Principal, MacLagan Engineering College. Principal, Hailey College of Commerce.
Biology	...	...	{ Mehr Chand Sethi, M.Sc. (Panjab). Professor. Ram Parshad Shourie, M.Sc. (Panjab). Demonstrator. S. Lall, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.
Physical Education		...	{ Jagan Nath, M.Sc. (Panjab), Diploma in Physical Education (Madras). Director. Gian Chand Soni, B.Sc. (Panjab), Diploma in Physical Education (Madras). Asstt. Director.

Medical	...	...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Vishwa Nath, M.A. (Harvard), M.D. (Panjab), F.R.C.P.I., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Cantab.). Director. K. L. Pathak, M.B.B.S. (Panjab), D.T.M. (Calcutta). Resident Medical Officer. </div>
Honorary Members	...	...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> R. Siraj-ud-Din, B.A. (Panjab). S. N. Das Gupta, M.A. (Calcutta). </div>

XI.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE.

1. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College (School Department) was opened on the 1st of June, 1886. The 1st and 2nd Year classes were opened in May, 1888 and 1889 respectively and the 3rd and 4th Year classes in 1893 and 1894. The M.A. class in Sanskrit was opened in 1895 and the M.A. in Economics in 1920. The M.A. classes in History and Political Science were started in 1932 and the M.A. classes in English and Mathematics in 1934.

2. The College was established in honour of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, with the following objects:—

- (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindi Literature.
- (b) To encourage and enforce the study of Classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas.
- (c) To encourage and enforce the study of English Literature and of Sciences, both theoretical and applied.
- (d) To provide for technical education in the country.

3. The College is located on the College Road, outside the crowded city of Lahore, near the District Courts and the Gol Bagh. It is within five minutes' walk of the University Library, the University Science Laboratories and the Honours Schools Lecture Rooms. The Institution is housed in its own magnificent buildings built at a cost of more than eight lacs of rupees. The buildings of the College comprise:—

- (i) The Arts Block with the Hall, Lecture Rooms and Staff Room;
- (ii) The Science Block with well-equipped Physics and Chemistry Laboratories with five Practical Rooms,

- five Lecture Galleries, Apparatus Rooms, Workshop, four Professors' Rooms and Offices, etc.;
- (iii) A separate well-equipped Biology Laboratory with two Practical Rooms for Botany and Zoology, Museum, Professors' Rooms, etc.;
- (iv) A Psychology Laboratory;
- (v) Ial Chand Library;
- (vi) Hans Raj Library;
- (vii) Seven blocks of rooms in the Hostel;
- (viii) A Gymnasium;
- (ix) A large Swimming Bath;
- (x) Common Rooms;
- (xi) Eight residential quarters for the Principal, the Superintendent and Life-Members;
- (xii) A Sandhya Mandir;
- (xiii) A Dispensary;
- (xiv) A Pavilion on Bakhshi Jaishi Ram Grounds;
- (xv) Offices for the U.T.C. and Editors of the College Magazine; the Director of Physical Education and the Medical Inspector, etc.;
- (xvi) The College has ample playgrounds.

4. The Hostel is a part of the College premises. Its airy well-lighted rooms open on spacious lawns which are a distinctive and attractive feature. It provides accommodation for about 522 students. The building comprises single-seated, two-seated and three-seated rooms.

There are Basket-ball, Volley-ball grounds and Tennis courts. All the rooms, verandahs, staircases and compounds are fitted with electric lights. The two Common Rooms are well-equipped and are fitted with electric fans.

The Hostel is provided with flush latrines and urinals. Two electric tube-wells supply plenty of water to the inmates of the Hostel for bathing and drinking.

5. The amount of endowment for the maintenance of the Institutions in the hands of the Managing Committee on the 31st of March, 1937, is Rs. 35,43,340-12-10.

6. Students are prepared for the Intermediate (Arts and Science), B.A., B.Sc., Honours Schools in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics, M.A. Examinations (Economics, Sanskrit, History, Political Science, English and Mathematics) and M.Sc. (Chemistry and Physics) of the Panjab University.

7. The Governing Body of the Institution is the D.A.-V. College Managing Committee which consists of 101 members.

8. All Government Scholarships are tenable for award in the College. Fifty-eight Endowment Scholarships are awarded to the students of the College.

9. The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1937, was 945.

10. The Staff consists of the following:—

L. Mehr Chand, M.Sc. (Panjab and Boston Tech.), Principal
 Dr. G. L. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Principal.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

English	...	...	{ <div> Pt. Dewan Chand Sharma, M.A. (Cal.). M. N. Zutshi, Esq., M.A. (Panjab). P. S. Sundaram, Esq., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon). Lala Lal Chand, M.A. (Panjab). Lala Munshi Ram Suri, M.A. (Panjab). Lala Sant Ram Syal, M.A. (Panjab). </div>
Mathematics	...	...	{ <div> Malik Hukam Chand Malhotra, M.A. (Panjab). Lala Shanti Narayan, M.A. (Panjab). Lala Shital Prashad Jain, M.A. (Allahabad). </div>
Philosophy	...	...	{ <div> Pt. Bahadur Mal, M.A. (English and Philosophy) (Panjab). S. S. Jalota, Esq., M.A. Philosophy and M.A. Psychology. </div>
Chemistry	...	...	{ <div> L. Mehr Chand, M.Sc. (Panjab and Boston Tech.). L. Hukam Chand Mahajan, M.Sc. (Panjab). L. Mela Ram Sud, M.Sc. (Panjab). L. Niranjan Nath Sarin, M.Sc. (Panjab). L. Gopal Das Tuli, M.Sc. (Panjab). </div>
Physics	...	...	{ <div> Dr. Govardhan Lal Datta, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Gottingen). Pt. H. G. Kalia, M.Sc. (Panjab). L. Daulat Ram Khanna, M.Sc. (Panjab). Bhoomitra, Esq., B.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator. </div>

Biology	...	...	{ Bakhshi Raghunath Sahai, M.Sc. (Panjab). Pt. Dulo Ram, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.
Economics	...	...	{ Raizada Amar Nath Bali, M.A. (Cal.). Radha Krishan Seth, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), F.R.E.S.
Political Science	...	...	{ Pt. Sri Ram Sharma, M.A. (Delhi), F.R.HIST.S. (London). Dr. Pargat Singh Muhar, M.A., PH.D. (Chicago). L. Dharam Pal Mahajan, M.A. (History and Political Science).
History	...	...	{ Pt. Sri Ram Sharma, M.A. (Delhi), F.R.HIST.S. (London). Dr. Pargat Singh Muhar, M.A., PH.D. (Chicago). L. Dharam Pal Mahajan, M.A. (History and Political Science).
Sanskrit	...	...	{ M. K. Sircar, Esq., M.A. (Cal. and Dacca). Pt. Charu Deva Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. Pt. Ram Swarup, B.A. (Shastri and Prabhakar).
Hindi	...	...	{ Pt. Shuchi Vrata, M.A., M.O.L. Pt. Ram Swarup, B.A. (Shastri and Prabhakar).
Persian and Urdu	...	...	L. Ram Ditta Mal Zia, M.A.
French	...	...	Madame A. Makeef.
Director of Physical Education	...	...	{ Ram Dyal Bhalla, Esq., M.Sc. (Lucknow).
Assistant Director of Physical Education	...	...	{ L. Tulsi Ram Manchanda.
Librarian	...	...	{ L. Parma Nand Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
Medical Inspector	...	...	{ Dr. Mohan Lal Kapur, M.B.B.S. (Panjab).
Superintendent	...	...	L. Girdhari Lal, M.Sc.
Medical Adviser	...	...	Dr. C. L. Kapur, M.B.B.S.

XII.—ISLAMIA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Islamia College, Lahore, is the most important Muslim Educational Institution in the Punjab. During the last few years it has grown in numbers, efficiency and importance, and ranks now as one of the leading Colleges in the Panjab University. The College is an aided institution. It is supported by the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, and is controlled by a Committee appointed by the Anjuman. It has a competent Staff and every attention is paid to the physical, mental and moral welfare of the students. The College is run with the object of providing young Muslims with a sound University education on Western lines in a moral and religious atmosphere. Religious instruction is compulsory for all students. The whole College assembles for the weekly sermon every Sunday and the boarders in the hostels are encouraged to observe the daily prayers. It is intended further to raise the standard of religious instruction.

Admission is open to all who fulfil the required conditions, irrespective of caste and creed.

A notable feature of the College is its Science Department, which is adequately staffed and fully equipped with up-to-date appliances and apparatus.

The College is housed in a handsome block of buildings between Railway Road and Brandreth Road and is within 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The main College building consists of the Habibia Hall flanked by two long wings containing class-rooms and the Physical and Chemical laboratories. An upper storey provides thirteen more class-rooms and the Biological laboratories, a well-equipped Library and Reading Room. The laboratories are provided with gas and electric light, and water is laid on. A science workshop has recently been erected. The lecture-rooms, etc., are fitted with electric fans.

There are two hostels belonging to the College. The Rivaz Hostel consists of 37 cubicles, 3 special rooms, 47 three-seated dormitories, a sick room, a prayer room, kitchens, dining rooms, bath-rooms, etc. The hostel is comfortable and managed by a capable whole-time Superintendent. The Crescent Hostel on the Cooper Road has been remodelled and consists of 66 cubicles.

There is a regular College Dispensary under the charge of a competent Doctor.

Provision is made for the usual games and the College teams have given an excellent account of themselves in the University tournaments.

The students are medically examined, and their physical records are kept. Remedial exercises are suggested for students below normal, and advice is given to them for their health and physical well-being.

There are special arrangements for helping and supervising students in their work, and professors visit the hostels for the purpose and also hold seminar meetings.

Students are prepared for the F.A., F.Sc., B.A., B.Sc. and M.A. Examinations of the Panjab University. The total number of students on the rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 760. Besides Government, University, Military, Municipal and District Board Scholarships there are Anjuman fee concessions and stipends tenable at the College.

STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Offg. Principal—M. A. Ghani, Esq., M.A.

English	...	...	Prof. M. A. Ghani, M.A., F.P.U.
			Mr. Abdul Wahid, M.A., B.T.
			S. Fayyaz Mahmud, M.A.
			Mr. Hamid Ahmad Khan, M.A.
			Malik Muhammad Anwar, M.A.
Mathematics	...	...	Mr. K. M. Aslam, M.A. (<i>temporary</i>).
			Prof. Khwaja Dil Muhammad, M.A., F.P.U.
			Shaikh Nasir-ud-Din, M.A.
			Mr. Ghulam Rasul, M.Sc., Additional Lecturer.
			Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Haq, M.A., B.T.
Political Science	...	...	Prof. Dr. Sardar Muhammad Akhtar, M.A., PH.D. (London).
			Mr. Abdul Bashir Azri, M.A. (Economics, History, Political Science).
History, Indian and European	...	...	Prof. Sayid Abdul Qadir, M.A.
			Mr. Ghulam Husain, M.A. (<i>To be appointed</i>).
Islamic History	...	...	Prof. Dr. Barkat Ali Kuraishi, M.A., PH.D. (Berlin).
			Prof. Dr. Saeed Ullah, M.A., LL.B., PH.D. (Munich), D.Sc. (London), M.B.P.H.S.
Philosophy	...	...	Malik Habib Ullah, M.A.
			Mr. Muhammad Aslam, M.A.
Economics	...	...	Prof. Dr. Sardar Muhammad Akhtar, M.A., PH.D. (London).
			Mr. Ghulam Hussain, M.A.
			Mr. Abdul Bashir Azri, M.A.

Geography	...	...	Sayed Gauhar Ali, M.A. (Alig.).
Arabic	...	...	{ Prof. Dr. Barkat Ali Kuraishi, M.A., PH.D. (Berlin). Mr. Muhammad Abdul Basit, M.A., LL.B., F.M.U. Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P.
Persian	...	...	{ Maulvi Muhammad Umar Khan, H.A., H.P. Prof. Ilm-ud-Din Salik, M.A., H.P. Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P.
Urdu	...	...	{ Mr. Muhammad Abdul Basit, M.A., LL.B., F.M.U. Mr. Ilm-ud-Din Salik, M.A., H.P. Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P.
Physics	...	...	{ Prof. Dr. Rafi Muhammad Chaudhri, M.Sc., PH.D. (Cantab.), Head of the Science Department. Mr. Muhammad Fazal-ud-Din Qureshi, M.Sc., B.T. Mr. Abdul Hamid Beg, M.Sc. Mr. Ghulam Rasool, M.Sc., De- monstrator.
Chemistry	...	...	{ Shaikh Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc. Shaikh Abdul Karim, M.Sc., B.T. Mr. Muhammad Ishaq, M.Sc., Demonstrator.
Biology	...	...	{ Lala Khidmat Rai, M.Sc. Shaikh Abdul Hamid, M.Sc., Demonstrator.
Religious Instruction	...	...	{ Dean (<i>Vacant</i>). Maulvi Muhammad Umar Khan, H.A., H.P.
Library and Reading Room	...	...	{ Prof. Khwaja Dil Muhammad, M.A., F.P.U., Superintendent. S. Fayyaz Mahmud, M.A., Assistant Superintendent. Sh. Muhammad Amin, B.A., Librarian (Trained Certificated in the Dewey System).
Proctor	...	...	Sayid Abdul Qadir, M.A.

Assistant Proctors	..	{ M. Ilm-ud-Din Salik, M.A. Kazi Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., H.P.
University Training Corps	{	2/Lt. Abdul Wahid, Officer Commanding College Detach- ment.
College Dispensary	...	{ Dr. Feroz-ud-Din, P.C.M.S. (Retired), Tuberculosis Ex- pert, Hony. Medical Officer.
Hostel Superintendents	...	{ Shaikh Abdul Rahman (<i>Rivaz</i>). Mr. Muhammad Iqbal, B.A. (<i>Crescent</i>).
Physical Training	...	{ Khawaja Abdul Malik Dar, Director of Physical Training. Mr. Mirza Khan, Assistant Director of Physical Training. <i>To be appointed.</i> Gymnastic Instructor.

XIII.—THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.

The Khalsa College (School Department) was established on the 23rd October, 1893, up to the Middle Standard, and was raised to the grade of a High School in March, 1896.

The Intermediate classes were formed in 1896, the B.A. classes in 1899, the F.Sc. and the B.Sc. in 1905, the M.A. in 1916, the F.E.A. in 1923, B.Sc. Agr. in 1931 and the Honours Schools in Chemistry and Botany in 1929. From 1930 a separate department has been created to stimulate and organise research in Sikh History. Political Science, as a subject for the B.A., was started in 1932, and the Honours School in History in 1933.

The object of the Institution is: "To impart to Sikh youths an education that will tend to raise the status of the Sikh people, to maintain the Sikh religion, to promote morality and sobriety of life, to develop active habits and physical strength, and to produce intelligent and useful citizens and loyal subjects of the British Crown."

The foundation-stone of the College was laid by the Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall on the 5th March, 1892, and that of the main building of the College and School was laid by the Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., on 17th November, 1904.

The College has got seven boarding houses, including one for Hindus and one for Muslims. There is a fine building for College lectures and School classes, fitted with electric lights and fans. The Dharamsala is conveniently placed between

the College and School boarding houses. The Institution is a self-sufficing colony with a Dispensary of its own in the charge of a resident Doctor, a Dairy run on scientific lines for the supply of milk, butter, cream and cheese, a Farm supplying vegetables to the hostels and other residential quarters, Co-operative Stores supplying provisions, a Book Depôt, and a Post and Telegraph Office with a Savings Bank. The Principal and all the Professors live on the premises.

The Institution is chiefly designed for the higher education of Sikhs, but non-Sikhs are also freely admitted.

The general management of the Institution is in the hands of a Managing Committee of 26 members.

The Institution is situated in open and healthy country at a distance of about two miles from Amritsar. It has extensive grounds attached to it, affording ample space for games and sports of all kinds which receive every encouragement. There is a well-equipped Gymnasium for gymnastic exercises. A magnificent Pavilion has been added to the cricket grounds. There is also a swimming bath. For the recreation of city students the College provides a Club House near the city, with outdoor and indoor games and a radio set.

There is a Library containing 18,000 books. The Reading Room is regularly supplied with periodicals, both secular and religious.

The courses of study are those prescribed by the Panjab University for the F.A. and B.A., F.Sc., F.E.A., B.Sc., and M.A. English Examinations. Candidates for the Intermediate Arts Course are prepared in English, Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Persian and French; for B.A. in English, Mathematics (A and B), History, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Persian and Physics; for the F.Sc. Course in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology; and for B.Sc. in English, Botany, Physics, Chemistry. B.Sc. in Agriculture was opened in September, 1931. Candidates are also prepared for the Medical Group of subjects.

Honours teaching is provided in English, History, Economics and Mathematics, and Honours Schools in Chemistry and Botany.

From 1932 Fruit and Vegetable preservation work has been started in connection with the Botany course of the B.Sc. Agriculture classes. A soap manufacture class has also been attached to the Chemistry Department.

The College is maintained chiefly from the interest on contributions from the Phulkian States, Kapurthala and Faridkote, as well as from an Endowment Fund raised by public subscription and an annual grant from Government and fees.

There are 170 stipends and scholarships enjoyed by the students of this College.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 890.

STAFF.

Principal—Jodh Singh, M.A. (Panjab).

1. Divinity	...	...	{ Jodh Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Professor. Sahib Singh, B.A. (Panjab), Lecturer. Ganda Singh, Lecturer.
2. English	...	...	{ Teja Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Professor. T. H. Advani, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor. Narain Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Professor. Ram Singh Gyani, M.A. (Panjab), Professor. Gurdial Singh, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer. Sant Singh, M.A. (Eng. and Econ.) (Panjab), Lecturer. Gurbachan Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer. Charanjit Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer.
3. Mathematics	...	...	{ Hukam Chand, M.A., B.Sc. (Panjab), Professor. Harbans Singh Gyani, M.A. (Panjab), Professor. Jodh Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Professor.
4. History	...	...	{ T. H. Advani, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor. Rajindar Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer. Waryam Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer.
5. Sikh History	...	...	Ganda Singh.
6. Economics	...	...	{ N. K. Bhojwani, B.Sc. (London), Professor. Sant Singh, M.A. (Eng. and Econ.) (Panjab), Lecturer.
7. Political Science	...	...	{ Gurdial Singh, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer. Waryam Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer.

8. Philosophy	...	{	Harnam Singh, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Professor.
9. Persian ..	...	{	Mohan Singh, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Professor.
10. French ...	...	{	Chaman Rawlley, B.A. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			Narain Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor.
			Kirpal Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			Ram Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			Jogindar Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
11. Chemistry ...	...	{	Narain Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			Dara Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			Sant Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			Ram Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
			L. Gupta, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Part-time Lecturer.
			Charan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor.
			Jiwan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Reader.
			Harcharan Dass, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
12. Botany ...	...	{	Kishen Singh, M.Sc. (Mich.), Lecturer.
			Gurcharan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer (<i>on leave</i>).
			Harbant Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), Ph.D. (Edin.), Lecturer.
			Vidya Sagar, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
13. Zoology and Entomology		{	Gurcharan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer (<i>on leave</i>).
			Harbant Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), Ph.D. (Edin.), Lecturer.
14. Physics ...	...	{	Jagat Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor.
			Ram Narain Bali, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.

14. Physics	...	...	{ Raghbir Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer. Darbara Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer.
15. Agriculture	...	...	{ Indar Singh, B.Sc. (Wales), Bar.-at-Law, Professor. Bishambar Dyal, L.A.G. (Panjab), Lecturer. Gurdit Singh, B.Sc. (Wales), Lecturer. Harbans Singh, I.D.D. (Allaha- bad), Post-graduate (Bang.), Lecturer. J. N. Nagar, L.V.P., Part-time Lecturer.
16. Panjabi	...	...	{ Sahib Singh, B.A. (Panjab), Lecturer.
17. Urdu	...	...	{ Mohan Singh, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Professor.
18. Hindi	...	...	Vacant.
19. Physical Education	...	...	Harbail Singh.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Physics	...	...	Wattan Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Botany and Zoology	...	...	Jamiat Rai, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Agriculture	...	...	{ Ajaib Singh, B.Sc. (Ag.) (Pan- jab).

XIV.—GORDON COLLEGE, RAWALPINDI.

Gordon College of the American United Presbyterian Mission has an excellent location on the edge of Rawalpindi City opposite the Municipal Garden. The grounds contain nearly ten acres, affording ample space for athletics and recreation.

The buildings are large and well furnished. The main building includes an assembly hall, eight lecture rooms, well-equipped Physics and Chemistry laboratories, staff-room and offices.

A new Science Hall with class-rooms, laboratories, professor's offices and new equipment for Physics, Chemistry and Botany was opened in October, 1927. One wing is used as Library.

For the Intermediate Examination lectures are given in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Physics,

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic), Botany and Zoology, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and French.

For the Bachelor's degree in Arts courses are offered in English, Philosophy, History, Economics, Political Science, Mathematics (A), (B), Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic.

For the Bachelor's degree in Science courses are offered in English, Botany, Botany Hons. School, Chemistry and Physics.

The tutorial system is in force in the College.

The hostels of the College will accommodate 145 men. An American Professor with quarters adjoining the hostel, has the supervision of the boarding house. The Common Rooms are well supplied with games.

Hockey, football, basket-ball, volley-ball and tennis grounds are provided. The interest in athletics is one of the special features of student life in Gordon College.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 553.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ R. R. Stewart, M.A., PH.D. (Columbia, U.S.A.).
Vice-Principal	...	...	{ W. J. Downs, M.SC. (Pittsburgh, U.S.A.).
Bursar	...	...	{ Rev. D. E. Alter, M.A., D.ED. (California, U.S.A.).
Department of English	...	{	Rev. J. B. Cummings, M.A. (New York), M.TH. (Pittsburgh Theo. Sem.).
			M. A. Qayyum Daskawie, M.A. (New York), B.D. (Serampore).
			Z. Buta Singh, M.A. (Agra).
			E. P. W. Thomas, M.A. (Madras).
			Mohd. Azam, M.A. (Panjab).
			R. M. L. Bhatnagar, M.A. (Pan- jab), Dip. French.
Department of History and Political Science	...	{	Sundar Dass, M.A. (Panjab).
			W. A. Devadason, M.A. (Madras).
Department of Economics	...	{	Mohd. Azam, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Philosophy	...	{	A. C. Mukerjee, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Mathematics	{	{	Sundar Dass, M.A. Phil., M.A. Pol. Sci. (Panjab).
			Gurdas Ram, M.A. (Panjab).
			Dina Nath, M.SC., B.T. (Pan- jab).

Department of Biology	...	{	R. R. Stewart, M.A., PH.D. Mohindar Nath, M.Sc. (Panjab). J. A. Ditta, M.Sc. (Allahabad). Eugene Nasir, M.Sc. (Agra).
Department of Chemistry	...	{	W. J. Downs, M.Sc. (Pittsburgh, U.S.A.). Amar Nath Gupta, M.Sc. (Panjab). Durga Parbodh Singh, M.Sc. (Calcutta).
Department of Physics	...	{	V. R. Singal, M.Sc. (Panjab). J. M. Sen, M.Sc. (Dacca). Dina Nath, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab). Nand Lal, B.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator.
Department of Languages	...	{	Pandit Uttam Chandra Rudra, Shastri (Panjab), <i>Sanskrit</i> . Durga Parbodh Singh, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Gyani, <i>Panjab</i> . S. J. Imam-ud-din, M.A. (Delhi), B.O.L. (Panjab), <i>Persian</i> . R. M. L. Bhatnagar, M.A. (Panjab), <i>French</i> . H. Jafri, M.A. Urdu, M.A. Arabic (Alig.), <i>Arabic and Urdu</i> . Radha Krishan, B.A. (Panjab), <i>Hindi</i> .
Librarians	...	{	M. A. Qayyum Daskawie, M.A., B.D. Victor Nasir, B.A. (Panjab), First Assistant. Archie James, Second Assistant.
Athletic Directors	...	{	Victor K. Mall, B.A. (Panjab), DIP.P.E. (Madras). Peter John, P.T. (Madras), Assistant Director.
Dean of Hostels	...		Prof. J. B. Cummings.
Hostel Superintendent and Chief Warden	...	{	G. D. Samson.
College Physician	...	{	Harnam Singh, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), D.O.M.S. (London), L.M. (Rotunda).

XV.—MURRAY COLLEGE, SIALKOT CITY.

This College was opened in the year 1889 by the Church of Scotland Mission.

The present buildings were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in October, 1909, and provide accommodation for about 500 students.

The College is affiliated to the Panjab University and prepares students for the Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Degree Examination in English, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Political Science, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi; for the Intermediate (F.A.) Examination in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, History, Economics, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi; and for the Intermediate Science (F.Sc.) Examination in Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The College also prepares students for the three-paper Honours Courses in English, Mathematics, Persian and Economics.

College tutors take a general interest in the conduct and progress of their wards.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 135.

The Library contains 6,800 volumes.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ Rev. John Garrett, M.A. (Glasgow).
Vice-Principal	...	...	{ Rev. William Lillie, M.A. (Aberdeen).
			{ Rev. John Garrett, M.A. (Glasgow).
			{ Rev. D. Leslie Scott, M.A., B.D. (Edin.).
			{ Mrs. Garrett, M.A., M.D. (Aberdeen).
Department of English	...	...	{ V. A. Price, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ Rev. William Lillie, M.A. (Aberdeen).
			{ D. N. Sharma, Esq., M.A. (English and Philosophy) (Panjab).
			{ C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
Department of Philosophy	...	...	{ Rev. William Lillie, M.A. (Aberdeen).
			{ Rev. D. Leslie Scott, M.A., B.D. (Edin.).

Department of Economics ...	{	Kh. Abdul Latif, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad).
	{	C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
Department of Political Science ...	{	C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
Department of History ...	{	S. L. Sircar, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).
	{	C. W. Tressler, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
Department of Mathematics	{	A. N. Sharma, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
	{	A. Parmanand, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Physics ...	{	Jai Kishen, Esq., M.Sc. (Chemistry) (Panjab), M.Sc. (Physics) (Lucknow).
	{	Chaman Lal Rampal, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
Department of Chemistry ...	{	R. K. Dhawan, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
	{	Chaman Lal Rampal, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
Department of Biology ...	{	R. C. Thomas, Esq., M.Sc. (Allahabad).
Department of Languages ...	{	Pt. Kunj Lal Gauttama, Shastri, <i>Sanskrit</i> .
	{	Faiz Ahmad Qureshi, Esq., M.A., H.P. (Panjab), <i>Arabic</i> .
	{	Hakim Jamshid Ali Rathor, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), <i>Persian</i> .
	{	S. Piara Singh, Hons. in Panjab, <i>Punjabi</i> .
	{	M. Mohammad Din, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), <i>Urdu</i> .
	{	Gulzari Lal, Esq., M.A. (Benares), <i>Hindi</i> .
Department of Physical Instruction ...	{	A. Moti Ram, Esq., B.A. (Panjab), P.T. (Madras).
	{	Munir Mal, Esq., B.A. (Panjab), P.T. (Madras).
Hostels ...	{	Rev. D. Leslie Scott, M.A., B.D., Warden.
	{	Dr. Hans Raj Nischal, M.B., B.S., Medical Attendant.

Library	{ R. K. Dhawan, Esq., Professor-in-Charge. Mr. Lall Din, Trained Librarian. Mr. Jonathan Gokul Chand, B.A., Trained Librarian.
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XVI.—EDWARDES COLLEGE, PESHAWAR.

The College is an extension in the work of the Edwardes Church Mission High School founded in 1855 by the Church Missionary Society, and named after Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawar. College classes were begun in May, 1900.

1. The College buildings were opened on 7th January, 1910. They consist of 7 class-rooms, library, and a spacious hall for evening lectures, and are situated in Cantonments. The football and hockey ground is in the public gardens; and the tennis courts and practice ground for students in the College grounds.

2. The Hostel is a fine building consisting of fifty-one rooms, including dining rooms, common rooms and a suite of rooms for a bachelor professor and a separate block for the Warden. The bathrooms and lavatories have water laid on to them.

3. There are no endowments. The College conforms to the Government regulations as to fees.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 187.

STAFF.

1. Mr. A. M. Dalaya, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), LL.B. (Bombay), Principal and Professor of History.
2. Mr. H. L. Phillips, M.A. (Boston), Professor of Economics.
3. S. Mul Raj Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Philosophy.
4. Pt. Beas Dev, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.
5. Mehta Siri Ram, M.A. (Delhi), B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English and Philosophy.
6. Mr. E. A. Thakur Das, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Assistant Professor of English.
7. M. Abdul Majid, Professor of Persian and Vernacular Languages.
8. Prof. H. A. Beckwith, B.A. (Liverpool), Diploma in Teaching, Professor of English and History.
9. Lt. Dharam Pal, Shastri (Panjab), Kavyatirtha (Calcutta), Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi.
10. Mr. B. M. David, Physical Director, Diploma in Physical Education (Madras).

XVII.—SADIQ-EGERTON COLLEGE, BAHAWALPUR.

This institution was first established in 1882 and called the Egerton Upper School after Sir Robert Egerton, at that time the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Intermediate Classes were opened in October, 1886, and B.A. Classes in June, 1892, but it was thought advisable to abolish the B.A. Classes in June, 1900. In October, 1926, they were re-opened. In June, 1927, F.Sc. Classes were also added.

There are scholarships for each class and are awarded only to the residents of the Bahawalpur State. A library with a reading room is attached to the College. The College possesses two spacious hostels where allocation of seats is made according to the merits of the students. There is a small library and a reading room attached to each hostel.

The College provides for all games. In October, 1934, a Rowing Club was also established. Besides these the College maintains a College Union, a Students' Service Society, an Historical Society, a Dramatic Society and the Bazm-i-Urdu.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 328.

STAFF.

1. Lt.-Col. Khan Bahadur Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab), B.I.E., Principal and Professor of English.
2. Mr. Pirzada A. Rashid, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of English.
3. Mr. Mehta Murlidhar, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of English.
4. Mr. M. A. Majid Sheikh, M.A. (Panjab), Vice-Principal and Professor of History.
5. Mr. Anwar-ul-Hasan, M.A. (Allahabad), Professor of Economics.
6. Mr. Zia-ud-Din, M.A., PH.D. (Swansea-Wales), Professor of Mathematics.
7. Mr. Khwaja F. M. Shuja, M.Sc. (Panjab), M.A. (Panjab), M.A. (Alig.), Professor of Physics.
8. Mr. Muhammad Afzal, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Chemistry.
9. Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Siddiqi, B.Sc. (Alig.), Demonstrator.
10. Syed Sadiq Ali, M.A., M.O.L., Professor of Persian and Urdu.
11. Maulvi Muhammad Shakir, M.F., Professor of Arabic.
12. Maulvi Haji Ahmad, M.F., Professor of Persian and Urdu.
13. Pt. Madan Singh, Shastri (Panjab), Professor of Sanskrit.
14. Mr. M. A. Aziz Khan, (Madras qualified), Director of Physical Education.
15. M. Sultan Mahmud Khan, (University trained), Librarian.
16. Dr. Mohd. Din, M.B.B.S., L.B.C.P.S., (Civil Surgeon), Medical Officer.

XVIII.—RANDHIR COLLEGE, KAPURTHALA.

1. The Randhir College, Kapurthala, was originally founded in 1856 by the late Raja Randhir Singh, Ahluwalia. It was raised to the level of an Intermediate Arts College by H.H. The Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1896. F.Sc. classes were added in 1920.

2. The College provides for the following subjects included in the University Course for the Intermediate Examination: English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and Biology, Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi and French. The Oriental Department is affiliated to the University in Sanskrit, up to the Honours standard. French is taught as an Optional Subject and also in place of Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.

3. In 1912, new buildings were constructed to commemorate the visit of H.M. The King-Emperor to India, opened in 1913 by Sir Louis Dane, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Two boarding houses with 70 cubicles and a few dormitories provide accommodation for 125 boarders. Arrangements have been made for irrigating the fields round the College for playing purposes. A new gymnasium has been constructed.

4. Poor students of the State are admitted free, and a number of scholarships are given to deserving students. No fees are charged from students of the Oriental Classes, and the Dharmarth (Charity) Department of the State provides them with free board and lodging.

5. A Darbar, presided over by His Highness, is held annually for the distribution of prizes. Medals are awarded to students standing first in the Shastri and Intermediate Examinations.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 217.

STAFF.

COLLEGE STAFF.

1. S. Arbel Singh, B.Sc. (Panj.), Principal, Professor of Science, and Educational Adviser to the Durbar, Kapurthala.
2. L. Jagmohan Lal, M.A. (Panj.), Professor of English and History.
3. Mr. P. C. Rainin, M.A. (Cal.), B.S. (French University), Professor of French.
4. B. Niranjan Singh, M.Sc. (Panj.), Professor of Biology.
5. L. Chiranjiva Lal, M.A., LL.B. (Panj.), Professor of Mathematics.
6. L. Dina Nath, M.A. (Panj.), Professor of Philosophy and English.
7. L. Bashamber Das, M.A. (Panj.), Professor of English and History.

8. L. Dogar Mal, M.A. in Economics and History (Panj.), Professor of Economics.
9. L. Tara Chand, B.Sc. (Panj.), Lecturer in Chemistry.
10. B. Pooran Singh, D.P.E. (Madras), Honours in Panjabi (Panj.), Physical Training Supervisor.
11. M. Mohd. Anwar-ul-Hassan, B.A., B.P., H.U., O.T. (Panj.), Professor of Persian, Arabic and Urdu.
12. Pt. Sansar Chand, M.A., M.O.L. (Panj.), Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi.
13. B. Hara Singh, Honours in Panjabi (Panj.), Lecturer in Panjabi.

ORIENTAL COLLEGE STAFF.

1. Pt. Kashi Ram, Shastri, O.T. (Panj.), Head Pandit.
2. Bhai Hara Singh, Gyani (Panj.), English Master.
3. Pt. Sagli Ram, Shastri (Panj.), Second Pandit.
4. Pt. Purshotam Das, Shastri (Panj.), Third Pandit.
5. Pt. Vishva Nath, Fourth Pandit.

Note.—Dr. Sher Mohammad, House Surgeon, Randhir Hospital, and X-ray expert, is the College Physician.

XIX.—THE MOHINDRA COLLEGE, PATIALA.

This institution has grown out of a school originally founded by H.H. Maharaja Narindra Singh, but first placed on an organised basis in 1870 by H.H. Maharaja Mohindra Singh. In January, 1874, the school was affiliated to the Calcutta University. In March, 1875, the foundation-stone of the new building, which has cost more than five lacs of rupees, was laid by H.E. Lord Northbrook in an open and healthy quarter outside the city. An F.A. class was opened in 1880, and the institution was raised to the status of a first grade college in 1887, when to commemorate the 50th year of Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress Victoria, the College was affiliated to the B.A. standard of the University of the Panjab. It was affiliated to the M.A. in Mathematics in 1912, and to M.A. in Philosophy in 1922. F.Sc. classes were opened in 1920. Up-to-date and well-equipped laboratories and class-rooms are provided for the Science Department. A small museum and a botanical garden are also attached to the Science Department.

To the College are attached a large and spacious Hostel, capable of accommodating 150 students, a well-equipped Gymnasium, a good Library, a well-furnished Reading Room, and a residence for the Principal who has the supervision of the Boarders, and is assisted by a Warden. It has extensive grounds.

Physical exercise is compulsory and a whole-time Gymnastic Instructor is in charge of the Gymnasium.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,000 are awarded to the deserving students, as determined by the College and the University examination results. The Northbrook Gold Medal is annually awarded to the student standing first in the B.A. Examination from among students sent up from this College. Two silver medals in memory of Professor Puran Chandra Rai are awarded every year to students standing first from this College in Physics and Chemistry in the Intermediate Examination. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Arts and Science and B.A. Examinations of the Panjab University. Honours courses for B.A. classes are also taught according to new regulations. The tutorial system is in force and encouragement is given to seminary work and study circles.

The College has a monthly journal called *The Mohindra*.

Admission to the College is limited. Patiala State subjects have prior claims.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 411.

STAFF.

B. N. Khosla, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	} Principal and Professor of Economics (<i>on deputation</i>).
K. C. Bose, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (English Literature), M.A. (Eng. Language), B.L. (Calcutta).	
Daya Krishan Malhotra, M.A. (Panjab).	} Lecturer in Economics.
Kishori Lal, M.A. (Panjab) ...	Prof. of History and English.
Durga Das Kapila, M.A., B.Sc. (Panjab).	} Prof. of Mathematics.
S. N. Bannerji, M.A. (Calcutta)	Prof. of History.
Mahajot Sahai, M.A. (Panjab), Ph.D. (London).	} Lecturer in Philosophy.
Lachhman Das Mahajan, M.Sc. (Panjab).	} Lecturer in Physics.
Lakshman Parshad, M.A. (Panjab).	} Lecturer in English.
K. L. Budhiraja, M.Sc. (Panjab), D.L.C. (London).	} Lecturer in Chemistry.
Ramnik Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab)	Lecturer in Biology.

Chanan Singh, M.A. (Panjab) ...	{	Lecturer in English and History.
Dharama Vallabh Arora, M.A. (Allahabad).	{	Lecturer in English.
M. Abdul Rahman, M.A. (Ali-garh).	{	Lecturer in Mathematics.
Bisheshar Charan Lal, B.Sc. (Allahabad).	{	Demonstrator in Biology.
Zorawar Chand, M.Sc. (Panjab), LL.B. (Delhi).	{	Demonstrator in Physics.
Dev Raj Bhalla, M.A. (Panjab)		Lecturer in Philosophy.
Sahib Dayal Bhatia, B.Sc. (Agra).	{	Demonstrator in Chemistry.
Madhav Ram Sharma Shastri, B.A. (Panjab).	{	Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi.
Vacant	{	Lecturer in Panjabi, Persian and Urdu.
Zafar Hasan, Maulvi Fazil (Panjab).	{	Lecturer in Arabic and Urdu.
Shiv Lal Chopra, M.A., M.O.L., Gyani, Munshi Fazil (Panjab).	{	Lecturer in Persian, Panjabi and Urdu.
Jagan Nath Sharma, B.A., Trained at Madras.	{	Physical Director.
Ram Krishan Kapur, M.A. (Panjab).	{	Librarian.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Lala Dwarka Das, M.A. ...	... 1880.
Babu Atal Krishen Ghosh, M.A. ...	... 1888.
Edmund Candler, Esq., B.A. ...	... 1906.
T. L. Vagwani, Esq., M.A. ...	... 1915.
Man Mohan, Esq., M.A. ...	... 1919.
A. K. Sharma, Esq., M.A. (<i>offg.</i>) ...	... 1921.
Dr. Vishwanath, M.Sc., Ph.D. ...	... 1927.

XX.—SRI PRATAP COLLEGE, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

This College was founded in 1905, and was affiliated to the Panjab University in the following year.

Up to the 22nd of July, 1911, the College was under the management of a Local Committee subject to the general control of the Trustees of the Central Hindu College, Benares. On that date it was transferred to the Kashmir State and placed under the Minister of Education. Since then many improvements have been carried out. It is affiliated up to the B.A. standard in English, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit, History, Philosophy, Arabic and Economics, and up to the M.A. in Philosophy, Mathematics and Sanskrit; also up to the Intermediate standard in Science and Biology.

Daily religious exercise is compulsory for all students. Ample provision is made for Games—hockey, cricket, football, tennis, badminton, volley-ball, athletics, swimming and boating. A permanent Graduate Physical Instructor's appointment has been made to be on the College Staff.

Through the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur gold medals are annually awarded as follows :—

1. Hardinge Medal founded in 1912, to be awarded every year to the most distinguished of the B.A. candidates from this College.

2. Chelmsford Medal announced in 1918, to be awarded annually to the successful B.A. candidate from this College who is the best all-round student in his class.

3. Lord Reading Medal announced in 1921, to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in Philosophy in the B.A. Examination from among the students of this College.

4. Prince of Wales Medal announced in 1922, to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in Biology in the F.Sc. Final Examination.

5. P. Suraj Narain's medal for the research work in B.A. Economics.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 918.

STAFF.

1. M. Mohammad Ibrahim, M.A., M.O.L., Principal.
2. Pt. Ramlal Kanjilal, M.A. (Calcutta), Vedantatirtha, Vidyaratna, Professor of Sanskrit.
3. Pt. Antar Kishen Kichloo, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Philosophy.
4. Pt. Gyan Ram, B.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.
5. Pt. Chand Narain, M.A. (Allahabad), Professor of English.
6. P. Ramachandra Pandita, M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Maths.), B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English.
7. Pt. Radha Kishan Bhan, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Economics.
8. L. Sunder Das, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Science.

9. Pt. Brij Kishen Madan, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of History.
10. Pt. Jia Lal Kaul, M.A., LL.B. (A.U.), Lecturer in English.
11. Pt. Nand Lal Kaul Talib, M.A., M.O.L., H.U., H.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
12. L. Hans Raj Nanda, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
13. P. Sarwanand Thusoo, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
14. Pt. Shumba Nath Kaul, M.A. (Luck.), Lecturer in Mathematics.
15. Raja Maqbul Ahmad Khan, M.A., Lecturer in English.
16. M. Ihsan-ul-Haque, M.A. (English) (Panjab), Lecturer in English and Economics.
17. M. Ahmad Shah, M.A., M.O.L., Lecturer in Persian and Arabic.
18. Pt. Jagaddhar Zadoo, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Hindi.
19. Pt. Shyamlal Raina, M.Sc. (Benares), Professor of Biology.
20. Pt. Shyamlal Dhar, B.Sc., M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
21. Pt. Nand Lal Darbari, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
22. M. Mahmud Ahmad, M.A., Lecturer in History.
23. Pt. B. L. Kaw, M.Sc., LL.B., Lecturer in Biology.
24. Pt. Kantha Kaul, M.A. (Calcutta), Librarian.
25. Pt. M. N. Bhan, M.B.B.S. (Panjab), Medical Officer.

XXI.—PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, JAMMU.

This College was founded by His Highness Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, to commemorate the visit paid to Jammu in December, 1905, by His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, the late King-Emperor George the Fifth.

The College was opened on the 20th April, 1907, in the Ajaibghar. The foundation-stone of the new College was laid on the 16th December, 1910, and the building was completed in June, 1912. Admission is open to boys and girls coming from areas within the State.

The new College is situated in extensive grounds in a very healthy locality near the Tawi and the Ranbir Canal, and commands magnificent views of the snowy ranges. A branch of the canal runs through the grounds. The Hostel is close to the College. The grounds afford ample space for playing fields. Electric lights have been provided in the Hostel and electric fans in the College and laboratories. Electricity for experimental purposes has also been provided in the Physics, Chemistry, and Geology laboratories.

The College provides instruction up to Degree standard in the following subjects:—

English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Mathematics (Applied and Pure), Physics, Chemistry and Geology.

There are well-equipped Laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Geology; and a Geology Museum, which has been enriched by a large collection of British Fossils and Rocks, the gift of J. McKeuney Hughes, Esq., Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge.

Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 2,620 are awarded to poor and deserving students who are State subjects.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 453.

STAFF.

1. S. R. Suri, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab), Principal and Professor of Physics.
2. Chand Mal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English.
3. Prem Nath Qazi, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of English.
4. Abdul Rashid, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
5. Sham Lal Pandit, M.A. (Lucknow), Lecturer in English.
6. T. L. Manghirmalani, M.A. (Bombay), Professor of History.
7. Panna Lal Aggarwal, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Economics.
8. Girdhari Lal Gupta, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.
9. S. L. Varma, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
10. Siddheshwar Varma, Shastri, M.A. (Panjab), D.LITT. (London), Professor of Sanskrit.
11. Rafi-ud-Din, M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Persian.
12. Jalal-ud-Din, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Arabic.
13. Manak Chand Khosla, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Chemistry.
14. Daulat Ram Hooja, M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Physics and Chemistry.
15. Fazal Haq, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
16. Raghunath Sawhney, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
17. R. K. Zutshi, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics and Chemistry.
18. B. K. Bose, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Professor of Geology.
19. Navin Chandra, B.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Geology.
20. Jia Lal, M.A. in Sanskrit and Honours in Hindi, Lecturer in Hindi.

XXII.—DYAL SINGH COLLEGE, LAHORE.

1. The Institution owes its origin to the noble generosity of the late Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia. The foundation-stone was laid by His Honour Sir Louis Dane on 3rd May, 1910.

2. The scope and character of the College in the terms of the Will and Testament of Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia is:—

“It shall be the duty of the said Committee of Trustees to establish and maintain, out of the funds and income of the property mentioned in paragraph VIII hereof, a First Class Arts College, with or without any school classes as to the said Committee may appear desirable, to be called by such name as the said Committee may decide, for the spread and dissemination of a sound liberal education in this Province, in which College every attempt shall be made to inculcate pure morality and the principles of Theism consistent with the tenets of the Brahmo religion by the personal example of the teaching staff as far as possible and by instituting a course of lectures and by such other similar means as may to the said Committee appear proper and feasible.”

“Save as above provided, the said College shall, in other respects, be a thoroughly efficient non-denominational College affiliated to the Universities of Calcutta and Panjab, teaching up to the highest standards and imparting instructions on the same lines generally as the Government Colleges in this country, and looking after and promoting the physical, mental and moral well-being of the pupils on its rolls.”

3. The College teaches up to M.A. standard of the Panjab University and is affiliated in the following subjects. The authorities have decided to admit women students in all classes.

Intermediate Arts—English, Sanskrit, Persian, French (Hindi for women students), History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and the Vernaculars (Hindi, Panjabi, Bengali, Urdu and Military Science).

Intermediate Science—English, Mathematics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry (Medical and Non-Medical Groups), and the Vernaculars (Hindi, Panjabi, Urdu, Bengali and Military Science).

B.A.—English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Astronomy, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit and Persian; optional subjects, Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi and Military Science.

M.A.—Mathematics, Persian, Economics, History, Political Science.

Honours Courses for B.A. Classes are also taught. There is, moreover, provision for B.Sc. students who attend lectures in English in this College and lectures in Botany, Zoology in other Institutions under the University arrangements.

4. The control of the College is vested in the Board of Trustees consisting of 9 gentlemen.

5. Religious instruction is imparted to every class, and lectures on moral and religious subjects are arranged from time to time.

6. The Governing Body set apart every year a definite amount for the award of scholarships. The College provides scholarships to the value of about Rs. 2,000 a year, the award always depending on merit. Besides College Scholarships, all kinds of Government, University, Municipal and District Board Scholarships are open to the students of this College.

7. In the Boarding Houses attached to the College there is accommodation for about 300 students. The Principal and two Superintendent Professors are provided with free quarters. The number of students on the rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 988.

8. The College has a Library, a Reading Room, an up-to-date and well-equipped Gymnasium, The Union, a Monthly Magazine, Bazam-i-Ilum-o-Adab, Hockey Club, Tennis Club, Football Club, Boat Club, First Aid to the Injured, and "Boy Scouts Troop", Historical and Philosophical Clubs, Scientific Society, Dramatic and Music Club, Political Science Club, Young Speakers' Union.

STAFF.

Hem Raj, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Bhupal Singh, Esq., M.A. (English and Economics), D.LITT. (Panjab), Senior Professor of English.

Daya Nath Bhalla, Esq., M.A. (English) (Panjab), B.A. (Economics Tripos) (Cantab.), Senior Professor of Economics and Professor of English.

K. M. Maitra, Esq., M.A. (Arabic and Persian) (Calcutta), M.R.A.S., Professor of Persian.

Chiranjiva Lal, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Economics and History.

Ganga Ram Kohly, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Biology.

Mul Raj, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Mathematics.

Manohar Lal, Esq., B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Professor of Physics.

Amar Nath Bhasin, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of Philosophy.

Behari Lal Anand, Esq., B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Professor of English.

Sant Ram Grover, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Professor of English.

G. N. Ball, Esq., M.A. (History and Economics) (Calcutta), Professor of History.

P. N. Pandit, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), Professor of Chemistry.

V. N. Sahai, Esq., M.A. (English and Sanskrit) (Panjab), B.A. (Oxon), Professor of English.

- Mr. Lakhpat Rai Sethi, M.A. (History) (Panjab) and M.A. (Political Science), (Toronto), Professor of Political Science and Lecturer in History and English.
- Som Nath, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (English Tripos) (Cantab.), Professor of English.
- L. Karam Chand Dhawan, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
- Mr. Balraj, M.A. (Economics and History) (Panjab), Lecturer in Economics, History and English.
- Pt. Gopi Chand Varma, Shastri, B.A. (Panjab), Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi.
- Mr. Radha Kishan Sud, M.A. (English), LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
- Mr. Prem Nath Kirpal, M.A. (History), LL.B. (Panjab), Lecturer in History, Political Science and English. (*On leave.*)
- Mr. Lajpat Rai Nayar, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in History and English.
- Mr. Abid Ali, M.A., M.O.L., LL.B. (Panjab), Part-time Lecturer in Persian.
- Mr. Hansraj, M.A. (History and English) (Panjab), Temporary Lecturer in English.
- Mr. Indar Krishan, M.A. (English and History) (Panjab), Temporary Lecturer in English.
- Madame A. Makeeff, Diploma-holder in French, Geneva, Part-time Lecturer in French.
- Baligh-ul-Mulk Maulana Ahsan Ullah Khan Tajwar, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil (Panjab), Fazil-i-Deoband, Lecturer in Urdu.
- Pt. Jai Chand, Shastri (Panjab), M.A., M.O.L., Vidya-Alankar, Gyani, Lecturer in Panjabi and Hindi and Sanskrit.
- Lala Ram Lal, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator in Chemistry.
- Mr. P. N. Kalia, M.Sc. (Panjab), Demonstrator in Physics.
- Mr. J. N. Chowla, B.Sc., M.A. (Economics and Political Science), Demonstrator in Biology.
- Mr. Harpal Singh (trained at Madras), Diploma-holder, Physical Training Instructor.
- Mr. Baij Nath (trained at Madras), Physical Training Instructor.

XXIII.—KINNAIRD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LAHORE.

The Kinnaird College developed out of the Kinnaird High School for Girls. Intermediate classes were opened in October, 1913, and B.A. classes in 1917. At present the College is affiliated as far as the B.A. degree in English, Mathematics, Astronomy, Political Science, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu and Hindi.

The College is supported by five Christian societies, *viz.*, the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, the American Presbyterian Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the American United Presbyterian Mission and the Punjab Indian Christian Conference. It also receives grants-in-aid from Government.

The College is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of two representatives of each of the above societies and a certain number of co-opted members. Provision is made in the constitution for the admission of other Christian bodies to co-operate in the management and support of the College.

In 1926 the College purchased the present site on Lake Road opposite the University playing fields. There are now on this compound six buildings of different sizes. Together with a neighbouring house which the College has on lease, these provide accommodation for class-rooms and the Library and also residential quarters for students and staff. There are three tennis courts, a basket-ball court, several badminton courts and plenty of space for trees and flowers.

The object of the College is to provide a Christian education. It is open to students of every religion. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 191 of whom 80 were in residence.

STAFF.

RESIDENT.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Miss I. T. McNair, M.A.
(Hons.) (Glasgow). | } Principal and Lecturer in English. |
| 2. Miss W. H. Porter, M.A.
(Wooster, U.S.A.). | |
| 3. Miss D. A. J. Lyon, M.A.
(Hons.) (St. Andrew's). | } Lecturer in English. |
| 4. Miss S. Ittyerah, M.A., L.T.
(Madras). | |
| 5. Miss C. Symonds, M.A.
(Cantab.). | } Lecturer in English. |
| 6. Miss P. Mangat Rai, M.A.
(Panjab). | |
| 7. Miss K. Mathiparanam,
M.A. (Madras). | } Lecturer in Philosophy. |
| 8. Miss Grace Mason, M.A.
(Cantab.). | |
| 9. Miss F. C. Martin | ... Warden. |

NON-RESIDENT.

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| 1. Mr. Sardari Lal, B.Sc., B.T.
(Panjab). | } Lecturer in Mathematics. |
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| 2. Mrs. L. Najam-ud-Din, M.A. | } | Lecturer in English and History. |
| (Panjab). | | |
| 3. Mr. Sunder Singh, M.Sc.,
B.T., Gyani (Panjab). | } | Lecturer in Panjabi. |
| | | |
| 4. Mr. Wahid-ud-Din, M.A.,
M.O.L., H.P. (Panjab). | } | Lecturer in Persian and Urdu. |
| | | |
| 5. Mr. Piyara Lal Anand, M.A.
(Panjab). | } | Lecturer in Political Science and History, (<i>temporary</i>). |
| | | |
| 6. Mr. Sadhu Ram, M.A.
(Panjab). | } | Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi. |
| | | |

XXIV.—ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR.

(DAR-UL-ULUM-I-ISLAMIA, SARHAD.)

The Dar-ul-Ulum was established in the year 1913. Its foundation was due to the recognition of the educational needs of the Mussulmans of the North-West Frontier Province by the leading Muslim gentlemen of the Province, who succeeded in awakening great enthusiasm for modern education, coupled with religious training, in the minds of their co-religionists.

As a result, a sum of nearly fifteen lakhs was collected in a very short time and, with the help of very liberal grants from the Local and Imperial Governments, the College, with an attached Collegiate School and an Oriental Faculty, was started.

A very fine site of 300 acres was purchased for the College some three miles to the west of the Peshawar Cantonments on the Jamrud Road, so that the College presents a very striking appearance near the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and is the first object that attracts the attention of the numberless travellers from Afghanistan and Central Asia who pass along this great highway into India.

The College itself is a fine building designed on oriental lines of architecture, and consists of a large hall, eleven class-rooms, a library and an office, and a fine block for the accommodation of Science classes. All round are green lawns, well laid out roads, gardens and trees and extensive playing fields. At the back of the College and the Science Block are five Hostels accommodating 60 students each, and to the east lies the Oriental Library, and the Collegiate School, to which are attached four large Hostels. A new College Hostel, with single rooms to accommodate 100 students, was opened in 1933. The College has its own shops and bazar, post and telegraph office, dairy, water-works and electric installation.

The College and School are entirely residential, and the Principal and members of the staff all reside within the College

compound, and have the Hostels under their direct supervision. A special feature of the institution is the inclusion of classes for religious instruction in the regular time-table, and attendance at prayers in the College Mosque.

The courses of study are those prescribed by the Panjab University for the F.A., B.A. and M.A., F.Sc., B.Sc., F.E.A. and B.Sc. (Agr.) Examinations. Candidates for the F.A. Examination are prepared in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Urdu and Pashto; for the B.A., in English, History, Philosophy, Economics, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Physics, Botany, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Political Science; for the M.A., in Mathematics, English and Persian; for the F.Sc., in English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology; for the F.E.A., in Agriculture, Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals, Mathematics and Land Surveying, and English; for the B.Sc., in English, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany; for the B.Sc. (Agr.), in English, Agriculture, Economics, Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry, Botany and Applied Botany, Agricultural Zoology, Entomology, Agricultural Engineering and Elementary Veterinary Science; also for B.A. Honours, in Mathematics, English, Economics and Persian. F.Sc. classes were opened in 1917, B.Sc. in 1920, M.A. in 1929, F.E.A. in 1933 and B.Sc. (Agr.) in 1935.

The College Committee and the Duty Society grant Scholarships to deserving students. Besides Government, University, District Board and Municipal Committee Scholarships, the following special scholarships are awarded to students of this College: 5 Col. Dimond Scholarships, 3 Sahibzada Scholarships, Special Agriculture Scholarships and Political Agency Scholarships (for trans-border students).

The Collegiate High School was opened on 15th April, 1913, and now has about 400 boys on its rolls. The College, opened on 1st October, 1913, had 497 students on the rolls on 31st March, 1937, nearly all boarders.

STAFF.

R. L. Holdsworth, M.A. (Oxon), Principal.

PROFESSORS.

ARTS.

English	...	...	{	R. L. Holdsworth, M.A. (Oxon).
				C. H. Strover, B.A. (Hons.)
				(Oxon), (<i>Chairman</i>).
				E. Wilkinson, M.A. (Oxon)
			{	Sh. Mohd. Taimur, M.A.
				(Panjab).

English	...	...	{ Ahmad Ali Sadiq, M.A. (Alld.), B.T. (Panjab), LL.B. (Alig.). M. A. Latif, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.). Q. Inayatullah, M.A. (Alig.). M. M. Kaleem, M.A. (Panjab).
Mathematics	...	...	{ Umar Hayat Malik, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), M.sc. (Cantab.), PH.D. (Gottingen), (<i>Chairman</i>). Hafiz Muhd. Osman, M.A. (Allahabad). Abdul Haq Qureshi, M.A. (Alig.). Ziauddin, M.A. (Panjab). Muhd. Aslam Khan, M.A. (Pan- jab).
History	...	...	Mohd. Shafi, B.A. (Allahabad).
Philosophy	...	...	{ Abdur Rahim Khan, M.A. (Pan- jab), H.P. (Panjab).
Economics	...	...	{ J. B. Cartland, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon). Rakib-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A. (Dacca).
Political Science	...	...	J. B. Cartland, B.A. (Oxon).

SCIENCE.

Chemistry	...	...	{ .....(<i>Vacant</i>), (<i>Chairman</i>). Mirza Anwer Beg, M.sc. (Pan- jab). Nur Ahmad, M.sc. (Alig.). Saied Ahmad Qureshi, B.sc. (Agr.).
Physics	...	...	{ Sh. Minhajuddin, B.A., M.sc. (Panjab), (<i>Chairman</i>). Syed Abdul Muttalib Jaffery, M.sc., LL.B. (Alig.). Abdul Wahid, M.sc. (Alig.).
Botany	...	...	{ Nawazish Ali, M.sc. (Panjab), (<i>Chairman</i>). Hassan Din, M.sc. (Lucknow), Demonstrator. Sher Ahmad, M.sc. (Panjab).

Zoology and Entomology	...	{	Muhammad Fazil, M.Sc. (Panjab), (<i>Chairman</i>).
		{	S. Mohd. Ahmad, M.Sc. (Panjab).
		{	Aziz Ahmad, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Agriculture	...	{	Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, B.Sc. (Agr.) (Edin.), (<i>Chairman</i>).
		{	Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.Sc. (Agr.) (Panjab).
		{	Tufail Muhammad, B.Sc. (Agr.) (Panjab).
		{	Mian Fazl-i-Rahman, B.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Dip. in Education (Dublin) (Agr. Economics).
		{	Ghulam Sarwar Khan, L.V.P. (Panjab) (Vety. Science).
		{	Lt. C. G. Caffin, B.E. (Agr. Engineering).

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Persian	...	{	Syed Yusuf Ali Shah, M.A., M.O.L., H.P. (Panjab).
		{	M. Habib, B.A. (Panjab), M.A. (Agra).
Arabic	...	{	Khawaja Sakhaullah, M.A. (Panjab).
		{	Maulvi Abdur Rahim, H.A., H.P. (Panjab).
Urdu	...	{	M. Habib, B.A. (Panjab), M.A. (Agra).
Pashto	...	{	Maulvi Abdur Rahim, H.A., H.P. (Panjab).

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Muhd. Adil Khan (Madras Certificate), Physical Director.

MEDICAL AND GENERAL STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. R. Dimond,	{	Medical Adviser.
I.M.S., Asst. Director of Public Health, N.-W.F.P.		
S. Muhd. Shuaib, M.B., B.S.	...	Resident Medical Officer.
K.S. Syed Ahmad Shah	...	Assistant Secretary.
Ahmad Hassan, B.A.	...	Librarian (Trained).

XXV.—THE SANATANA DHARMA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The College is located in its own buildings on the Lower Mall, opposite the University Grounds.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

On the 15th of May, 1937, the Sanatana Dharma College completed its 21st year of useful work and service.

The chief aim of the College is the formation of character, according to the highest ideals of Sanatana Dharma. For this purpose it utilises not only the teachings of the great thinkers of the past, but those of modern science as well.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Some periods are reserved weekly in the time-table for instruction in the basic principles of Sanatana Dharma and in its ethics. Dr. Raghuvira, M.A., Ph.D. (London), D.Litt. et Phil. (Utrecht, Holland), a Sanskrit scholar of international reputation, is in charge of the Department of Theology and Moral Education. He introduces the senior students to the teachings of Hindu Religion and Philosophy.

Pt. Kanshi Ram, B.A., imparts instruction in these subjects to junior students.

Arts Faculty.—

Intermediate.—English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, French and Geography.

B.A.—English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Political Science, Hindi and Urdu.

M.A.—Sanskrit and Economics.

Science Faculty.—

Intermediate.—English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Medical and Non-Medical Groups), Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and French.

B.Sc.—Botany and Zoology (Honours School), Botany and Zoology (Pass Course), Chemistry and Physics (Honours Schools).

Oriental Faculty.—

Visharad (High Proficiency in Sanskrit).

Shastri (Honours in Sanskrit).

The management of the College vests in the Principal under the direction of the College Managing Committee elected from amongst the members of the Sanatana Dharma College Society (a registered body).

The College receives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 from the Punjab Government.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir gives a grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

The College Hostels called the "Saraswati Bhawan" and the "Sharada Niketan" are situated on the College premises. They provide accommodation for 213 boarders in 190 cubicles, 7 two-seated and 3 three-seated rooms, which are all electrically fitted. A tube-well gives an abundant supply of water for bathing and drinking purposes, and for the irrigation of playgrounds.

The College Science Block was erected at a cost of nearly Rs. 55,000, and equipped at a further initial cost of Rs. 64,000. It is an artistic building, built in Hindu style, and is equipped according to modern requirements. It provides accommodation for 180 students in Physics, 120 in Chemistry and 60 in Biology. It is fitted with gas, water, electric light and fans.

The Sanskrit Block was put up for housing the Sanskrit Department of the College. It was completed in 1928 at a cost of Rs. 20,000 donated by H.H. the Maharaja Dev of Alwar. It comprises a set of four class-rooms. A set of five other class-rooms in continuation of the Sanskrit Block, named R.B. Sundar Das Chopra Block after the donor, was constructed in 1929.

The total value of the capital invested in College buildings and land is about Rs. 6,50,000.

ATHLETICS AND SPORTS.

The College has a spacious and well-equipped gymnasium. Cricket, hockey, football, tennis, volley-ball and basket-ball are the chief games played. There is a professor in charge of every game.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Six scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 each are awarded according to merit to the students of the 3rd and 4th year classes, and six others of the value of Rs. 10 each to the students of the 1st and 2nd year classes. Students taking up Sanskrit as one of their subjects are given preference in the award of some of these scholarships.

Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 16 per mensem are awarded to 5th and 6th year students who take up Sanskrit. M.A. students are paid scholarships for 19 months, i.e., from September to May and from September to June.

In addition to these, the Hon'ble R.B. Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., awards two scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem each, and Dewan Radhe Nath Kaul awards one of Rs. 10 per month.

The above scholarships are awarded according to merit. One scholarship in the 1st year and one in the 3rd year class is awarded to a student who has taken up Sanskrit as one of his subjects; two scholarships in the 2nd year and two in the 4th year class are awarded to those who secure the highest number of marks with Sanskrit as one of their subjects.

Lala Asanand Memorial Scholarships.—Three scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each are awarded to students of Sanatanist views reading for their B.A. Examination, and three other scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 each to Sanatanist students of this College.

Other Scholarships.—The Brahman Sabha, Simla, awards one scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per month to a 3rd year student and two of Rs. 10 per month each to 1st and 2nd year students.

Rai Bahadur L. Rattan Chand's scholarship of Rs. 15 per month is awarded to a student of the 3rd year class.

Rai Bahadur Lala Shankar Dass Sondhi's scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, two of Rs. 10 per mensem each and two more of Rs. 5 per mensem each are awarded to students of the 3rd year class.

R.B. Mr. B. P. Verma, Lahore, awards a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem to a student of the 3rd year class.

The Jain Educational Sabha, Delhi, awards a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to a student of the 1st year class.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 565. Special scholarships and concessions in fees are granted to students from the depressed classes.

STAFF.

ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Principal :

P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).

Sanskrit—

Dr. Raghuvera, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London), D.LITT.
(Utrecht, Holland), Head of the Department of Sanskrit.
K. N. Bhatnagar, M.A. (Panjab), (on probation).

English—

P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), Head of the Department.

- Prof. H. M. Das Gupta, M.A. (Calcutta).
 Prof. Wadhawa Ram, M.A. (Panjab).
 Prof. Purusharth Swarup, M.A. (Panjab).
 Prof. R. M. Dogra, M.A. (Panjab).
 Prof. Karlaash Nath Sharma, M.A. (Panjab).
 Prof. D. P. Gupta, M.A. (Panjab).

Persian and Urdu—

- Prof. C. R. Renjen, M.A. (Panjab), M.R.A.S. (London), Head of the Department.
 Lt. Hira Lal Chopra, M.A. (Panjab), Panjab University Gold Medalist.

French—

- Prof. D. P. Gupta, M.A. (Panjab), Certificate of French Studies (Paris), Certificate of French Pronunciation (Paris).

Hindi—

- K. N. Bhatnagar, M.A. (Panjab).
 Pt. Mohan Dev, Shastri, B.A. (Panjab).
 Pt. Kanshi Ram, B.A. (Panjab).

Bengali—

- P. N. Mouluk, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).
 H. M. Das Gupta, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).

Mathematics—

- Prof. A. N. Ganguly, M.A. (Calcutta), Head of the Department.
 Prof. Hukam Chand, M.A. (Panjab).

History—

- Prof. Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Head of the Department.
 Prof. Ram Kumar Luthera, M.A. (Panjab).

Political Science—

- Prof. Gulshan Rai, B.A., LL.B. (Panjab), Head of the Department.
 Prof. Ram Kumar Luthera, M.A. (Panjab)

Philosophy—

- Prof. Nand Ram, M.A. (Panjab).

Economics—

- Prof. Bij Naram, M.A. (Panjab and Calcutta), Head of the Department.
 Prof. Karlaash Nath Sharma, M.A. (Panjab).

Geography—

Lakhpatt Rai, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab).

SCIENCE.

Chemistry—

Prof. Rām Krishna, M.Sc. (Panjab).

Physics—

Prof. Jai Kishan, M.Sc. (Panjab).

Biology—

Dr. Piyare Lal Anand, M.Sc. (Panjab), PH.D. (London).

DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry—

Dev Dutt, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), (*on leave*).

Anup Chand, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), (*officiating*).

Physics—

Shanti Swarup, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), (*on leave*).

Bhagwan Das, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), (*officiating*).

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Prof. Purusharth Swarup, Professor-in-charge.

S. P. Bhasin, Esq., Assistant Director, Physical Education.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Vedas and Sahitya—

Pt. Parmeshwara Nand, Shastri (Panjab), Snataka (Rishikul), Head Pandit.

Sanskrit Literature—

Pt. Hira Nand, Shastri (Panjab).

Vyakarana—

Pt. Chedi Jha, Shastri (Panjab), Vyakararnacharya (Benares), Purana-Tiratha (Patna).

Jyotish Shastra—

Pt. Kanshi Ram, B.A. (Panjab).

Darshana and Hindi—

Pt. Mohan Dev, Shastri, B.A. (Panjab).

ESTABLISHMENT.

Library—

Harbans Lall, Esq., B.A. (Panjab), Librarian, (*on leave*).
 B. L. Bhardwaj, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Librarian, (*officially*).

XXVI.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, JULLUNDUR CITY.

1. The D.A.-V. College, Jullundur City, founded in 1918 in the sacred memory of Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, is housed in its new magnificent buildings on the Grand Trunk Road, at a mile's distance from the city.

2. The Institution prepares students for the Intermediate standard of the Panjab University in Arts and Science both medical and non-medical. It teaches English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Religious instruction on Vedic principles as expounded by Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati is imparted. B.A. classes were started in 1929, and affiliation in English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Economics, Political Science, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi and Urdu has been granted by the University. Honours classes are held in English, Mathematics and Sanskrit.

3. The governing body of the Institution consists of a Sub-Committee of the D.A.-V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.

4. Government, University and all other scholarships are tenable in the College.

5. There is a hostel on the College premises with 84 cubicles and 25 dormitories. A decent bungalow in a garden just opposite the College is also added. Total accommodation in the hostel now comes up to 200. All rooms are fitted with Electricity. Congregational prayers are performed in the evening. The Superintendents reside on the College premises.

A Tube Well is sunk and a bath room added.

6. The Lajpat Rai Library contains a spacious Reading Room, furnished with newspapers and monthly journals. The tutorial system is in force in the College. Encouragement is given to summary work in English. The College has its own organ entitled the *D.A.-V. College Jullundur Magazine*.

7. The College maintains Hansraj Historical Club, Gokhale Economic Association, Philosophical Club, the Science Association and Devi Dyal Mathematical Society which celebrate their annual sessions.

8. The Science Block, known as 'the Lakhpatri Science Block' is quite an up-to-date Laboratory attached to the College. Physics and Biology blocks are added.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 646.

STAFF.

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|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Pt. Mehr Chand, B.A. (Panjab). | } | Honorary Principal. |
| 2. Dr. G. Kar, M.A., PH.D. (Calcutta). | } | Senior Professor of English. |
| 3. L. Dev Raj Sud, M.A. (Panjab), Patiala-Sime Gold Medallist, R.S.M. Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Prizeman. | } | Professor of English. |
| 4. Mr. H. M. Das Gupta, M.A. (Calcutta), Regina Guha Gold Medallist. | } | Professor of English. |
| 5. L. Balwant Rai Beri, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab). | } | Professor of English. |
| 6. Vacant ... | } | Professor of English. |
| 7. L. Bansilal, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Hons. School). | } | Professor of Mathematics. |
| 8. L. Kishan Chand, M.A. (Panjab). | } | Professor of Mathematics. |
| 9. L. Prem Swarup Puri, M.A. (Panjab). | } | Professor of Mathematics. |
| 10. L. Ram Lal Bhatia, M.A. (Econ. and Pol. Science) (Panjab), B.A. (Hons.) (C.H.S.), Inayat Ali-Watson Medallist. | } | Professor of Economics. |
| 11. L. Pran Nath Khera, M.A. (Panjab). | } | Professor of History. |
| 12. L. Parma Nand, M.A. (Panjab). | } | Professor of Economics and History. |
| 13. Pt. Ram Chandra, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Economics Honours). | } | Professor of Sanskrit. |
| 14. Pt. Durga Datt, Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab). | } | Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi. |

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|-----|---|------------------------------------|
| 15. | Pt. Shadi Ram Joshi, M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Sanskrit Honours). | } Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi. |
| 16. | L. Faqir Chand, M.A. (Panjab). | |
| 17. | Maulvi Mohd. Abdullah, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil (Panjab). | } Professor of Persian and Urdu. |
| 18. | Pt. Nand Kishore, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U. (Panjab). | |
| 19. | Prof. Gian Chand Jain, B.A. (Physics Honours), M.Sc. (Panjab). | } Professor of Physics. |
| 20. | L. Amolak Ram Soni, M.Sc. (Panjab), B.Sc. (Physics Honours). | |
| 21. | L. Bhim Sain Bahl, M.Sc. (Panjab). | } Professor of Chemistry. |
| 22. | Pt. Amba Parshad Kashyap, M.Sc. (Panjab), B.Sc. (Chemistry Honours), B.T. | |
| 23. | Prof. Govardhan Lal Chopra, B.Sc. (Botany Honours), M.Sc. (Panjab). | } Professor of Biology. |
| 24. | L. Karm Chand, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Panjab). | |
| 25. | <i>Vacant</i> | Second Demonstrator. |
| 26. | <i>Vacant</i> | Third Demonstrator. |
| 27. | L. Dharm Chand Bhalla, M.A. (Panjab), Trained at Madras. | } Physical Director. |
| 28. | Pt. Ram Nath Sharma, Trained at Madras. | |
| 29. | Dr. Narain Singh, M.B.B.S. | Medical Adviser. |
| 30. | Dr. Gurcharan Das, L.S.M., in charge, Hostel Dispensary. | |
| 31. | Mrs. Rosalie Leather, B.A., B.T. (Panjab). | |
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XXVII.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE,
RAWALPINDI,

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Rawalpindi, is, like its sister institutions, founded in the sacred memory of revered Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj and the greatest reformer of his time. Its aim and object is to spread knowledge as far and wide as possible, to revive the ancient learning, to cultivate desire for scientific study and research, and to equip young men with industrial and technical training. Efforts are made to take the various items in hand as the resources of the institution admit.

The management and control of the institution vests in a committee formed in pursuance of a constitution framed by the Arya Samaj.

The College is housed in a solid, well-built and magnificent building of its own, which comprises a decent and big assembly hall, lecture rooms, spacious Chemistry, Biology and Physics Laboratories and Museum, Gymnasium, an elegant Library, and offices for Principal, Staff, Director of Physical Education, etc. etc., to meet the multifarious requirements.

The College has a fine hostel situated quite outside the city on the Murree Road and large enough to supply accommodation in single and three-seated rooms to students who may desire to reside in it. The College possesses extensive lands for the playgrounds which are about five minutes' walk from the Murree Road. Moreover there are Tennis lawns, Volley-ball and Basketball grounds in the College and Boarding house premises. Adequate means exist for the medical examination of the students which is done by competent doctors. Free medical attendance and medicine is provided to the boarders. Minor ailments of the students are also attended to in the College itself. Besides Tutorial groups, there is a number of voluntary Societies and Study Circles for the development of the art of public speaking for the improvement of literary tastes and for engendering and fostering the spirit of social service.

The College is open to all who seek admittance into its portals, without any distinction of caste and creed.

The College has a unique feature inasmuch as it provides arrangements for the separate education of its girl students both in Arts and Science. Attempt is being made to supply lady professors.

All University and Government scholarships are tenable for award in the College. Twenty scholarships donated by various gentlemen have been provided for the deserving students. Moreover the College Committee allow stipends to poor boys and girls.

The College is affiliated to the University of the Panjab in the following subjects:—

Intermediate Arts Faculty.—English, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

Intermediate Science Faculty: Non-Medical Group.—English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

Intermediate Science Faculty: Medical Group.—English, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

B.A. Arts Faculty.—English, Mathematics A and B Courses, Philosophy, History, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi.

Honours Classes.—Honours Classes in English, Philosophy and Mathematics also exist.

Classes for First Aid to the Injured and Scouting have also been organised.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1937, was 256.

The Staff consists of the following gentlemen:—

L. Gian Chand, M.A. (Panjab), Principal.

Department of English ...	{	Dr. S. K. Banerjee, M.A. (Cal.), PH.D. (Edin.).
		Lala Jaswant Rai, M.A. (Panjab).
		Pandit Vishwa Nath, M.A. (Panjab).
		Malik Hardev Bahri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
Department of History ...	{	Lala Gian Chand, M.A. (Panjab).
		Malik Hardev Bahri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
Department of Philosophy ...	{	Pandit Ishwar Chander Prashar, M.A. (Panjab).
		Pandit Vishwa Nath, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Economics ...	{	Mr. G. B. Kumar Hooja, M.A. (Panjab).
		<i>Vacant.</i>
Department of Mathematics	{	Pandit Shankar Dass, M.A. (Panjab).
		<i>Vacant.</i>
Department of Political Science ...	}	<i>Vacant.</i>

Department of Sanskrit	...	{	Lala Vidya Rattan Puri, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Persian	...	{	Lala Banarsi Dass Arora, M.A. (Panjab).
Department of Vernacular Languages	...	{	Lala Vidya Rattan Puri, M.A. (Panjab).
		{	Malik Hardev Bahri, M.A., Shastri, M.O.L. (Panjab).
		{	Pt. Piara Lal, B.A. (Hons.), (Panjab).
		{	Lala Banarsi Dass Arora, M.A. (Panjab).
		{	Lala Kishan Dayal.
		{	Sardar Sunder Singh Gyani.
Department of Chemistry	...	{	Lala Daulat Ram Sarna, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab).
Demonstrator	...		<i>Vacant.</i>
Department of Physics	...	{	Lala Vidya Bhushan Anand, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Panjab).
Demonstrator	...		<i>Vacant.</i>
Department of Biology	...	{	A. Sawhney, Esq., M.Sc. (Hons.) (Panjab).
Department of Physical Education	...	{	Bakshi Kalyan Dass, B.A. (Panjab), DIP. P.E. (Madras), Director of Physical Education.
Medical Department	...	{	Dr. S. D. Kapila, M.B.B.S. (Panjab).
Library	...	{	Pandit Ishwar Chandra, M.A., Professor-in-charge.
		{	Lala Yagya Datta, B.A., Librarian (Trained).

XXVIII.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.

Ludhiana College, Ludhiana, was opened on 1st May, 1920. In April, 1927, it was converted into a four-year institution renamed Government Intermediate College, Ludhiana. From June, 1932, it has become a Degree College.

The College is affiliated for Intermediate classes in Arts and Science in which provision has been made for teaching English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Geography, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and the Vernaculars. Up to the B.A. standard it is affiliated in English, Mathematics,

History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Physics, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, and Urdu and Hindi for girls in place of Classical Languages. Besides the Medical (F.Sc.) Course, there are also preparatory Army and Engineering Classes. The Government Post-Matric, Clerical and Commercial Classes formerly attached to the College have now been transferred to the Government High School, Ludhiana.

Since June, 1927, the College has been housed on its own site of 50 acres in rural surroundings on the outskirts of the Civil Lines. Besides playing-fields, gardens, and an agricultural and fruit farm, the College now possesses excellent Science Laboratories, Hall and Hostel, and second Hostel in rented buildings, standing in their own grounds close to the College. Both Hostels are under the charge of selected resident members of the teaching staff. The fees are according to the usual scale in Mofussil Government Colleges.

The Principal has power to grant half-fee concessions to a limited number of poor and deserving students. Two municipal scholarships are awarded annually tenable at the College. Other scholarships are also tenable. There are also private charitable funds at the disposal of the Principal for poor and deserving students.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Basket-ball and Volley-ball are played regularly, and physical training and athletics are compulsory. Besides physical education the College pays special attention to character training, practical work by the students themselves in all subjects, and the development of wider tastes and interests than is provided by the University courses alone. To these ends the assignment, seminar and tutorial methods are in force to a considerable extent, frequent excursions are arranged, and opportunities given to the students for training in the management of their own affairs, and for social service in the College and District. Literary and Debating, Philosophical, Science, Civics, Musical, Dramatic, Photographic, Natural History, and other societies flourish, as also a Rover Crew. Agriculture, Fruit Culture, and Gardening are also encouraged as useful hobbies. The Tutorial Group system is in force.

The College contains a good Library and a Reading Room well furnished with newspapers and periodical journals. It also publishes its own organ, the *Ludhiana College Magazine*.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 384, i.e., 373 boys and 11 girls.

STAFF.

1. Mr. A. C. C. Hervey, M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S., Principal.
2. S. Shivcharan Singh, B.A. (Hons.) (Panjab), M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Physics.

3. L. Bhagwan Das Bahl, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
 4. Dr. D. Bhatia, PH.D. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Biology.
 5. Mr. Ugra Sen, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
 6. Mr. Ghulam Abbas Khan, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Mathematics.
 7. Mr. Saadat Ali Khan, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
 8. Dr. A. M. Daula, M.A. (Panjab), PH.D. (London), P.E.S., Lecturer in History.
 9. L. Lall Chand Gupta, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
 10. M. Mohd. Sibtain, H.A., H.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Arabic and Persian.
 11. Dr. S. L. Bhatia, D.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.
 12. Mr. F. M. Khan, M.Sc., B.T. (Alig.), Lecturer in Chemistry.
 13. Pt. Faqir Chand, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi.
 14. Ch. Abdul Ghafoor, M.A., M.O.L., B.T., H.P., Lecturer in Mathematics and Urdu.
 15. S. Hardyal Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English and Panjabi.
 16. Mr. Kewal Krishan Dewett, M.A. (Panjab), B.COM. (Bombay), Lecturer in Economics and Political Science.
 17. L. Gopal Das Sehgal, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
 18. Mr. Shabbir Ahmad Qari, M.Sc. (Alig.), B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
 19. Mr. Mohd. Hussain Butt, M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Pers.), M.O.L., B.T., H.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian.
 20. Mr. N. K. Banerjee, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics and Hindi.
 21. L. Ishwar Das Mehra, L.A.G. (Lyallpur), Lecturer in Agriculture.
 22. S. Thakar Singh, B.A. (Panjab), S.A.V., Physical Training Supervisor.
 23. S. Hardit Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), S.A.V., Demonstrator.
 24. L. Ishar Dass Malhontra, M.A. (Edin.), Lecturer in Geography.
 25. Mr. Sakha Ram, S.D., Instructor in Arts and Crafts.
 26. H. Azmat Ali Khan, S.G.C., Gymnastics Instructor.
 27. Mr. Ghulam Jilani Khan, M.A. (Philosophy and Arabic) (Panjab), Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
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XXIX.—EMERSON COLLEGE, MULTAN.

The College was opened by Government in May, 1920, under the name of Multan College, Multan. It was raised to the Degree Standard in October, 1933, and renamed Emerson College. It is affiliated to the University of the Panjab and provides instruction for candidates who are studying for the B.A. and the Intermediate Examinations of the Panjab University in the following subjects:—

For the B.A. Examination.—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, A and B Courses of Mathematics, Physics, Geography, Urdu and Hindi.

For the Intermediate Examination in the Faculties of Arts and Science including "Medical Group".—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, History, Geography, Philosophy, Mathematics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry.

The College is housed in its own buildings near the District Courts outside the town. Besides the spacious lecture rooms it possesses excellent Science Laboratories and a good hostel. The hostel is under the charge of a whole-time Superintendent who, besides managing the hostel, sees that every student gets up early in the morning and takes sufficient exercise to keep him fit for the day. Swimming in the College tank, playing fives or indoor games in the Common Room and participating in occasional social and literary gatherings are the special features of the normal life of a resident scholar of this College. Hours of compulsory study are fixed by the Principal who lives on the premises.

In addition to the extensive site on which the College and hostel buildings stand, the College possesses about 40 acres of land meant only for playgrounds. Attendance at games is compulsory and every student has to play one of the major games in the evening. A number of open tournaments are organised by the College Sports Club.

The College looks after the medical needs of the students. It has a dispensary of its own and has employed a whole-time compounder and a part-time Doctor (M.B.B.S.) who is present in the College dispensary for half an hour every morning. Every student is examined by the Doctor once a year and, if necessary, proper treatment and diet is prescribed to him.

All scholarships—University, Government, District Board, etc.—are tenable at the College. The Principal is authorised to grant half-fee concession to a limited number of students. The College Red Cross Society gives financial aid to deserving students.

Medals are awarded to those students of the College who distinguish themselves in the University Examinations or Sports Tournaments. Jiwaual-Anderson Medal, founded by Pt. Jiwan

Lal, Rais, Multan, is awarded every year to the student, who stands first in Biology in the University Intermediate Examination from this College.

The College contains a good Library and a Reading Room where more than fifty newspapers and journals are received for the use of the students. The Emerson College Magazine is published after every two months.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1937, was 373.

STAFF.

1. Mian Mohamnuad Ibrahim, M.A. (Allahabad), P.E.S., Principal and Lecturer in Mathematics.
2. L. Sada Nand, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Physics and Hindi.
3. Mirza Mohammad Rashid, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
4. S. Gurucharan Singh, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Economics and English.
5. Pt. Ganpat Rai, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi.
6. S. Sachdev Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Chemistry.
7. Mr. S. G. Khaliq, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), offg. P.E.S., Lecturer in History.
8. L. Jai Dyal, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
9. L. Kundan Lal Malhotra, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in History.
10. L. Des Raj Puri, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
11. Mr. Mahavir Singh, M.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer in English.
12. S. Dharam Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Physics.
13. Dr. Inayat Ullah, M.A. (Panjab), Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in Arabic and Urdu.
14. L. Balkrishan Mullick, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Panjab), Lecturer in Biology.
15. Mr. Reuben Das, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Additional Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
16. Mr. Taj Mohammad Khayal, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Philosophy and Urdu.
17. Mr. Raja Ram, B.Sc. (Special) (London), Lecturer in Geography.
18. Mr. Raj Kumar, M.A. (Panjab) (History and English), Lecturer in English.
19. L. Hira Lal Anand, M.Sc. (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics.
20. Sh. A. L. Tapish, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
21. Sh. Mohammad Yusuf, Physical Training Supervisor, Hostel Warden and Rover Leader.

22. Ch. Nabi Bakhsh Kalsan, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.

Dr. Ram Narain, M.B.B.S., in charge of College Dispensary.

XXX.—THE LAHORE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LAHORE.

The Lahore College for Women was opened in May, 1922, to provide education for women to a higher standard than that prevailing in schools.

The College is affiliated to the Panjab University, and teaches the following subjects:—

F. I.—English, History, Philosophy or Mathematics or Biology, Persian, Arabic (only if circumstances permit), Urdu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Panjabi and Vernacular Languages.

F. Sc.—Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Mathematics and Optional Vernacular Languages.

B. I.—English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Persian, Arabic (only if circumstances permit), Sanskrit and Optional Languages.

B. Sc.—Chemistry, Botany.

The Physical and Chemical laboratories are situated on the ground floor with a joint lecture room and the Botanical and Zoological laboratory and lecture room are on the first floor on the north side of the building where the light is exceptionally good.

The College is purdah, but open to Indian women of every religion. The lecture rooms are large and airy. A good library is being collected. There is a Boarding House attached to the College in charge of a lady warden. There are separate Hindu and Muhammadan kitchens. The grounds of the College comprise a Net Ball Pitch, two Tennis courts, six Badminton courts. The grounds contain a tube-well, which supplies water for irrigation besides supplying the buildings.

Government scholarships are tenable at the College.

The College had 185 students on its roll on 31st March, 1937, and 70 students in the Boarding House.

STAFF.

1. Miss C. L. H. Geary, M.A. (London), Principal.
2. Miss S. E. Tomlinson, M.Sc. (Belfast), Lecturer in Science.
3. Miss L. H. Wilkes, Lecturer in History, (*on leave*).

4. Dr. R. K. Christie, M.Sc., Ph.D., Lecturer in Science.
5. Miss Sushila Singha, M.A., Lecturer in Philosophy.
6. Miss G. Johnson, B.A., L.T., Teacher in Science.
7. Mrs. Henry Lall, M.A., Offg. Lecturer in English.
8. Mrs. G. S. Mroque, B.Sc., First Professional M.B.B.S.,
Lecturer in Science.
9. Miss A. Nathan, B.Sc., B.T., Teacher in Science.
10. Miss E. Peters, M.A., Teacher in Philosophy.
11. Miss B. Ghosh, M.A. (Benares), Teacher in Mathematics.
12. Miss B. J. Stewart, B.A., Offg. Teacher in History and
English.
13. M. Mohammad Hasan, M.A. (Persian), M.A. (Arabic) (Gold
and Silver Medallist), M.O.L., H.P., H.A., Teacher of Oriental
Languages.
14. Mrs. Singha, M.A., Offg. Teacher in History.
15. Mrs. Abdullah, F.A. (Honours in Urdu), Teacher of Urdu.
16. Shrimati Satyawati, Shastri, Teacher of Hindi and
Sanskrit.
17. B. Baldev Singh, B.A. (Honours in Panjabi Rattan),
Teacher in Panjabi, (*offg.*).

WARDEN.

18. Mrs. E. B. Hein, (*offg.*).

NURSE.

19. Mrs. O'Leary, (*offg.*).

LECTURE ASSISTANT.

20. Miss Shorno Lata Chatterji, (*offg.*).

XXXI.—THE VEDIC BHRATRI COLLEGE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

1. The College was opened on the 23rd May, 1921. It is an aided Institution with His Excellency the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province as its Patron.

2. It was started under the auspices of the Bhratri Sabha, a society registered under the Charitable Societies' Act of 1867, and formed more than forty years ago, with the double object of encouraging social reform and advancing the cause of Educa-

tion. In commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria the Good, the Society founded, in 1887, the Victoria Bhadratri High School, which is the biggest school in the Province, with 784 students on its rolls.

3. The management of the College is vested in a Council consisting of nine gentlemen, seven of whom are elected by the Bhadratri Sabha, from amongst those of its fellows who have contributed at least rupees one thousand towards the funds of the College, and two are nominated by the Local Government.

4. The College is affiliated to the Panjab University up to the Intermediate Standard in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Economics, History, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Physics and Chemistry (non-medical group).

One period every day is reserved for religious instruction, for Hindus and Mohammedans separately, attendance being compulsory.

5. The expenses of the College are met from (a) Interest on the Endowment Fund, (b) Government Grant-in-aid, (c) Fees, and (d) Donations.

6. The College has secured eleven Scholarships for its students out of which three are awarded by the Frontier Bank and two by the Municipal Committee.

7. The College has an electrically fitted commodious Hostel, with separate blocks of rooms, Common Room, Kitchens, Dining Halls and Lavatories for the use of the Hindu and Mohammedan Boarders.

8. Commodious quarters for the Principal and the Professor in charge of the Hostel have recently been erected within the premises.

9. Three Tennis Courts, a turfed Practice-field for Hockey, Football and for other field and track games, have been provided. Basket-ball, Badminton, Deck Tennis and Volley-ball have also been introduced.

The College has an association, called the "Sindhu Union", a representative body of the students, arranging for periodical debates, lectures and parties. Its quarterly organ "The Sindhu" maintains a high standard of literary excellence.

10. The College has got a decent Library and a Reading Room for the use of students.

There were 195 (one hundred and ninety-five) students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937.

In the B.A. classes the College is affiliated to the Panjab University in the following subjects: English, History, Economics, Mathematics (A), Persian and Sanskrit. Honours classes in English, Economics and Persian have been started this year.

STAFF.

Principal—K. L. Khanna, M.A.

English Department	...	{	1. K. L. Khanna, M.A.
			2. K. C. Bhatnagar, M.A., B.A. (Hons.) (Panjab).
			3. Roshan Lal Ahuja, M.A., B.T.
Mathematics	...	...	Bhagwan Das Kathuria, M.A.
History	...	{	Wishan Das Kalra, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., B.T.
Economics	...	{	1. Prem Chand, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.).
			2. Ganga Bishan, M.A., M.B.A.S. (London), F.R.E.S. (London).
Philosophy	...	{	Ganga Bishan, M.A., M.B.A.S. (London), F.R.E.S. (London).
Persian, Arabic and Urdu	...	{	1. Abdul Jabbar Ansari, H.A., H.P. with English qualifications.
			2. Bhagwan Das Sethi, M.A., LL.B. (Lucknow).
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	{	Dharan Datta Shastri, B.Sc., M.A., M.O.L.
Chemistry	...	...	Dewan Chand Bahl, M.Sc.
Physics	...	...	Notan Das, M.Sc., B.T.
Physical Instruction and Games.		}	M. L. Talwar, B.A., 1st Class Diploma Madras.
Librarian	...	...	L. Fateh Chand (Trained).

XXXII.—RAMSUKH DAS COLLEGE,
FEROZEPUR CITY.

The College is founded by Lala Gowardhan Das, B.A., Advocate, Ferozepur City, in pursuance of the last expressed wishes of his father, the late Lala Ramsukh Das, Pleader.

It was opened in the year 1921 and was affiliated in the Intermediate Arts in English, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, etc., till May, 1932. From June, 1932, it has been raised to the Degree Standard. It is affiliated in English, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and Vernaculars both for Intermediate and B.A. Classes. It has been permitted to open Honours Classes in Philosophy from 1936.

The College is housed in its own building. It has a double-storied hostel attached to it, consisting of 54 cubicles and several dormitories.

The founder has endowed the College with 20 scholarships of Rs. 6 each which are awarded to the poor and deserving students, irrespective of caste or creed.

The College makes provision for Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Gatka, Badminton, Tennis, Boxing, Playground Ball, Basket-ball, Gymnasium, etc. A Madras Trained and well-qualified Teacher of Physical Education is in charge of all these games. The total amount spent last year on games and sports material, tours, maintaining of the playground, etc., came to about Rs. 2,980. Medical examination of all students has been made compulsory. Special attention is being paid to the weak students for whom a corrective class has been opened. Milk is provided to them free of cost.

The management of the Institution is vested by a Registered Trust Deed, approved by the University, in the Ramsukh Das College Trust Committee, consisting of nine members, including the Founder, Lala Gowardhan Das, Life President. Four out of these nine members are exclusively returned by the Registered Society of the Dev Samaj.

The endowed property is vested permanently and absolutely in the Trustees collectively for the exclusive purpose of the Trust.

The College has a Library, a well-furnished Reading Room, Study Room and a Common Room. A trained Graduate is in charge of the Library. Last year about Rs. 2,450 (two thousand four hundred and fifty) were spent on the purchase of the books and journals, and establishment. The number of books at present is 6,700. Besides this, more than 40 newspapers, journals and magazines on Economics, Literary, Philosophical, Scientific and Social subjects are subscribed for.

In order to create literary atmosphere and develop wider taste and interest than is provided by the University curriculum, 'Literary Circle' has been started from the year 1934. Under its auspices distinguished professors and lecturers are invited to deliver discourse on interesting and challenging topics of the day. Last year as many as twenty-seven Literary functions were arranged which provided high class intellectual feast for the public and the students. These lectures are published in a separate book, under the title of R.S.D. College Literary Circle Annual Book. The second volume was published last year and it has been very favourably reviewed by the Press, Vice-Chancellors of various Universities and others. The third volume is in press. Besides this, there exist various associations, *viz.*, Mathematical, Philosophical, Historical, Oriental Associations, to create interest in special branches of studies.

In order to provide opportunity for writing and create literary interest among the students the Ramsukh Das College Magazine is published. This magazine has entered the 15th year of its useful existence.

To supplement the moral instructions there exists "The College Social Service League". Its activities comprise in helping the weak students in their studies and in giving financial relief to needy students, and voluntary money contributions made by the students for the interests of needy servants so that they may keep in good form.

The number of the students on rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 301.

STAFF.

PRINCIPAL.

P. V. Kanal, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bombay).

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|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 1. Moral Instruction | ... | { | P. V. Kanal, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). |
| | | { | 1. P. V. Kanal, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). |
| | | { | 2. S. S. Bhatia, Esq., M.A. (Panjab and Calcutta). |
| 2. English | ... | { | 3. Nand Kishore Aggarwal, Esq., M.A. (Delhi), B.Sc. (Panjab). |
| | | { | 4. S. P. Kanal, Esq., B.A. (Honours) (London). |
| | | { | 5. D. B. Aggarwal, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab). |
| 3. Mathematics | ... | { | 1. Des Raj Wadhawan, Esq., M.A. (Math.) (Panjab), M.A. (Philosophy) (Panjab). |
| | | { | 2. D. B. Aggarwal, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab). |
| 4. Philosophy | ... | { | 1. P. V. Kanal, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). |
| | | { | 2. S. P. Kanal, Esq., B.A. (Honours) (London). |
| | | { | 3. Des Raj Wadhawan, Esq., M.A. (Philosophy and Mathematics) (Panjab). |
| 5. History | ... | { | 1. F. C. Arora, Esq., M.A. (Panjab). |
| | | { | 2. P. C. Malhotra, Esq., M.A. (Economics and History) (Panjab). |

6. Economics ...	...	{ 1. P. C. Malhotra, Esq., M.A. (Economics and History) (Panjab). 2. F. C. Arora, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
7. Sanskrit ...	...	{ B. B. Shastri, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
8. Arabic ...	...	{ Qazi Ahmad Ullah Qureshi, H.A., H.P. (Panjab).
9. Persian ...	...	{ Faizul Hassan Hamdani, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).
10. Hindi ...	...	{ 1. B. B. Shastri, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab). 2. N. K. Gupta, Esq., B.A. (Panjab).
11. Urdu ...	..	{ 1. Qazi Ahmad Ullah Qureshi, H.A., H.P. (Panjab). 2. Faizul Hassan Hamdani, Esq., M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab).

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

1. S. P. Kanai, B.A. (Honours) (London), Professor-in-charge.
2. K. S. Akali, Director, Physical Education.

LIBRARY.

Mr. Shiv Chand, B.A., Librarian.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. Babu Lal Malhotra, M.B.B.S.

XXXIII.—GURU NANAK KHALSA COLLEGE,
GUJRANWALA.

The Guru Nanak Khalsa College was founded in the year 1917. It is affiliated to the Panjab University, and has been constituted a Centre for the University Intermediate Examination, practical as well as written.

The College is situated at a distance of about half a mile from the town. It possesses the special advantage of being

located in the small, healthy and historic town of Gujranwala where the expenses of living are substantially less than those in large cities.

The institution is housed in a building containing a grand Hall, spacious Lecture Rooms and Theatres, well-equipped Laboratories, airy Offices, a well-furnished Library with Reading Room, and a beautiful little Garden at the back bordering on a canal minor overlooking a vast expanse of green fields. Attached to the College is a spacious Hostel, with a Gurdawara, a Dispensary and a Sub-Post Office. Another important feature of the institution is the extensive grounds for Hockey, Football, Volley-ball, Basket-ball, Playground Ball, Tennis, Badminton and Athletic Sports.

The management of the College is in the hands of the Khalsa Educational Council, a strong, representative and influential body of Sikhs, which also controls one of the biggest High Schools in the Province.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 189.

STAFF.

Principal	{ Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
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FACULTIES.

LECTURERS.

Theology	S. Narain Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
English	{ Bawa Harkrishan Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Fellow, Panjab University; Member, Court of Benares University. S. Jaswant Singh, M.A. (Psychology), M.A. (Econ.). Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U.
Sanskrit	...	...	Pt. Parshotam Datt, Shastri.
Persian and Arabic	...	...	{ Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U.
History	...	...	{ Bawa Narain Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
Philosophy	...	...	{ S. Jaswant Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Mathematics	...	...	S. Narain Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Economics	...	...	{ Bawa Narain Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
Chemistry	...	...	S. Sher Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab).

FACULTIES.		LECTURERS.	
Physics	{ S. Harnam Singh, M.Sc., LL.B. (Agra).
Hindi	Pt. Parshotam Datt, Shastri.
Punjabi	S. Narain Singh, M.A. (Panjab).
Urdu	{ Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), H.P., H.U.
Physical Instruction	{ S. Baldev Singh, D.P.E. (Madras).

HOSTEL.

Warden	...	...	S. Narain Singh, M.A.
Superintendent	S. Baldev Singh.
Medical Adviser	Dr. Mahan Singh, S.A.S.

LIBRARY.

Librarian	S. Narain Singh, M.A.
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XXXIV.—HINDU SABHA COLLEGE,
AMRITSAR.

The College is now a 1st grade institution comprising the Intermediate and the B.A. Classes, and has been started by the Hindu Sabha, Amritsar. It is managed by a Committee of 21 members. It is primarily intended for the benefit of the Hindus, but is open for admission to students of other communities.

The College has a very big compound enclosed on all sides and consists of a big hall and 17 side-rooms all fitted with electricity. The playgrounds are situated in the Aitchison and Alexandra Parks.

The College is affiliated to the University of the Panjab in both the Arts and Science Faculties (F.A. and F.Sc.), and provides instruction in the *Intermediate* in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, History, Economics, Persian, French, Philosophy, Biology, Physics and Chemistry and in the B.A., in English and English Honours, Mathematics, Sanskrit and Sanskrit Honours, History, Economics, Persian, Philosophy, Political Science, Hindi and Urdu.

The hostel is in a commodious bungalow in the Civil Station and is fitted with electricity.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 392.

STAFF.

1. Principal and Professor of English Literature } K. L. Bhatia, M.A., B.SC. (Panjab).
2. Vice-Principal and Professor of Sanskrit and Hindu Theology ... } Arjuna Natha Mattu, M.A. (Panjab).
3. Senior Professor of English ... } R. K. Kapur, M.A. (Alld.), B.LITT. (Oxon).
4. Professor of Mathematics } Ram Chandra Kohli, B.A. (Hons.) (Panjab), M.A. (Pure Mathematics) (Calcutta).
5. Professor of History (English and Indian) } Daya Kishen Kapoor, M.A. (Panjab).
6. Professor of Persian and Urdu ... } Manmohan Lal Mathur, B.A. (Hons.) (Delhi), M.A. (Panjab).
7. Professor of Economics } Mast Ram Jaini, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
8. Professor of Philosophy } Mula Mall, M.A. (Panjab).
9. Professor of Political Science ... } P. L. Sahgal, M.A. (Panjab).
10. Lecturer in English ... } Harbans Singh, M.A., B.SC. (Hons.) (Panjab).
11. Lecturer in English ... } B. L. Kapur, B.A. (Combined Hons.), M.A. (English and Philosophy).
12. Lecturer in Mathematics } M. L. Kochhar, M.A. (Fullers Exhibitioner).
13. Lecturer in Sanskrit and Hindi .. } M. C. Kapur, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B. (Panjab).
14. Lecturer in French ... } P. P. Sayal, B.A. (History, Philosophy and in French subsequently, 1932) (Panjab).

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT (NON-MEDICAL AND MEDICAL).

1. Professor of Chemistry } Mehr Chand, M.SC. (Chemistry) (Panjab).
2. Professor of Physics ... } Vishnu Datta, M.SC. (Physics) (Panjab).

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| 3. Professor of Biology ... | { | Chaman Lal Sawhney, B.Sc.
(Hons. School), M.Sc. (Zoo-
logy) (Panjab). |
| 4. Demonstrator in Science | | Des Raj Kapoor, M.Sc. (Chemis-
try) (Panjab). |
| 5. Demonstrator in Science | { | Mohan Lal Bery, B.A. (Panjab),
F.I.C.S. |

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

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| 1. Physical Director ... | { | Gyan Parkash, Qualified as a
Director of Physical Educa-
tion, Madras (1st Class). |
| Hostel Warden ... | | Prof. P. L. Sahgal, M.A. |

XXXV.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

The Government College, Lyallpur, is affiliated to the University of the Panjab in all subjects, Arts and Science (Medical and Non-Medical) for the Intermediate and in the following subjects for the B.A. (Pass):—

English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), Physics, History, Philosophy, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi and Military Science and in English, Economics, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and History for B.A. (Honours).

The number of students on the rolls of the College on March 31st, 1937, was 171. The College is housed in a large building and has extensive grounds. The College hostel comprises two quadrangles, each under the superintendence of a member of the staff. The College also maintains a Detachment of the 4th (Lahore) Bu. University Training Corps.

STAFF.

1. Sri Krishan Kapur, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., P.E.S. (Class 1) (Panjab), Principal and Professor of Mathematics.
2. Mr. Chaman Lal Kapur, M.A. (History and Economics) (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in History and Economics.
3. S. Saadat Ali Shah, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
4. L. Ram Bheja Mal Seth, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Chemistry.
5. Pt. Gouti Parshad, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, P.E.S., Lecturer in English.

6. L. Dina Nath Vasudeva, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Physics.
7. Lala Hans Raj Aggarwal, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit and Hindi.
8. S. Panjab Singh, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
9. Lala Bansi Lal Juneja, M.A., B.T., LL.B. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
10. Mr. K. N. Dutt, B.A. (Panjab), B.A. Honours (Cantab.), Teacher of Physics.
11. M. Mohd. Hamid-ud-Din, M.A. (Arabic, Philosophy and Psychology) (Panjab), Teacher of Philosophy and Arabic.
12. Dr. Ahmed Ali Qureshi, M.Sc. (Panjab), Ph.D. (Wales), Teacher of Botany.
13. M. Hashmat Khan, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of History.
14. S. Sadhu Singh, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Philosophy.
15. L. Duni Chandra, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit, Hindi and Panjabi.
16. M. Mohammad Abdullah, M.A. (Arabic and Persian), B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
17. Sh. Ghulam Mohy-ed-Din, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
18. S. Hardayal Singh Sodhi, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Zoology.
19. Mr. Ali Mohammad Yazdani, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
20. L. Ram Autar, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Geography and History.
21. L. Vidya Dhar Mahajan, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
22. Pt. Surendra Mohan Dattatreya, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English and Economics.
23. S. Amar Singh Malik, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Chemistry.
24. M. Abdul Ghafoor Butt, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
25. M. Fazal Ahmed Awan, M.A. English (Alig.), B.Sc. (Panjab), Offg. Teacher of English.
26. Mehta Raghunath Singh, M.A. (History and Political Science) (Panjab), Teacher of History and Economics.
27. Lala Vidya Sagar Sethi, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Offg. Teacher of Physics.
28. S. Wadhawa Singh, Physical Training Supervisor.
29. Dr. Sri Ram, M.B.B.S., Medical Adviser.

XXXVI.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, GUJRAT.

This four-year institution was started on the 1st of May, 1921. Besides having two Matriculation Classes, it prepares

students for the F.A. and F.Sc. (Non-Medical) standards in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Geography and optional papers in Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

One-year Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Class is also attached to the College.

Besides the usual academic activities, the interest of the students is aroused in such recreative occupations as Gardening, Drawing, the Boy Scout Movement, First Aid, Home Hygiene, Painting, Photography, Radio and Wireless Telegraphy, Ink making, Boot and Metal Polish making and other kindred activities.

The College is located in the building formerly occupied by the Government High School, with some extensions and structural changes. It is a very fine building with extensive grounds for outdoor games.

The rate of fees is the same as in other Government Intermediate Colleges.

The Hostel which is a fine commodious building is in charge of an experienced Superintendent who lives on the premises.

The number of students on the rolls of the College on the 31st March, 1937, was 215 (Intermediate, 111; Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Class, 14; Matriculation, 62).

STAFF.

1. Md. Husain Hakeem, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Principal.
2. Kh. Abdul Hamid, M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
3. *One P.E.S. Post Vacant.*
4. L. Jagan Nath, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Chemistry.
5. Pt. Jowala Sahai, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of History and English.
6. Mir Abdur Rashid, M.A., M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Arabic and Urdu.
7. L. Daya Ram Sethi, B.Com. (Bombay), Senior Commercial Teacher.
8. M. Mahdub Hahn, M.A. (English and History) (Panjab), Teacher of History and English.
9. S. Surjan Sing Hampal, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Physics.
10. L. Pyate Lal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
11. M. Mohd. Akbar Mumir, M.A., H.P. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
12. L. Lakshmi Chandra, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit, Hindi and Panjabi.
13. Pt. Mela Ram, B.A. (Panjab), S.A.S. (Cl. and Com.), 2nd Commercial Teacher.

14. Pt. Amar Nath, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
15. L. Nand Kishor Banati, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
16. M. Chiragh Dm, s.D.M., Drawing Master, (*on leave*).
M. Said Ullah, s.D.M., (*officiating*).
17. M. Farhat Ullah Khan, M.Sc. (Alig.), B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Geography and History.
18. M. Ghulam Rabbani Aziz, M.A., M.O.L. (Arabic and Persian) (Panjab), H.A., H.P., H.U. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
19. S. Fazl-i-Haq, Physical Training Supervisor and Hostel Superintendent, (*on leave*).
Mr. A. R. Butt, (*officiating*).

XXXVII.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, CAMPBELLPUR.

The College is a four-year institution and was opened on 1st May, 1924. It is housed in a very commodious building situated in very healthy surroundings and has fully-equipped laboratories and up-to-date arrangements for the teaching of Science. It prepares students for M.S.L.C. Examination and provides instruction in English, Mathematics, History, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and Vernaculars for F.A. and F.Sc. Examinations. All members of the Staff take part in the work of both school and College classes.

A few stipends to poor and deserving Mohammadan students are provided by the local Anjuman-i-Islamia.

A commodious hostel is attached to the College.

Fees as in Government Colleges.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 152.

STAFF.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. S. Prem Singh, M.Sc. }
(Panjab), P.E.S. } | Principal and Lecturer in
Science. |
| 2. M. Abdul Hamid Khan, }
Niazi, M.A. (Panjab). } | Teacher in History and
Geography. |
| 3. M. Inam Ali Beg, M.A. }
(Allahabad), B.T. (Panjab). } | Teacher in Arabic and Urdu. |
| 4. L. Ram Parshad, M.A. (Pan-
jab). } | Teachers in Mathematics. |
| 5. L. Raja Ram Sekhri, M.A.
(Panjab), M.R.A.S. } | |

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| 6. Ch. Sardar Mohammad,
M.Sc. (Panjab), B.T. | } Teacher in Science. |
| 7. Malik Fazal Illahi, M.A.
(Aligarh), B.T. (Panjab),
H.B. (Panjab). | |
| 8. Pt. Amba Datt, M.A., M.O.I.
(Panjab). | } Teacher in Sanskrit and
Hindi. |
| 9. M. Khan Bahadur, B.A.,
H.P. (Panjab). | |
| 10. L. Ram Lal Chitkara,
M.Sc. (Panjab). | } Teacher in Chemistry. |
| 11. L. Dillbagh Rai Puri, M.A.,
B.T. (Panjab). | |
| 12. Mr. S. G. Raza, M.A.
(Panjab), B.T. | } Teacher in English. |
| 13. S. Hardit Singh, M.A. (Pan-
jab), B.T. | |
| 14. L. Sain Datt, B.A., P.T.S. | } Physical Training Supervisor,
Hostel Superintendent and
Librarian. |
| 15. Pt. Gokal Chand, H.P.S.,
O.T.T. | |
| 16. M. Mohd. Hussain, S.D.M. | } Drawing Master. |
| 17. B. Kirpal Singh, Giam | |
| | } Teacher in Panjabi and
Hindi. |
| | |

XXXVIII.—LAWRENCE COLLEGE, GHORAGALI.

1. The Lawrence College, established on 1st May, 1926, and comprising two High Classes and two Intermediate Classes, is situated within three miles of the General Post Office, Murree, just above Ghoragali Brewery, and by road 33 miles from Rawalpindi. Travellers to the Lawrence College alight always on the main Rawalpindi-Murree Road near the main gates of the Ghoragali Brewery. The Lawrence School was founded by voluntary subscriptions in 1859 in memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., who was killed in Lucknow in 1857. The climate of Ghoragali is exceptionally good. The College is situated at an elevation of over 6,000 feet. The estate is an admirable one in every way running along a spur of the hills and is practically isolated. Its favourable position is evidenced by the fact that the health of students is excellent.

2. This is a four-year self-contained institution with its separate accommodation and staff. Permanent buildings have been erected and are suitable, adequate and efficiently equipped. The water supply is obtained from our own pumping station as well as from the Murree Water Works. A complete electric plant has been established and halls, class rooms, dormitories, etc., and some of the roads are lighted with electricity. Essentially a residential College it is not possible or desirable for pupils to live in Murree and to attend as day-pupils.

3. The College prepares candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in its two High Classes and for the Intermediate Examination of the Panjab University on the Arts and Science sides. The College is affiliated to the Panjab University and teaching is provided in English, Latin, Urdu, Mathematics, History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry in the Arts Faculty, and in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Biology and Physiology in the Science Faculty.

4. Physical Training is given by an expert and all members of the College are required to take part in organised games—hockey, football and cricket. Games are compulsory and considerable efficiency is reached and every facility is given for games and sports. Other activities include a Detachment of the Punjab Rifles, A.F. (I.). Opportunities for tennis are also provided. There is also a swimming tank and excellent tennis courts, etc.

5. The College is fortunate in its buildings and equipment including class room accommodation, Assembly Hall, Science Laboratories, Lecture Theatres, Dining Halls, Hospital and Dispensary and a fine College Chapel. There is a Resident Medical Officer, who is highly qualified, with two Hospital Nurses and two Dispensers. The College Chapel is an exceptionally pretty one, perhaps the prettiest of all in these parts and every effort is made to render the services reverent and attractive. An excellent new organ has been built within recent years and the Choir is large and capable. A clock with Westminster chimes has recently been erected in the Chapel Tower.

6. All students pay full fees. Scholarships are tenable up to the Intermediate Examination. In connection with the College activities there is a Literary and Debating Society under the Headmaster. There are also a Biological Society, a Chemistry Society and a Physics Society and meetings are regularly held and lectures given by members.

7. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 92 boarders, 1 day-scholar.

STAFF.

The Rev. W. Francis Cotton,	} Principal and Lecturer in
M.A. (Oxon).	
	} English.

A. S. Collier, Esq., B.A. (London).	}	Vice-Principal and Lecturer in Education and History.
H. L. Edwards, Esq., B.Sc. (Birm.).		
A. A. Evans, Esq., B.Sc., LL.B. (Panjab).	}	Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics.
W. J. Toop, Esq., B.Sc. (London), (<i>on leave</i>).		
S. T. Thurley, Esq., B.A. (London).	}	Offg. Lecturer in Chemistry and Mathematics.
The Rev. C. O'Hagan, B.A. (Oxon).		
Ch. Abdul Hamid, M.Sc. (Pan- jab).	}	Lecturer in Chemistry and Education.
Sgt. E. G. Mainwaring		
...		P.T. Instructor.

XXXIX.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, JHANG.

The Government Intermediate College, Jhang, was opened on 1st May, 1926. The College is a four-year institution, and prepares students for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science (Non-Medical) of the Panjab University.

The College is housed in the old Government High School buildings situated midway between the two towns of Jhang and Maghiana, about one mile from either, in healthy surroundings and with sufficient accommodation on the premises.

Besides the usual academic activities, the interest of the students is aroused in such recreative and useful occupations as Gardening, Drawing, Boy Scout Movement, First Aid and several Scientific Hobbies such as Ink making, Soap making, Boot polish, etc. etc.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 226, consisting of 111 in the Intermediate Classes and 115 in the High Department.

STAFF.

1. Sh. Churagh Din, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Principal and Lecturer in Physics.
2. Malik Raghunath Rai, M.Sc. (Panjab), P.E.S., Lecturer in Chemistry.

3. M. Mohd. Afzal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab) (Alig.), Teacher of Philosophy and English.
4. Pt. Brij Lal Shastri, M.A., M.O.L. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit and Hindi.
5. L. Hukam Chand, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Physics.
6. L. Parkash Lal, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
7. S. Nihal Singh, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Chemistry.
8. L. Kidar Nath, M.A. (Panjab), B.A.O.M. (Bombay), Teacher of History.
9. L. Nathu Ram, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
10. Pt. Ram Lal, B.A. (Hons.), B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics and Hindi.
11. L. Ram Dhan, B.A. (Panjab), S.A.V., Teacher of History, Geography and English.
12. Khawaja Miraj-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
13. S. Fazal-i-Ahmad, M.A. (English and History) (Panjab), Teacher of English.
14. Sh. Ijaz Ahmad, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
15. Ch. Mohd. Din, M.S.V., S.D.M., Drawing Master.
16. Sufi Mohd. Ziaul Haque, M.A. (Arabic), M.A. (Persian), H.P., Teacher of Arabic and Urdu.
17. S. Nirmal Singh, B.A. (Panjab), P.T.S., Physical Training Supervisor.

XL.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, DHARMSALA.

The Government Intermediate College, Dharmsala, was opened on 1st May, 1926. It is a four-year institution and besides preparing the students for the Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate Examination, it is affiliated to the Panjab University up to the Intermediate in Arts and Science (in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Persian and Sanskrit, Physics and Chemistry, Urdu and Hindi).

The College is situated in the beautiful Kangra Valley at a height of more than 4,000 feet and commands a fine view of the snowy Himalayas in the background. The Mandi Hydro-electric scheme and the Kangra Valley Railway will add immensely to the promise of the institution as the centre of education and culture in the district.

A Library and a Reading Room have been provided for the use of the students.

The number of students, including the students of the 10th class on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 83.

STAFF.

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| 1. W. A. Barnes, Esq., B.A.,
P.E.S. | } | Principal. |
| 2. S. Hazara Singh, B.A., B.T.,
P.E.S. | | Lecturer in Mathematics and English. |
| 3. Mr. S. C. Mitra, M.A. (Panjab). | } | Teacher of Philosophy and English. |
| 4. L. Karm Chand Taxali,
M.Sc. (Panjab). | | Teacher of Chemistry, Science and Physiology and Hygiene. |
| 5. P. Bansi Lal, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | } | Teacher of Sanskrit and Hindi. |
| 6. L. Brijindra Raj Saraf, M.A. | | Teacher of English. |
| 7. L. Hari Chand Taneja,
M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab). | } | Teacher of Physics, Science and Physiology and Hygiene. |
| 8. P. Harbans Lal, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | | Teacher of History and Geography. |
| 9. S. Prem Singh | ... | Drawing Master. |
| 10. L. Dev Datt Bhalla, B.A.
(Panjab), Shastri, P.T.,
O.T. | } | Physical Training Supervisor. |
| 11. Sh. Mohd. Rafi, M.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | | Teacher of Mathematics and Urdu. |
| 12. M. Ghulam Yasin Khan,
Niazi, M.A. (Persian),
B.T., M.A. (Arabic) (Panjab). | } | Teacher of Persian and Urdu. |

XLI.—MALERKOTLA COLLEGE, MALER-KOTLA.

The Malerkotla College was opened in 1926. It is a four-year institution preparing students for Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate and Intermediate Examinations of the Panjab University. It is affiliated to the University of the Panjab up to the Intermediate standard in Arts and has provision for teaching English, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Geography, Persian and Urdu.

No tuition fees and hostel rents are charged from any student, whether a State subject or an outsider. The idea underlying this exceptional munificence of His Highness the Nawab Sahib

Bahadur, Ruler of Malerkotla State, is to give facilities of higher education not only to his own subjects but also to those who come in quest of knowledge to the State where a generous patronage has always been extended to learning.

All members of the staff take part in the teaching work of all the classes and they are anxious to develop a common corporate life in the institution. The College has a flourishing Union and its own organ entitled the *Malerkotla College Magazine*. The tutorial system is in force.

The College is housed in the new block of building which is an extension of the one formerly occupied by the High School with a big hall, tower and side-rooms. Attached to the College building and opposite to it, just across the road, stands the College Hostel which provides accommodation for 50 boarders, and is under the supervision of a member of the staff assisted by a superintendent who lives on the premises.

Every attention is paid to the health and physical well-being of the students and there are large playing fields within five minutes' walk of the buildings.

Generally a number of scholarships are awarded to deserving students, the residents of the State having prior claims.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 119.

STAFF.

1. Mohamed Rashid Qureishi, Esq., M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Principal and Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
2. Mirza Habib-ur-Rahman, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.
3. U. S. Sagar, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
4. Badri Nath Chopra, M.A. (History—Nagpur, Persian—Panjab), B.T., Lecturer in History and Persian.
5. Munshi Mohammed Ismail, M.P. (Panjab), Lecturer in Urdu and Persian.
6. S. Harchand Singh Sandhu, B.A. (Panjab), Asstt. Lecturer in Mathematics.
7. A. N. Bhalla, (Madras Trained), F.B.A.P.T. (London), Director of Physical Training.
8. Dr. Parshotam Dass Merchea, Capt., M.B.B.S. (Hons. in Pathology), Medical Officer.

XLII.—KHALSA INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur, was opened in May, 1926. Science Laboratories were added and the College was

affiliated in Physics and Chemistry in 1931. The College is situated on the bank of the Rakh Branch Canal in open country surroundings at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the Lyallpur Railway Station.

It is a four-year institution providing instruction in Matriculation and Intermediate in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Panjabi, Urdu, Geography, Physics, Chemistry and Hindi.

The College seeks to impart to Sikh youths a liberal education in Sikh Religion, side by side with secular education in order to make them useful and loyal citizens. Though primarily intended for Sikhs it welcomes young men of other communities in a spirit of brotherly love and good will.

Attached to the College are two hostels under the personal supervision of the Principal and extensive playgrounds. There is a fine block of 22 cubicles. A well-equipped dispensary is attached to the hostel. Both the College and hostels are electric fitted. Dr. Rajindar Singh Sandhu, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. and D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge), conducts regular medical inspection of the students and the members of our Staff, and attends the dispensary. The College Magazine, the *Rar*, publishes contributions of local and general interest from the Staff and the students of the College.

The College is governed by a Committee consisting of 15 members, 12 of whom are elected every three years by the College Council and 3 are co-opted by the elected members. The College Council exercises a general supervision over the Committee.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1937, was 186.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ S. B. Sen Gupta, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).
			{ 1. S. B. Sen Gupta, Esq., M.A. 2. L. Moti Ram Mittal, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad). 3. L. Bhan Chand, M.A. (Panjab) (Economics, History, English, Philosophy and Political Science). 4. S. Kehar Singh, M.A. (Panjab). 5. S. Sadhu Singh, B.Sc. (Panjab), S.A.V.
English	...	...	{
Mathematics	...	...	{ S. Ram Singh, M.A. (Hons. School in Mathematics) (Panjab).

History	...	...	L. Bhan Chand, M.A.
Economics	...	...	{ 1. S. B. Sen Gupta, Esq., M.A. 2. L. Bhan Chand, M.A.
Philosophy	...	...	S. Kehar Singh, M.A.
Geography	...	...	S. Sadhu Singh, B.Sc., S.A.V.
Persian and Urdu	...	...	{ Q. Abdur Rahman, M.A. (Persian), M.O.L., H.P.
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	...	Pt. Salig Ram, O.T.
Panjabi and Divinity	...	...	{ S. Sardul Singh. (Hons. in Panjabi).
Drawing	...	...	S. Ganda Singh, S.D.C.E.
Physical Training	...	...	{ S. Mehanga Singh, P.T.S (Madras).
Chemistry	...	...	S. Bhan Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Physics	...	...	{ S. Attar Singh, B.A., M.Sc. (Panjab).
Physiology and Hygiene	...	...	S. Sadhu Singh, B.Sc., S.A.V.
Librarian	...	...	L. Bhan Chand, M.A.
Medical Advisers	...	...	{ 1. Dr. Rajindar Singh Sandhu, M.B., B.S. (Panjab), M.B.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. and D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge). 2. S.S. Dr. Kishan Singh, L.M.S. 3. P. N. Dhodhi, Dental Surgeon.

HOSTEL.

Dean	...	...	S. Kehar Singh, M.A.
Superintendent	...	...	S. Hazura Singh.
Asstt. Superintendent	...	...	S. Maya Singh.

XLIII.—DAYANAND MATHRA DAS COLLEGE, MOGA.

The College is a four-year institution comprising the High and Intermediate classes. It was started in 1919 as a High School by R.B. Dr. Mathra Das, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medallist,

and was raised to the status of an Intermediate College in 1926. It is managed by the Arya Priti Nidhi Sabha, Punjab, a Registered Body, and a local committee of 9 members with R.B. Dr. Mathra Das as its general president. The Institution aims at reviving ancient culture and wisdom, and at moulding the character of students according to Vedic ideals. It is primarily meant for the benefit of Hindu students, but it is open to students of all communities. Religious and moral instruction is compulsory.

The College building consists of a big hall and 16 class rooms. The playgrounds are situated in close proximity of the College and satisfactory arrangements have been made for Cricket, Hockey, Football, Volley-ball, Basket-ball and Tennis. The Gymnasium is well equipped with the modern apparatus for physical exercise.

The College is affiliated to the University of the Panjab up to the Intermediate in Arts and Science (Non-Medical). The College provides instruction in the M.S.L.C. and the Intermediate in Arts in English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi, and for Intermediate in Science in Physics and Chemistry.

The hostel is a commodious building situated in the College compound. It is in charge of a Superintendent who lives on the premises. Medical attendance is free. There is a Library containing 5,100 books and a reading room attached to the College.

The College is maintained by fees, interest on endowments and donations. The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 288.

STAFF.

Principal	...	...	{ R. K. Kumar, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
			{ R. K. Kumar, Esq., M.A.
			{ Gopal Das Kapur, M.A. (Panjab and Calcutta).
			{ Ch. Dwarka Nath Dutt, B.A., B.T. (Panjab).
English	...	...	{ L. Ratan Lal Bhatia, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ L. Khushi Ram, B.A., S.A.V. (Panjab).
			{ L. Ram Labhaya, M.A. (Panjab).
			{ L. Prem Kumar, M.A. (Panjab).
Mathematics	...	...	{ L. Mehnga Ram, B.A., B.T. (Panjab).
			{ L. Ram Labhaya, M.A. (Panjab).
History	...	...	{ L. Khushi Ram, B.A., S.A.V.

Geography	...	...	L. Khushi Ram, B.A., S.A.V.
Economics	...	...	R. K. Kumar, Esq., M.A.
Philosophy	...	...	L. Ratan Lal Bhatia, M.A.
Physics	...	...	{ L. Karam Chand Nanda, M.Sc. (Panjab).
Chemistry	...	...	{ L. Ram Narain, M.Sc. (Honours School) (Panjab).
Persian and Urdu	...	...	{ M. Mohd. Latif Ansari, Munshi Fazil, O.T. (Panjab).
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	...	{ Pt. Sundar Das Shastri, O.T. (Panjab).
Drawing	...	...	L. Chanan Singh Loomba.
Panjabi	...	...	{ S. Sant Singh "Nirman", B.A. (Panjab), Gyani (Panjab).
Physical Instruction	...	...	{ Krishanlal Swaney, M.Sc. (Pan- jab), D.P.E. (Madras Y.M.C.A.).
Librarian	...	...	{ S. Sant Singh "Nirman", B.A. (Panjab) (Trained).
Medical Officers	...	...	{ Dr. Wazir Chand, Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Sham Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

XLIV.—DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC INTER-MEDIATE COLLEGE, HOSHIARPUR.

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur, was started on the 12th June, 1926. It is situated outside the city on the Katchehri Road and is affiliated to the Panjab University for Intermediate Examination in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

The College is financed and controlled by the D.A.-V. College Society, Hoshiarpur, which elects an Executive Committee with whom rests the immediate management of the institution.

The College has a Boarding House about a mile from the city. Adjoining the College and the Boarding House there are extensive playgrounds for games and sports. The College has a Library. The Reading Room is furnished with dailies and weeklies and some monthly reviews also.

The College has a monthly organ of its own called the *Arya Kumar*.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 288.

STAFF.

1. L. Ram Dass, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Principal and Lecturer in English.
2. P. Rala Ram, B.A. (Hons. in English), M.A. (English) (Panjab), Vice-Principal and Lecturer in English.
3. Mullick Beli Ram, B.A. (Hons. in Sanskrit), M.A. (Sanskrit) (Panjab), M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Sanskrit.
4. L. Girdhari Lal Saksena, M.A. (Economics), LL.B. (Panjab), F.R.E.S. (London), Lecturer in Economics and Mathematics.
5. P. Hari Vansh Lal Rishi, M.A. (Maths.) (Panjab), S.A.V. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
6. L. Baldev Raj Khanna, M.A. (History) (Panjab), Lecturer in History and English.
7. L. Ram Bheja Mal, M.A. (Persian) (Panjab), M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
8. L. Pratap Krishan Mathur, M.A. (Delhi), Lecturer in Philosophy and English.
9. Th. Baljit Shastri, B.A. (English only) (Panjab), Vidya Ratan (Gurukula), Lecturer in Hindi and Vedic Theology.
10. L. Baij Nath Mohindru, B.Sc., S.A.V. (Panjab), Teacher of Science and Mathematics for the High Classes.
11. L. Ram Dass, B.A. (Panjab), J.A.V., Trained Librarian and Composition Teacher.
12. Ch. Nand Singh Chandravanshi, B.A. (Panjab), D.P.E. (Madras), Director of Physical Education.
13. P. Malawa Ram, Senior Drawing Master for the High Classes.

XLV.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, HOSHIARPUR.

This College was started from 1st May, 1927. It is a four-year institution preparing students for the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science (both Medical and Non-Medical groups) of the Panjab University. There is also a one-year Post-Matric. Clerical and Commercial Class attached to the College.

The College is situated in a fine building formerly occupied by the Government High School and a new Science Block containing Laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The College has its own hostel and extensive playgrounds.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 164 (Intermed. 88, Post-Matric. 17, Matric. 59).

STAFF.

1. Mr. Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R.HIST.S., P.E.S., Principal and Lecturer in History.
2. Dr. M. L. Sethi, D.SC., P.E.S., Lecturer in Biology.
3. Mr. Ghulam Waris, M.SC., P.E.S., Lecturer in Chemistry.
4. Mr. M. L. Ghose, B.A., P.E.S., Lecturer in Clerical and Commercial subjects.
5. Dr. Hari Ram Sarna, M.SC., PH.D. (London), Teacher of Physics.
6. S. Harwant Singh, M.A., B.T., Teacher of English.
7. Dr. Hans Raj Gupta, M.A., PH.D., Teacher of Mathematics.
8. Lala Gyan Chand Bhatia, M.A., Teacher of Sanskrit.
9. Pt. Pars Ram Kaushal, M.A., B.T., Teacher of History and Geography.
10. Mr. H. B. Luke, M.SC., B.T., Teacher of Chemistry.
11. Ch. Sultan Bakhsh, M.A., Teacher of Mathematics.
12. Lala Gobind Parshad, M.A., L.T. (Allahabad), Teacher of Philosophy and English.
13. L. Sadhu Ram, S.A.V., Clerical and Commercial Master.
14. M. Ghulam Jilani Burque, M.A., M.O.L. (Ar.), M.A., M.O.L. (Pers.), H.P., H.A., H.U., O.T.T., Teacher of Persian.
15. Lala Ganpat Rai, S.D.M., Drawing Master.
16. Bhai Nand Singh Gill, Physical Training Supervisor, Librarian and Hostel Superintendent.
17. Sh. Abdul Haq, M.A., B.T., Teacher of English.
18. Mr. U. M. Saleem Khan Farani, M.A., M.O.L., H.P., H.A., H.U., B.T., Teacher of Arabic and Urdu.
19. Chaudhri Kartar Ram, High Proficiency in Hindi, S.V.T., Teacher of Hindi.
20. Bhai Tehl Singh Dhupia, Gyani, G.T., J.A.V., F.A. (Eng.), Teacher of Panjabi.

XLVI.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, ROHTAK.

The College was opened on the 1st May, 1927. It is a four-year institution, and besides preparing students for the Matriculation and S.L.C. Examination of the Panjab University, it is affiliated to that body up to the Intermediate standard in Arts and Science (Medical and Non-Medical). It has also Post-Matriculation and Clerical Classes, the object of which is to train boys in all branches of clerical work. The College is located in the building which was at one time occupied by the Government Normal School. Extensive additions and improvements have, however, been made, in consequence of which it is now

a very fine building with spacious playgrounds. There is a hostel attached to the College under the personal supervision of a member of the Staff.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st May, 1937, was 199.

STAFF.

1. I. C. Nanda, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Oxon), P.E.S., Principal.
2. Bawa Balwant Singh, M.Sc. (Panjab), Teacher of Biology.
3. L. Kanshi Ram Narang, M.Sc., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Chemistry.
4. L. Brij Lal Kohli, M.A., B.Sc., B.T. (Gold Medallist) (Panjab), Teacher of English.
5. L. Ganga Sahai, M.A., B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of Sanskrit.
6. M. Mansurul Aziz Mihas, M.A. (Panjab), Teacher of English.
7. Ch. Karam Shah, M.A. in Mathematics (Panjab), M.A. in Persian (Alig.), B.A. (Honours School in Mathematics), M.O.L. (Medallist), H.P., S.A.V. (Panjab), Teacher of Mathematics.
8. M. Abdul Aziz Quraishy, M.A. in Persian and Urdu (Bombay), M.A. in Arabic and Munshi Fazil (Panjab), B.A. (Alig.), H.P., S.A.V. (Trained), Teacher of Arabic.
9. M. Rukn-ud-Din, M.A., M.O.L., H.P., S.A.V. (Panjab), Teacher of Persian and Urdu.
10. Sh. Qamar-ud-Din, M.Sc. in Physics (Alig.), Teacher of Physics.
11. Ch. Dost Mohammad, M.A. (Medallist) (Alig.), B.T. (Panjab), Teacher of History.
12. Ch. Abdul Qadir, M.A. (Nanak Bakhsh Silver Medallist), B.T. (Panjab).
13. Ch. Dhupan Singh, B.A., S.A.V., P.T., Physical Training Supervisor; Supdt., Hostel; Librarian.
14. Pt. Sita Ram Shastri, O.T., Honours in Hindi, Teacher of Hindi and Sanskrit.
15. M. Abdur Rahim, S.D.M., Teacher of Drawing.
16. Dr. N. S. Bhatnagar, L.S.M.F. (Agra), Medical Adviser.

TEACHING STAFF TO THE POST-MATRIC. CLASSES.

1. Sodhi Bhagat Singh, M.A. (Economics and Political Science) (Panjab), B.Com. (Bombay), Teacher of Book-keeping and Business Methods.
 2. Sh. Mohammad Umar, B.A. (Panjab), Double Diploma in Shorthand and Typewriting from Pitman's Shorthand College and Reid Christian College (Lucknow).
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XLVII.—GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, PASRUR.

The Government Intermediate College, Pasrur, was started on the 1st May, 1928. It is a four-year institution preparing students for Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations in both Arts and Science (Non-Medical group) faculties of the University of the Panjab. In the Matriculation all subjects except Agriculture and Civics are taught and in the Intermediate the following are offered :—

English, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Physics, Chemistry, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

The College is housed in a fine building situated in very healthy surroundings. It has large and extensive grounds. There are two Hockey grounds, two Football, one Basket-ball and a number of Volley-ball grounds and Tennis Courts.

Right in front of the College at a distance of about 200 yards stands the hostel which provides accommodation for about 100 students. It is under the charge of a whole-time superintendent who also organises games and advises students in physical culture.

The number of students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937, was 175.

STAFF.

1. L. Barkat Ram Khosla, B.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), P.E.S., Principal.
2. Mr. L. R. Puri, M.A. (English and Philosophy) (Pb.), Lecturer in English and Philosophy.
3. L. Ram Chandra Khanna, M.A. (Pb.), Teacher in Sanskrit.
4. L. Badri Nath Chadda, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Mathematics.
5. Mr. N. S. Luthra, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in History.
6. Mr. Abdul Rashid, M.Sc. (Pb.), Teacher in Physics.
7. Mr. Hardyal Sardana, M.A. (English) (Pb.), Offg. Teacher in Philosophy.
8. Mr. Des Raj Singh Handa, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Mathematics.
9. Hafiz Abdul Haq, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), H.P., Teacher in Arabic.
10. Gyani Sher Singh, M.A. (Persian and Philosophy), M.O.L., H.P., Gyani, Teacher in Philosophy and Persian, (*on leave*).
11. M. Ghulam Mohd., M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Persian.
12. Mr. Mohd. Azan, M.Sc. (Pb.), Teacher in Chemistry.
Mr. Parkash Chand, M.Sc. (Pb.), (*on leave*).

13. Mr. Rajendra Singh, M.A. (Pb.), B.T. (Pb.), Offg. Teacher in English.
 14. L. Sat Dev, B.A. (Pb.), P.T.S., Hostel Superintendent and Physical Training Supervisor.
 15. Mr. Abdul Hamid, M.A. (Pb.), Offg. Teacher in History.
 16. Pt. Amar Nath, Shastri, O.T.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Sanskrit and Hindi.
 17. Gyani Sawan Singh, G.T. (Pb.), Teacher in Panjabi.
 18. M. Mohd. Sadiq, S.D.M. (Pb.), Drawing Master.
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XLVIII.—BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL AND INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, SIMLA.

Bishop Cotton School was founded by the Right Reverend George Edward Lynch Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta, on 28th July, 1859, and was opened on 15th March, 1863, at Jutogh. It was moved to its present site in September, 1868. On 7th May, 1905, the School, with the exception of the Headmaster's and Assistant Masters' houses, was totally destroyed by fire, and the present buildings were erected by the Punjab Government in 1906.

The School and College are situated on an ideal site in Simla East, some two miles from Simla, below the Punjab Secretariat, far away from all other dwellings or bazaars, and in extensive grounds of their own. The main school block contains on the ground floor the Chapel, Dining Hall, Masters' Common Room, Prefects' Common Room and Class rooms. On the first floor are four large airy dormitories, the Library, single Masters' Quarters and Bathrooms equipped with the latest flush system. There is a very lovely Chapel, which was extended in 1935, and no effort is spared to render the services as beautiful as possible. There is a large choir and a new organ. The Chapel Services and religious instruction are in accordance with the faith and practice of the Church of England. A new Science Block, apart from the main block, was erected in 1928. On the ground floor is a laboratory, designed on the most modern lines, fully equipped for the teaching of Chemistry. On the first floor there is a Physics Laboratory, fully equipped in 1936 with the most modern appliances, and also a Demonstration Room with seating arranged as in a theatre so that everyone may have a clear view of the Lecturer's Desk. The Irwin Hall and the Anderson Library were built in 1930 and are situated on the first floor of the main school block. A new block was erected in 1936 on the site of the gymnasium which has been removed to the first playing field. The ground floor of this block consists of three class rooms and a lecture room for the College. The first floor is divided into two rooms, one an art

room, the other a Geography room which is equipped with all modern aids to the teaching of this subject.

The College students reside in a separate Hostel, under the immediate charge of a Rector, and each student has a room to himself. The Hostel is equipped with the latest flush sanitary system. There is a private tennis court for the use of the College adjoining the Hostel. In March, 1937, there were 18 students on the roll of the College.

There is a general playground and two large playing fields for organised games. A swimming bath, situated on the first playing field, has recently been added.

Physical Training is carried out throughout the whole School and College, and a record is kept of every boy's weight and measurements at the beginning and end of the year. Boxing is encouraged and there is an Inter-House boxing contest every year. Affiliation to the University of the Panjab was granted from 1st August, 1928, and students are prepared for the Intermediate Arts Faculty and Intermediate Science Faculty in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Latin, French, Urdu, Chemistry and Physics.

STAFF.

The Rev. G. Sinker, M.A. (Brasenose College, Oxford), Principal.
A. J. L. Sadlier, Esq., M.A. (Emmanuel College, Cambridge),
Lecturer in Latin.

J. F. Hammond, Esq., M.A. (Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge),
Lecturer in English.

J. M. Singleton, Esq., F.R.G.S., Teacher's Diploma (St. John's College, London), Lecturer in Geography.

A. J. Purves-Lochner, Esq., B.A., B.T. (Calcutta), Lecturer in Mathematics.

M. N. Reid, Esq., B.A., Teacher's Diploma (Panjab), Lecturer in Chemistry.

R. K. von Goldstein, Esq., B.A. (Selwyn College, Cambridge),
Teacher's Diploma (Panjab), Lecturer in History.

T. R. Osborne, Esq., B.Sc. (Calcutta), B.T. (Nagpur), Lecturer in Physics.

Mrs. A. J. Wright, Lecturer in Urdu.

Mrs. M. E. Rollo, B.A. (London), Lecturer in French.

XLIX.—DEMONTMORENCY COLLEGE, SHAHPUR SADR.

The College was started on the 1st of May, 1929, as a four-year institution and was affiliated to the Panjab University for

F.A. (Arts) only. F.Sc. (Non-Medical) Classes were started in May, 1930. The College was raised to the B.A. standard in June, 1932.

The College has been granted affiliation up to the B.A. standard and prepares students in the following subjects :—

Intermediate Examination :—English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi, Geography, Physics and Chemistry.

B.A. Examination :—English, Mathematics (A and B Courses), History, Philosophy, Economics, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi.

B.A. (Hons.) :—English, Mathematics, Classical Languages.

A selected number of students is also admitted to the Military Class to prepare them for the entrance examination of the Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

The College is located in the fine buildings formerly occupied by the O'Brien Islamia High School and has extensive grounds, extending over 30 acres.

An up-to-date Laboratory for Physics and Chemistry was put up in 1932.

There is ample hostel accommodation for over 100 students.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1937, was 148.

STAFF.

1. Abdul Hamid Khan, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), P.E.S., F.P.U., Principal and Lecturer in History.
2. Mr. George Auditto, M.A. (Glasgow and Edinburgh), P.E.S., Lecturer in Economics.
3. Mr. Qurhan Ihsan Ullah, M.A. (Panjab), B.T., P.E.S., Lecturer in English, and Warden, College Hostel.
4. Mr. N. C. Daruwala, M.A. (Bombay), Diploma in Education (Cantab.), P.E.S., Lecturer in English.
5. S. Iqbal Singh, B.Sc., Diploma in Geography. (London), P.E.S., Lecturer in English and Geography.
6. Ch. Mohammad Sadiq, M.A. (Alig), B.A. (Hons.) (London), Higher Diploma in Education (Trinity College, Dublin), Teacher's Certificate (London), P.E.S., Lecturer in History.
7. L. Shaukat Roy, M.A. (Panjab) (Arnold Gold Medallist and Nanak Bakhsh Silver Medallist), Lecturer in Philosophy.
8. L. Shiv Narain Saghal, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.
9. Pt. Ganpat Rai, M.A. (Panjab), B.T., Lecturer in Sanskrit.
10. M. Mohammad Abdul Bari, M.A. (Alig), B.T., Lecturer in Mathematics.
11. Dr. R. K. Bahl, M.Sc., Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in Chemistry.
12. Mian Mohd. Sadiq, M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in English.

13. Malik Zia Mohammad, M.A. (Panjab), B.T., Lecturer in Persian.
 14. M. Mohammad Abdul Hayy, M.A. (Panjab), B.T., Lecturer in Arabic.
 15. L. Hans Raj Bhatla, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc., B.T., Lecturer in Physics.
 16. Pandit Prabhu Datt, Shastri, M.A. (English), M.A. (Sanskrit), M.O.L. (Panjab), Lecturer in English and Vernacular.
 17. M. Mohd. Obaidullah, B.A., B.P., Lecturer in Urdu and Persian.
 18. Lt. Ch. Fazal Ahmad Khan, Physical Training Supervisor.
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L.—THE LAWRENCE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, SANAWAR.

The Lawrence Royal Military School was founded by Sir Henry Lawrence in 1847, and is confined to the orphans and children of British soldiers and ex-soldiers. Growing from small beginnings and gradually improving its standard of education it became affiliated to the University of the Panjab in 1931. It is a self-contained Institution comprising Boarding Houses, Hospital, Lecture and Class Rooms, Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics and Biology, Assembly Hall, Library, Art Room, Chapel, Gymnasium and Swimming Bath. Games are organised throughout the School and definite seasons allotted to Cricket, Hockey and Football. Students are prepared, after passing the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, for the Intermediate Arts Faculty and Intermediate Science Faculty in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Latin, Urdu, Chemistry, Physics.

There are 4 students on the rolls.

STAFF.

- The Reverend E. A. Evans, M.A. (Cantab.), Principal and Headmaster.
 Captain W. H. G. Reed, M.A. (Cantab.), I.M.S., Vice-Principal and Resident Medical Officer.
 B. Wiles, Esq., B.Sc. (London), Lecturer in Chemistry and Biology.
 E. G. Carter, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer in English.
 J. R. Coombes, Esq., B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (London), Lecturer in Chemistry.
 Mr. C. Burge, Secretary.
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LI.—THE STRATFORD GOVERNMENT INTER-MEDIATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AMRITSAR.

The College was opened by the Government in November, 1932, to render higher education within the easy reach of all women. It is a four-year institution comprising the Matric. and Intermediate Classes and provides instruction in English, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Panjabi, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Urdu, Urdu (optional) and Hindi (optional) in which it is affiliated to the Panjab University.

The College is housed at present in rented buildings in healthy surroundings, containing large and airy rooms. There is a hostel attached to the College and has separate kitchens for Mohammadan and non-Mohammadan girls. The grounds of the College comprise seven Badminton Courts, one Tennis Court and a Basket-ball pitch, of which full use is being made. Students are also getting training in Girl Guiding and Needlework.

Full attention is being paid to the mental, physical and, above all, the moral welfare of the girls, and every effort is made to guard against all the drawbacks and pitfalls of the so-called "modernism".

Government scholarships are tenable at the College. There were 143 students on the College rolls on 31st March, 1937.

STAFF.

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|---|---|
| 1. Miss L. Sant Singh, B.A.,
B.T. (Panjab), P.E.S. | } Principal and Lecturer in
Mathematics and English. |
| 2. Miss D. E. Phillips, M.A.
(Allahabad), B.T. (Panjab). | |
| 3. Mrs. P. Madan, M.A.
(Allahabad). | } Lecturer in English, Urdu
and Persian. |
| 4. Mrs. R. Shetti, B.A. (Pan-
jab), J.A.V. | |
| 5. Miss C. Thakar Dass, M.A.
(Lucknow). | } Teacher in English and
History. |
| 6. Miss J. Gomez, M.A. (Pan-
jab). | |
| 7. Mrs. S. K. Mayall, F.A. (in
English only), Gyani. | } Teacher in English and Geo-
graphy. |
| 8. Miss Vidya Vati Taneja,
B.A. (Panjab). | |
| 9. Mst. Wazir Begam, S.V.,
M.F. | } Teacher in Panjabi. |
| 10. Mrs. H. Kishan Chand ... | |
| | } Teacher in Hindi and
Sanskrit. |
| | |
| | } Teacher in Persian and Urdu. |
| | |
| | } Hostel Superintendent. |
| | |

LII.—M.A.O. COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.

The M.A.O. College, evolved out of the pioneer educational activities of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar, started in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1885 we had only one High School. The last decade of the last century was spent in consolidating this institution. Soon our schools multiplied and we spread a net-work of education all over the city. In 1933 we were able to start the M.A.O. Intermediate College. In 1936 the College was raised to the Degree status.

Our policy throughout has been to keep a close contact with the city and practical life and not to segregate ourselves into a separate colony. We aim at producing good students and good citizens. Whereas we cannot but share with others the defects of our faulty educational system we try to make the best of our opportunities. We have started, on a small scale, a course of Technical Science which should enable students to learn some useful trade and get rid of the "babu" mentality which holds all manual work in contempt and idealises clerical work.

We admit students of all castes and creeds.

The College provides instructions as follows :—

For the B.A. Examination in English, Arabic, Persian, History, Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Politics and Urdu.

For the Intermediate Examination in English, Arabic, Persian, Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Chemistry, Biology (Botany and Zoology) and Urdu

Students are admitted to F.Sc. Medical and Non-Medical groups.

The College buildings comprise the main building in which is situated the College Hall, the Library and the Reading Room. A two-storeyed block contains the Science Laboratories and lecture halls.

The College compound includes playing grounds for subsidiary games and physical instruction work.

The Hostel is a part of the College premises.

Tuition Fees :—

For Degree Classes	...	...	Rs. 8-0-0 p.m.
For Intermediate Classes (F.Sc. and Arts)	...	...	Rs. 7-8-0 ,,

Stipends of merit and scholarships are awarded to a number of students in addition to the usual remission of fees.

The number of students on the College rolls on the 31st March, 1937, was 222.

STAFF.

1. Dr. M. D. Taseer, M.A., PH.D. (Cantab.), Principal and Head of the English Department.
 2. Q. M. Fareed, B.A. (Cantab.), Professor of Economics.
 3. Nazir Ahmad Qureshi, B.A. (Oxon), Professor of History and Politics.
 4. Inayat Ali Qureshi, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
 5. Mohd. Abdul Azim, M.Sc., Professor of Chemistry.
 6. Abdul Baseer Pal, M.Sc., Professor of Physics.
 7. Sher Ahmad, M.Sc., Professor of Biology.
 8. Sayyed Karamat Hussain, M.A., Professor of English and Philosophy.
 9. Faiz Ahmad, M.A. (English and Arabic), Professor of English.
 10. Sufi Abdul Aziz, M.A. (Arabic and Persian), M.O.L., Lecturer in Arabic.
 11. Dildar Khan Muqbil, M.A., M.O.L., Lecturer in Persian and Urdu.
 12. Sardar Rustam Ali, D.P.E. (Madras), Director of Physical Training.
-

LIII.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LYALLPUR.

The College was opened by the Education Department in June, 1934, to facilitate higher education for girls. This is the first College to be opened in the Western Circle and its aim is to impart education, both moral and secular, to the girls and to make them models of loyalty and of perfect womanhood.

The buildings of the College comprise of the main block with the hall, the Science Laboratory, lecture rooms and a girls' common room, and the Boarding House with the girls' dormitories, dining rooms, sick room and the Hostel Superintendent's quarters. Besides these buildings there are blocks for the Principal and the Staff of the College. Just in front of the main block is a very spacious green lawn for the girls' recreation.

The College is affiliated to the Panjab University for Matriculation and Intermediate Classes and offers the following subjects :—

Intermediate Classes :—

English, Persian, Vernaculars (Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi), History, Geography, Mathematics and Biology.

Matriculation Classes :—

English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, General Knowledge, Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Hygiene and Physiology. and Persian.

It is to be particularly noted that this is the only institution for women in the Punjab, where instruction is provided in Geography to the Intermediate Classes and our students do take a keen interest in the subject. State, Government, University and Board Scholarships are tenable at the College.

Games :—

Attendance for games is compulsory for all students of the College.

Tennis, Net-ball, Volley-ball, Badminton and Tenicoit are played regularly by the students.

There were 153 students on the College rolls on 31st May, 1937.

STAFF.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Mrs. R. M. Durrani, B.A.
(Honours) (London), T.D.
and F.R.G.S. | } | Principal and Lecturer in
(Geography and Mathe-
matics. |
| 2. Miss L. G. Bakhsh, M.Sc.
(Lucknow). | | Lecturer in Science and
Biology. |
| 3. Miss P. E. Luke, B.A., B.T.
(Lucknow). | } | Lecturer in History. |
| 4. Miss Sarwari Jahan Abdul
Karim, M.A., B.T. (Pan-
jab). | | Lecturer in English. |
| 5. Miss Kumari Parkash Rani
Karam Chand, M.A. (Pan-
jab). | } | Lecturer in Mathematics,
(<i>offg.</i>). |
| 6. Mst. Kaniz Fatimah, s.v.,
Munshi Fazil and Matric.
(Panjab). | | Teacher in Persian and Urdu. |
| 7. Miss K. K. Asa Singh,
F.A., J.A.V. (Panjab). | } | Teacher in Panjabi, (<i>offg.</i>). |
| 8. Miss V. Chopra, B.A., B.T.
(Panjab). | | Teacher in Hindi. |
| 9. Miss P. P. Lall, s.v.,
(Diploma in Nursing). | } | Hostel Superintendent. |
| | | |

LIV.—LADY MACLAGAN TRAINING COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN, LAHORE.

The Lady MacLagan Training College for Women was opened in September, 1933, and was from the beginning accommodated

in a separate part of the building of the Lady MacLagan High School. The Normal School formerly attached to the school was moved elsewhere to make room for the Training College.

The College possesses a tennis court, a net-ball ground and a few badminton courts.

The Hostel attached to the College has accommodation for about 35 students.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and is the only institution which prepares women students for the B.T. Degree. The College also includes a class in which students are prepared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate issued by the Education Department.

In 1935 the College was affiliated to the Panjab University. Candidates for admission to the B.T. course are required to have passed the examination for an Arts or Science Degree before beginning the course of training.

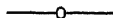
The Lady MacLagan High School, the practising school of the College, teaches up to the Matriculation standard of the University. The number on roll varies between 700 and 800.

The College is maintained entirely by the Government. The number of students on roll on 31st March, 1937, was :—

B.T. Class	...	...	...	37
J.A.-V. Class —				
II year	...	...	...	25
I year	...	...	...	22

STAFF.

1. Miss T. E. M. Wright, B.A. (Hons.) (London), Diploma in Teaching, Principal.
2. Miss V. Edwards, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in English, History and Geography.
3. Miss S. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., L.T. (Madras), Cambridge Teachers' Certificate, Lecturer in Psychology and School Method.
4. Miss Sudha Sen, B.A., B.T. (Calcutta), B.A. (Hons.) (London), Lecturer in History of Education.
5. Mrs. N. I. Parvathi, M.A. (Education) (Leeds), B.A., B.T. (Mysore), Lecturer in Science.
6. Miss Dassi Gupta, B.A., B.T. (Panjab), Lecturer in Mathematics.



**LIST OF GRADUATES AND SOME
DEGREE EXAMINATION
RESULTS,
1936.**

XX.

LIST OF GRADUATES,

1936.*

GRADUATES.

*List of persons upon whom Degrees have been conferred
under Section 16, Act XIX, 1882, and under
Section 17, Act VIII of 1901.*

DOCTORS OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

- Gottlieb William Leitner, Esq., LL.D., M.A., PH.D., November 18th, 1882.
The Most Hon'ble George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., November 15th, 1884.
The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Temple, Hamilton Temple, Earl of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.L., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., November 1th, 1886.
Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., March 30th, 1887.
The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, December 12th, 1887.
Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd, B.S.C., November 29th, 1890.
The Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., November 7th, 1891.
Maulvi Hafiz Nazir Ahmad, K.B., S.U., LL.D., December 2nd, 1910.
The Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane, G.C.I.F., C.S.I., I.C.S., December 7th, 1912.
-

* For degrees conferred before 1921 please refer to Panjab University Calendar, Part II (1921-22) and Part I (1922-23). The list for the doctorate degrees, however, is given in full.

- The Most Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, December 23rd, 1913.
 Monsieur Alfred Foucher, Professor of Indian Language and Literature in the University of Paris, December 20th, 1919.
 Sir Marc Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., PH.D., of the Archæological Department, December 20th, 1919.
 Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., K.C.I.E., LL.D., PH.D., December 19th, 1924.
 The Hon'ble Captain Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, K.B.E., Khan Bahadur, Revenue Member to Government, Punjab.
 Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, Knight, C.I.E., December 4th, 1933.

DOCTORS OF LITERATURE.

- H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., November 4th, 1886.
 The Most Hon'ble Henry-Charles Keith Petty-Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., November 26th, 1889.
 The Right Hon'ble Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin of Elgin, in the United Kingdom, December 1st, 1894.
 John Campbell Oman, Esq., January 4th, 1887.
 John Sime, Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., January 2nd, 1901.
 The Hon'ble Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.S., December 21st, 1901.
 The Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., December 21st, 1906.
 His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, P.C., G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto, of Roxburgh, Viscount Melgund in the County of Forfar, Baron Minto of Minto, Roxburgh, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, April 3rd, 1909.
 His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., April 1st, 1911.
 Revd. James Caruthers Rhea Ewing, M.A., D.D., LL.D., C.I.E., December 23rd, 1916.
 His Excellency Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan, M.A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., December 21st, 1923.
 The Hon'ble Sir John Maynard, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., December 18th, 1925.
 His Excellency Sir William Malcolm Hailey, B.A., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., December 21st, 1928.

- A. C. Woolner, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., F.A.S.B., Vice-Chancellor,
University of the Panjab, December 4th, 1933.
Dr. Sir Muhanmad Iqbal, Knight, M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law,
Law, December 4th, 1933.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE.

- Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, M.A., KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.C., LL.D.,
F.R.S.
Rai Bahadur Professor Shiv Ram Kashyap, B.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.,
University Professor of Botany, Government College, Lahore,
22nd December, 1933.

DOCTORS OF LAW.

- The Hon'ble Sir William Henry Rattigan, K.T., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, January 6th, 1896.
The Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, K.C.S.I., C.S., January 4th, 1897.
Sir Charles Arthur Roe, KT., M.A., January 3rd, 1899.
Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, B.A., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., December 21st, 1907.
Sir P. C. Chatterji, R.B., M.A., B.L., C.I.E., KT., December 22nd, 1909.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Frederick Alexander Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., December 7th, 1912.
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., April 13th, 1917.
Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Indar Mahindar, Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Jammu and Kashmir, December 22nd, 1917.
The Hon'ble Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., December 21st, 1918.
His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey deMontmorency, M.A., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S., January 14th, 1933.
Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., Maharaja of Patiala.
Major His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab of Bahawalpur.
The Hon'ble Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Knight, Khan Bahadur, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Member of Governor-General's Executive Council, December 4th, 1933.
The Hon'ble Sir Shadi Lal, KT., Rai Bahadur, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, December 4th, 1933.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, 1936.

(Under Regulation 12, Calendar page 165.)

Lakshmi Dhar, Amritsar.
 Tek Chand Popli, Attock.
 M. Rifaqatullah Khan, Ferozepore.
 Muhammad Shafi, Gujranwala.
 Rashid Ahmad, Gujranwala.
 Malik Salah-ud-Din Khan, Gurdaspur.
 Banwari Lal Pathak, Gurdaspur.
 Sansar Chand, Kapurthala State.
 Shiv Chandra Sharma, Lahore.
 Pir Mohammad Hasan, Lahore.
 Badri Nath, Multan.
 U. M. Saleem Khan Farani, Multan.
 Ghazanfar Ali (Ghazanfar), Rohtak.
 Bahadur Chand (Chhabra), Nilgiris.
 S. Asghar Ali Kazmi, Sialkot.

BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1936

Mulkh Raj Sharma, Sargodha, III.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1936

Hansraj Gupta, Hoshiarpur.

MASTER OF ARTS (HONOURS SCHOOL IN HISTORY).

1936

Kirpal Singh Narang, F.C.C., I.
 Shanti Swarup Gandhi, G.C., I.
 Vidya Dhar, D.A.-V.C., II.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST OF GRADUATES.

F.C.C. indicates Forman Christian College, Lahore.
 G.C. „ Government College, Lahore.
 D.A.-V.C. „ D.A.-V. College, Lahore.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1936

1936

R. Kumar, Hissar, English, I.	Baldev Das Bhatia, F.C.C.,
Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, G.C.,	English, II.
English, II.	[II. Ved Prakash Mohindru, D.A.-
Vikrama Jit, F.C.C., English,	V.C., English, II

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST OF GRADUATES.

O.C.	indicates	Oriental College, Lahore.
D.S.C.	"	Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
I.C.	"	Islamia College, Lahore.
M.C.	"	Mohindra College, Patiala.
K.C.	"	Khalsa College, Amritsar.
G.M.C.	"	Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi.
P.W.C.	"	Prince of Wales College, Jammu.
S.P.C.	"	Sri Pratap College, Srinagar.
E.C.	"	Edwardes College, Peshawar.
Mry.C.	"	Murray College, Sialkot.
I.C.P.	"	Islamia College, Peshawar.
S.D.C.	"	Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.
K.G.C.	"	Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore.
L.W.C.	"	The Lahore College for Women, Lahore.
S.E.C.	"	Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur.
L.C.	"	Law College, Lahore.
K.E.M.C.	"	K.E. Medical College, Lahore.
L.H.M.C.	"	Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
C.T.C.	"	Central Training College, Lahore.
P.A.C.	"	Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
R.C.	"	Randhir College, Kapurthala.
H.C.	"	Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore.
D.A.-V.C.J.	"	D.A.-V. College, Jullundur.
M.E.C.	"	Maclagan Engineering College, Moghalpura.
R.S.D.C.	"	Ramsukh Das College, Ferozepur.
S.D.S.C.H.	"	S.D. Sanskrit College, Hoshiarpur.
S.D.S.C.M.	"	S.D. Sanskrit College, Multan.
R.B.G.S.C.	"	R.B. Gagarmal Sanskrit College, Amritsar.
J.A.Q.	"	Jamia Ahmadia, Qadian.
M.F.B.	"	Madrasa Fazalia, Batala.
S.H.S.	"	Sacred Heart School, Lahore.
L.M.S.	"	Lady Maclagan School, Lahore.
G.C.L.	"	Government College, Ludhiana.
G.C.Ly.	"	Government College, Lyallpur.
E.C.M.	"	Emerson College, Multan.
de.C.	"	deMontmorency College, Shahpur.
D.U.H.	"	Darul Uloom Hanfia, Kasur.
S.D.S.C.J.	"	Sanatana Dharma Sanskrit College, Jind.
D.U.G.	"	Darul Ulum, Gujranwala.
D.C.D.	"	deMontmorency College of Dentistry, Lahore.

1936

Wazir Ali, G.C., English, II.
 M. Sen (Miss), F.C.C., English, II.
 Charan Das Khanna, F.C.C., English, II.
 Parma Nand Dua, D.A.-V.C., English, II.
 R. B. Sachdeva, G.C., English, II.
 Rabindra Nath Madhok, G.C., English, II.
 Satya Prakash S. Chawla, F.C.C., English, II.
 Wazir Ali, F.C.C., English, II.
 B. R. Chopra, G.C., English, II.
 Shiv Nandan Bharadwaja, G.C., English, II.
 G. L. Bakhshi, I.C.P., English, II. [III.
 Jagjit Singh, F.C.C., English,
 Mohan Singh Bhatia *alias* M. S. Bhatia Wafa, F.C.C., English, III.
 K. Naiter Singh Pathania, F.C.C., English, III.
 Harnam Dass Capoor, F.C.C., English, III.
 Bhagat Ram Saini, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Mohd. Ibrahim, K.C., English, III.
 Bakhshi Ram Bhandari, Rawalpindi, English, III.
 Khidmat Rai Bhardwaj, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Brahma Nand Kashyap, Amritsar, English, III.
 Tek Chand Thaman, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Gulzari Lal Dutt, Lahore, English, III.
 Om Prakash Sharma, F.C.C., English, III.
 M. Tufail Naz, I.C.P., English, III.
 K. A. Boga (Miss), G.C., English, III.

1936

Shiv Dutt, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 R. C. Datt, F.C.C., English, III.
 Sundar Lal Mohan, F.C.C., English, III.
 Kasturi Lal Sahgal, I.C.P., English, III.
 Lackhmi Chand Khosla, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Ved Prakash Chadha, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Sh. Zahurul Haq, K.C., English, III.
 Mir Ajam, I.C.P., English, III.
 Naima Abdullah (Miss), F.C.C., English, III.
 Jagdishwar Parshad Berry, Ludhiana, English, III.
 C. Mary Wright, Simla, English, III.
 K. Rattan (Miss), G.C., English, III.
 Mohd. Sami Butt, G.C., English, III.
 Mohammad Aslam Khan, I.C.P., English, III.
 Basant Singh, Lahore, English, III.
 A. W. Oilin, Rawalpindi, English, III.
 A. Hamid Ibrahim, I.C.P., English, III.
 Jalalud Din, I.C.P., English, III. [III.
 M. Ajmal Khan, G.C., English,
 Sayed Ahmad Afzal, Lahore, English, III.
 Abdul Aziz Mianvi, Hoshiarpur, English, III.
 Daulat Ram Sharma, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 A. D. Nasir, F.C.C., English, III.
 Sardari Lal Chopra, Gujranwala, English, III.
 Divindra Singh Pannun, K.C., English, III.

- | 1936 | 1936 |
|---|--|
| Harbans Singh, G.C., English, III. | Ghulam Jilani, O.C., Arabic, II. |
| Jugraj Bhagat, G.C., English, III. | Banke Behari Lal, D.S.C., Persian, I. |
| Joyce Gomez (Miss), G.C., English, III. | Fazl-Karim Khalid, Jhelum, Persian, I. |
| M. Abdul Haye, G.C., English, III. | Babwari Lal Pathak, Amritsar, Persian, II. |
| D. M. Gajria, G.C., English, III. | Pir Mohammad Hassan, Lahore, Persian, II. |
| Maan Singh, G.C., English, III. | Mohammad Rafique, O.C., Persian, II. |
| Gurcharn Singh, Haripur Hazara, English, III. | H. C. Widhani, D.S.C., Persian, II. |
| Lahori Lal, D.A.-V.C., English, III. | Maula Bakhsh Khizar Tamimi, Jhang, Persian, III. |
| Sardari Lal Vohra, D.A.-V.C., English, III. | Rashid Ahmad, Gujranwala, Persian, III. |
| Gopal Dass Katyal, F.C.C., English, III. | Lok Chand Shahir, O.C., Persian, III. |
| Bharat Mittera Sharma, D.A.-V.C., English, III. | Syed Zahur-ul-Hasan Bokhara, Ambala, Persian, III. |
| E. D. Dinshaw, F.C.C., English, III. | Abdul Alim Piracha, Rawalpindi, Persian, III. |
| Said-ud-Din, F.C.C., English, III. | Rifaqat Ullah Khan, O.C., Persian, III. |
| Shafi Mohamed, F.C.C., English, III. | Agha Abdus Sattar Khan, O.C., Persian, III. |
| Srish Chandar Datta, G.C., Sanskrit, I. | Vidya Parkash Malhotra, G.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Lakhshmi Dhar, O.C., Sanskrit, I. | Ram Sarup Chitkara, D.S.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Lok Nath Prashar, S.D.C., Sanskrit, II. | Mittra Prakash Gupta, G.C., Mathematics, I. |
| J. D. Barotra, Lahore, Sanskrit, II. | P. Krishna Rau, G.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Shanti Parkash, D.A.-V.C., Sanskrit, II. | Kidar Nath, D.S.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Miss Sushil Kumari Taneja, Amritsar, Sanskrit, III. | Harbans Lal Bhatia, D.S.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Sansar Chand, Kapurthala, Sanskrit, III. | Ved Prakash Sud, G.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Malik Salah-ud-Din Khan, O.C., Arabic, I. | Ali Ahmad, G.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Abdur Rahim Amir-ud-Din Hakim, O.C., Arabic, I. | Uttam Chand Tashna, I.C.P., Mathematics, I. |
| K. Abu Bakr, Lahore, Arabic, I. | Dina Nath Sharma, D.S.C., Mathematics, I. |
| Maqbul Hussain Qureshi, Amritsar, Arabic, II. | |

1936

Ram Lal Kakar, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Arjan Dev Jala, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Niranjana Dass Prashar, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Fazal Ilahi, I.C.P., Mathematics, II.
 Ved Parkash Bhatia, Sialkot, Mathematics, II.
 R. L. Tucker, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Mohammad Yusuf Khan, I.C.P., Mathematics, II.
 Prem Nath Tiku, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Mohan Lal, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Shanti Swarup Bhalla, G.C., Mathematics, II.
 Kishan Chand Kohli, G.C., Mathematics, II.
 Nazir Ahmad, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Sita Ram Diddi, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 T. A. Kuraishi, Malerkotla, Mathematics, II.
 Som Parkash Chadha, D.S.C., Mathematics, III.
 Mohd. Shafi, Peshawar, Mathematics, III.
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 Basheshar Nath Suri, G.M.C., III.

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Nawab Khan, G.M.C., III.
 Daya Nath Sethi, G.M.C., III.
 Jaswant Singh Anand, G.M.C., III.
 Ihsan-ul-Haque Chaudhri, G.M.C., III.
 Jagdish Sahai Sharma, G.M.C., III.
 Parkash Chand Bali, G.M.C., II.
 Mohd. Shafi Kiani, G.M.C., II.
 Mehr-ud-Din Sh., G.M.C., III.
 Satya Dev, G.M.C., III.
 Bakhshi Kirpal Singh, G.M.C., III.
 Ghulam Mohd., G.M.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Sehgal, G.M.C., III.
 Gurbachan Singh, G.M.C., II.
 Victor Nasir, G.M.C., III.
 Rameshwar Nath Saini, G.M.C., III.
 Som Nath Sabarwal, G.M.C., II.
 Iqbal Ahmad Sethi (Honours in English), G.M.C., II.
 Ram Lal Gulati (Honours in English), G.M.C., II.
 H. K. Khan Malkwi, G.M.C., III.
 Gulzari Lal Kohli, G.M.C., III.
 Khojindar Singh, G.M.C., III.
 Gawardhan Lal Luthra, G.M.C., II.
 Berinder Sawhney, G.M.C., III.
 Rup Lal Bhagat, de C., III.
 Hafiz Abdul Hakim, de C., III.
 Abdur Rashid Sayal (Honours in Arabic), de C., II.
 Abdul Hamid (Honours in Arabic), de C., II.
 Shaikh Fazli-Elahi, de C., III.
 Mohd. Akbar Shah Kalandar, de C., III.
 Mahar Kabir Ali Khan, de C., III.
 Fazl Ilahi Chaudhri, de C., III.
 Rashid Ahmad Faruqi, de C., III.

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Sohan Lal Saba, de C., III.
 Mohd. Niwaz Minhas, de C., III.
 Mahbub Ilahi, de C., III.
 Faiz Ahmad Chandhri, de C., III.
 Sheikh Nazeer Ahmad Mehta (Honours in English), de C., II.
 Sajjad Hussain Shah, de C., III.
 Sheikh Faiz Ahmad, de C., I.
 Suraj Parkash Kapur, de C., II.
 Baldev Singh Bindra, de C., III.
 S. Mumtaz, de C., III.
 Parkash Sarup Anand, Mry.C., III.
 Kumar Raj Jain, Mry.C., III.
 Mohd. Ibrahim, Mry.C., III.
 Jamil Makhdumi, Mry.C., II.
 Naseer Ahmad Khan Bhati, Mry.C., III.
 Abdul Hamid, Mry.C., III.
 Mohammad Khalil Nasir, Mry.C., II.
 Bashir Ahmad, Mry.C., III.
 Ch. Allah Dit, Mry.C., III.
 Sayed Salar Masud Jafree, Mry.C., III.
 M. Saeed Puri, Mry.C., III.
 Mohd. Azim, Mry.C., II.
 Mohammad Aziz-ur-Rahman, Mry.C., III.
 Daljit Singh Bhathanwalia, Mry.C., III.
 Sayed Muazzam Ali Jaffry, Mry.C., III.
 Raj Rajeshwar Singh, Mry.C., III.
 Ch. Mohammad Iqbal Gurasia, Mry.C., III.
 Jang Bahadur, Mry.C., III.
 Shahid, Mry.C., III.
 Mohd. Hussain, Mry.C., III.
 Mohd. Iqbal Khokhar (Honours in Persian), Mry.C., II.
 Jonathan G. Chand, Mry.C., III.
 Sardar Masib, Mry.C., III.

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Samuel A. Milton, Mry.C., III.
 Hazari Sohan Lal, Mry.C., III.
 Mohammad Bashir, Mry.C., II.
 M. Abdullah Chowdhry, Mry.C., II.
 Abdul Ghani, Mry.C., II.
 Labh Singh Madan, Mry.C., III.
 Krishan Lal I. R., Mry.C., III.
 Mohd. Yusaf Deura, Mry.C., III.
 Mohammad Iqbal, Mry.C., III.
 Sohan Singh Ghambhir, Mry.C., III.
 Som Parkash Puri, Mry.C., III.
 Fazal-ur-Rahman, Mry.C., III.
 Lal Khan Cheema, Mry.C., II.
 Gurbakhsh Singh Bhatia, Mry.C., III.
 Chaman Lal Prem, Mry.C., III.
 Mohd. Hussain, Mry.C., III.
 Chaman Lal Jain, Mry.C., III.
 Kuldip Singh, Mry.C., III.
 Krishan Gopal Handa, Mry.C., III.
 Jagdish Chander, Mry.C., III.
 Sain Dass Mahajan, Mry.C., III.
 Hans Raj Sharma, Mry.C., II.
 Lakhshmi Chandar Raghsah, E.C., III.
 Mohd. Hussain, E.C., II.
 Burhan-ud-Din, E.C., III.
 Nasar Ullah Khan, E.C., III.
 Abdul Aziz Kazi, E.C., III.
 George Harish, E.C., III.
 Shahzada Taimur Jan, E.C., III.
 Nur Ilahi, E.C., III.
 Faqir Mohd., E.C., III.
 Dost Mohd. Mohinand, E.C., III.
 Chandar Paul Bhatia, E.C., III.
 Krishan Chand Choudhry, E.C., III.
 Sada Nand, E.C., III.

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S. M. Raza, E.C., III.
 Daulat Ram Bhatia, E.C., III.
 Wishan Dass Batra, E.C., III.
 Abdul Qaiyum Khan, I.C.P., III.
 Abdul Ahmad Khan, I.C.P., III.
 S. Haziq Ali Shah, I.C.P., III.
 Khuda Bakhsh Baloch, I.C.P., III.
 Abdul Aziz, I.C.P., II.
 Rifaqat Ali Shah, I.C.P., III.
 Mohd. Maqsood, I.C.P., III.
 Mohd. Ishaq Khan, I.C.P., II.
 Mirza Abdul Hameed, I.C.P., III.
 Kokab Insha, I.C.P., III.
 Mohd. Hussain, I.C.P., III.
 Mohd. Gul, I.C.P., III.
 S. Mahmud Jan, I.C.P., III.
 Mohd. Aslam, I.C.P., III.
 Dost Muhammad, I.C.P., III.
 Abdul Khaliq Qureshi, I.C.P., III.
 Mohd. Nazir, I.C.P., III.
 Gul Qadeer, I.C.P., II.
 Syed Mumtaz Humayun, I.C.P., II.
 Mohayyud Din Gandapur (Honours in Mathematics), I.C.P., III.
 Allah Ditta, I.C.P., II.
 Shah Zaman Babar, I.C.P., III.
 Lekh Raj Ailawadi, I.C.P., III.
 Ram Parkash, I.C.P., III.
 Behari Lal, I.C.P., III.
 Feroz-nd-Din Mahmud, I.C.P., III.
 Abbas Akhtar, I.C.P., III.
 Mir Mohammad Zaman, I.C.P., III.
 Fariddullah, I.C.P., III.
 Ishwar Chandra, S.E.C., III.
 Dev Raj Datt, S.E.C., II.
 Ch. F. Ahmad Siraj, S.E.C., III.
 Malik Farid Bakhsh Raee, S.E.C., III.

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Allah Diwaya Sarfraz, S.E.C., III.
 Fazal Rahum, S.E.C., III.
 Mumtaz Ahmad, S.E.C., II.
 Aziz Mohammad Khan, S.E.C., III.
 Gosain Bhushan Lal, S.E.C., III.
 Q. Mohd. Akhtar, S.E.C., III.
 Zahir-ud Din Hassan, S.E.C., III.
 Abdul Aziz, S.E.C., III.
 Mohd. Yusuf, S.E.C., III.
 Maqbul Illahi, S.E.C., III.
 Ch. M. Abdur Rahman Khan, S.E.C., III.
 M. A. Majid Khan, S.E.C., III.
 Abdul Hamid Khan Niazi, S.E.C., III.
 Sardar Abdus Samad Khan, S.E.C., III.
 Sayed Akhtar Ali Shah, S.E.C., III.
 Mahmud Khan, S.E.C., III.
 Kanwar Bhan, S.E.C., III.
 Mohammad Sadiq Sheikh (Mianvi), S.E.C., III.
 Hukam Chand Magotra, P.W.C., III.
 Jia Lal Gupta, P.W.C., II.
 Tirlok Nath Sabharwal, P.W.C., III.
 Krishna Datta, P.W.C., II.
 Nand Kishore, P.W.C., III.
 Tej Ram Sharma, P.W.C., II.
 Devendra Nath Sharma, P.W.C., III.
 Hari Ram Sharma, P.W.C., III.
 Mohd. Iqbal Janjua, P.W.C., III.
 Ghulam Nabi Khan, P.W.C., III.
 Mohd. Bashir, P.W.C., III.
 Sakhi Mohammad, P.W.C., II.
 Kidar Nath Sharma, P.W.C., III.

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Kawr Durga Datt Kalas
Rajput, P.W.C., III.
Nazir Hussain Jaral, P.W.C.,
III.
Madan Bhasin, P.W.C., III.
Sardari Lal, P.W.C., II.
Mast Ram Dogra, P.W.C., II.
Kasturi Lal Varma, P.W.C.,
II.
Baldev Raj Kapur, P.W.C., III.
Harbans Singh Khosla, P.W.C.,
III.
Tej Ram Gupta, P.W.C., II.
Nila Kanth, P.W.C., III.
Wadhawa Mal, P.W.C., II.
Shyam Sunder Lal Sadhu,
P.W.C., III.
Avtar Krishan Mangi, P.W.C.,
III.
Udey Chand Malhotra, P.W.C.,
III.
Surrindar Nath Arora, P.W.C.,
III.
Tek Chand Kotwal, P.W.C., III.
Balbir Singh, P.W.C., III.
Ram Chand Gupta, P.W.C.,
III.
Prithvi Raj Bakhshi, P.W.C.,
III.
Kasturi Lal Chadda, P.W.C.,
III.
Rajindar Nath Puri, P.W.C.,
III.
Dev Raj Sethi *alias* Dhund Raj
Sethi, P.W.C., III.
Harbans Lal, P.W.C., III.
Akram, P.W.C., III.
Harbans Singh Ahluwalia,
P.W.C., III.
Mohan Lal Arora, P.W.C., III.
Ram Parkash Camphor, P.W.C.,
III.
Raj Datt Sem, P.W.C., III.
Dewan Chand Sharma, P.W.C.,
III.
Amar Nath Pandit, S.P.C., III.
Narain Bakhshi, S.P.C., III.
Lachmi Narain, S.P.C., III.

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Radha Krishen Sabnue, S.P.C.,
III.
Prithvi Nath Ganjoo, S.P.C.,
III.
Shamboo Nath Dhar, S.P.C.,
III.
Janki Nath Dhar, S.P.C., III.
Pir Ahsan Shah, S.P.C., III.
Ghulam Quadir, S.P.C., III.
Diwan Zada I. S. Khan
Abdullah, S.P.C., III.
Omkarnath Koul, S.P.C., III.
Ghulam Mohammad, S.P.C., III.
Dwarka Nath Dhar, S.P.C., III.
Naranjan Nath Hakim, S.P.C.,
III.
Amar Nath Bhan, S.P.C., III.
Jaswant Singh Chhabra, S.P.C.,
III.
Jalal Din, S.P.C., III.
Mohammad Saifud Din Siddiqi,
S.P.C., III.
Bhagat Singh, S.P.C., III.
Jagarnath Jie, S.P.C., III.
Mir Mohammad Abdullah,
S.P.C., III.
Arjun Nath Wariaco, S.P.C.,
III.
Kashi Nath Bakaya, S.P.C.,
III.
Badri Nath Shair, S.P.C., III.
Dina Nath Miskeen, S.P.C., III.
G. Mohamed, S.P.C., III.
Abdus Samad Bhat, S.P.C.,
III.
Sh. Ghulam Ahmad, S.P.C., III.
Balbadher Sapru, S.P.C., III.
Janki Nath Gauhar, S.P.C., I.
Hirdayanath Dhar, S.P.C., III.
Shyam Lal Sadho, S.P.C., II.
Dina Nath Gadoo, S.P.C., III.
Kashi Nath Sadhu, S.P.C., II.
Sewa Ram, S.P.C., II.
Nil Kanth Vuthoo, S.P.C., III.
Mahadev Kaul, S.P.C., II.
Niranjan Nath Bhan, S.P.C.,
III.
Trilokya Nath Dhar, S.P.C., II.

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Jaggannath Dhar, S.P.C., II.
 Prem Nath Kaul, S.P.C., III.
 Dwarka Nath, S.P.C., III.
 Kashi Nath Kaul, S.P.C., III.
 Bhim Sain, S.P.C., III.
 Shambu Nath Sapru, S.P.C., III.
 Raj Nath Kaul Kilam, S.P.C., III.
 Janki Nath Bhan, S.P.C., II.
 Shyam Sundar Lal Pudroo, S.P.C., III.
 Prithvi Nath Kaul, S.P.C., III.
 Durga Das Kohli, S.P.C., III.
 Narendra Nath Kak, S.P.C., III.
 Prem Nath Sarup, S.P.C., III.
 Prithvi Nath Kachroo, S.P.C., III.
 Niranjan Nath Munshi, S.P.C., III.
 Prem Nath Kaul, S.P.C., III.
 Manohar Nath Kaul, S.P.C., III.
 Shanker Nath Kaul, S.P.C., III.
 Janki Nath Dhar, S.P.C., III.
 Mukand Lal Singla, M.C., III.
 Baldev Raj Vohra, M.C., III.
 Sham Lal Soni, M.C., III.
 Dale Singh, M.C., III.
 Sachhidanand Sharma, M.C., III.
 Roop Chand Sharma, M.C., III.
 Uma Shanker, M.C., III.
 Balwant Dayal Dadoo, M.C., III.
 Kanahiya Lal Sarwal, M.C., III.

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Mohammad Mohsin Behlmi, M.C., III.
 Kadar Nath Chopra, M.C., III.
 Beuarsi Das Mahech Verma, M.C., III.
 Mohd. Latif, M.C., III.
 Beant Singh Bath, M.C., III.
 Daya Kishan Gupta, M.C., III.
 Kuldip Singh Teja, M.C., III.
 Abdul Rahim Chohan, M.C., III.
 Rana Hamid Khan, M.C., III.
 Sayed Fatir Hussain Naqvi, M.C., II.
 Baldev Krishan Sharma, M.C., II.
 Shyam Lal Verma, M.C., III.
 Narajan Singh Uppal, M.C., III.
 Hans Raj, M.C., III.
 Nasib Chand, M.C., III.
 Purushottam Das Sharda, M.C., III.
 S. Parkash, M.C., III.
 Noor Mohammad, M.C., III.
 Gian Chand, M.C., III.
 Mohinder Lal Puri, M.C., III.
 Som Nath Karkara, M.C., III.
 Atma Ram Sarwal, M.C., III.
 Rajeshwar Prasad Verma, M.C., III.
 Kanai Lal Das, M.C., III.
 Walaiti Ram Gupta, M.C., III.
 Ram Kishan Chopra, M.C., III.
 Gurdial Singh Aluwalia, M.C., III.
 K. M. Ashiq Malik, M.C., III.
 Gur Saran Singh, M.C., III.
 *Bansi Lal Chhibber, D.A.-V.C., III.

* Passed under Regulation 19, Calendar (1935-36), page 341.

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1936

Kh. Ghulam Saqlain, Amritsar, III.
 Mokand Lal Sharma, Amritsar, III.
 Hari Shankar Bhargava, Ferozepur, III.
 Kidar Nath, Jullundur, III.
 Bashir Ahmed Khan, Jullundur, III.
 Mulk Raj Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Kalwant Singh Khandpur, Lahore, III.
 Kassim Ali Khan, Lahore, III.
 K. L. Kapoor, Lahore, III.
 Narindar Nath Malhotra, Lahore, III.
 Daulat Ram, Lahore, III.
 Tilak Raj Subharwal, Rawalpindi, III.
 Dhanak Bir Singh Parmar, Rawalpindi, III.
 Rajindar Kumari Sapra, Jhang, III.
 S. Bastin, Lahore, III.
 Sushila Batra, Lahore, II.
 P. G. Mansukhani, Lahore, II.
 Ramindar Kaur, Lahore, III.
 Miss Rana Kichlu, Jammu, III.
 Miss K. Kichlu, Jammu, III.
 M. Qureshi, Kashmir State, III.
 Sh. Mohammad Anwar, K.C., II.
 Kh. Abdul Ghafoor, K.C., III.
 Rajindar Singh, K.C., II.
 Niranjan Singh Sangha, K.C., II.
 Mohinder Singh, K.C., III.
 Jagjit Rai Khara, K.C., III.
 H. R. Sethi, R.S.D.C., III.
 Karta Ram Agarwal, R.S.D.C., II.
 Ved Parkash, R.S.D.C., III.
 Jagan Nath Sharma, D.A.-V.C.J., III.
 Kuldeep Chand Bhalla, D.A.-V.C.J., III.

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Satya Vrat Sharma, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Kumar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Harish Chander Dutt, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Tek Chand Mital, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Balwant Rai, D.A.-V.C., III.
 K. Rajeshwar Singh Parihar, D.S.C., III.
 Gian Singh Sandhu, D.S.C., III.
 Mohamad Naseer, F.C.C., III.
 Man Mohan Lall Tandan, F.C.C., II.
 Raj Kumar Badhwar *alias* Mool Raj, F.C.C., III.
 Sh. Mohd. Ismail, F.C.C., III.
 Gopal Dass Bhandari, F.C.C., III.
 Sri Krishan Kapur, F.C.C., III.
 Nazir Ahmad Siddiqi (English only), F.C.C.
 Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, G.C., III.
 Mohammad Asaf Raithore, G.C., II.
 Ram Kumar Tuli, G.C., II.
 Mohd. Nazir Bhatti, I.C., II.
 Asghar Ali Shah, I.C., III.
 Mohammad Israel, I.C., III.
 Yagya Datta, S.D.C., III.
 Rahmat Ali, G.C.L., III.
 Balwant Rai, G.C.L., III.
 A. H. Qureshi, G.C.Ly., II.
 Ahmad Nawaz Khan Laki, G.C.Ly., II.
 Parkash Chandar Mehta, G.C.Ly., III.
 Manohar Lall Agarwal, G.C.Ly., III.
 Malik Mohd. Sadiq, G.C.Ly., III.
 Dharam Bir, E.C.M., II.
 Kishori Lal Sethi, G.M.C., III.

1936	1936
Malik Abdul Ghafoor Hafiz, de C., III.	Salah ud Din, Amritsar, II.
Ch. Mohd. Sadiq Waraich, de C., II.	Vaishno Dass, Amritsar, II.
Khawaja Mohd. Jamil, Mry.C., III.	Gurdit Singh Sandhu, Lahore, III.
Mazharul Haq, I.C.P., III.	Abdul Majid, K.C., III.
Habib Ullah, I.C.P., III.	Durga Das, K.C., II.
Umrao Chand Marwaha, M.C., III.	Abdul Qayyum, I.C.P., III.
	Ajodhia Nath Kachroo, S.P.C., II. [III.]
	Ram Parshad Khosla, M.C.,

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

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R. C. Hoon, Lahore.
Harbans Lal Uppal, Lahore.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1936	1936
Mohd. Yunas Uppal, G.C., Phy- sics, II.	Bikram Das Ohri, G.C., Phy- sics, II.
Jagdish Chandar, G.C., Phy- sics, II.	Avtar Kishan Kapur, G.C., Phy- sics, III.
Om Parkash Gulati, G.C., Phy- sics, II.	Balbir Singh, G.C., Physics, III.
Mohd. Ibrahim Chowdri, G.C., Physics, II.	Jagdish Lal Thapar, G.C., Phy- sics, III.
Gurnam Singh Man, G.C., Phy- sics, II.	

MASTER OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1935	1936
Sadhu Singh Lotus, K.C., Botany, II.	Madho Das Rajpal, G.C., Chem- istry, I.
Hira Lal Mehra, K.C., Botany, II.	Dhan Raj Kohli, K.C., Chem- istry, II.
Dalip Singh Grewal, K.C., Botany, II.	Shyam Sundar Ahuja, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, II.

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- Prem Narain Mathur, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Parkash Chandra Khanna, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Mohammad Afzal Khan, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Manohar Lall Puri, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Harish Chandra, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Abdul Wahab Khan, I.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ch. Muhammad Anwar ul Haque Anwar, I.C., Chemistry, II.
 Maharaj Kishan Punshi, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Gurbachan Lal Ohri, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Amar Nath Dua, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Satyendra Kumar, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ghulam Ahmad Khan, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Bharpur Singh Roy, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Hardev Singh, K.C., Chemistry, III.
 R. L. Malhotra, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.

1936

- C. L. Bhatia, G.C., Zoology, II.
 Atam Parkash Kapur, G.C., Zoology, II.
 Gorakh Nath Vadehra, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Shanti Parkash Kampani, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Dina Nath Kohli, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Kalyan Singh Bhatia, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Kailash Chandra Ahuja, G.C., Tech., I.
 Anup Chand, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Kidar Nath, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Sahib Dayal Sardana, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Pran Nath Gulati, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Baldev Singh Ahluwalia, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Manohar Lall Khana, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Joginder Singh, K.C., Tech., II.
 Behari Lal Mohan, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Moti Lal Raina, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 A. Khabir M. S. Hussain, I.C., Tech., II.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1936

- Moti Lal Dhar, F.C.C., Chemistry, I.
 Amar Nath Nayer, F.C.C., Chemistry, I.
 P. N. Dhir, G.C., Chemistry, I.
 Khalifa Anwar Hussain, I.C., Chemistry, II.
 Tara Chand Puri, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, II.
 Rajkumar Khanna, G.C., Chemistry, II.

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- Ujagar Singh Sekhon, K.C., Chemistry, II.
 Aftab Ahmad, I.C., Chemistry, II.
 Mohd. Anwar Bhatti, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Aror Singh Neogy, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Dharm Chand Anand, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, II.
 Pradyuman Sheel, G.C., Chemistry, II.

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Ram Pratap Jerath, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Inder Jit, F.C.C., Chemistry,
II.
Janna Shankar, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Lakshmi Chand Jain, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Ram Krishna Mullick, D.A.-
V.C., Chemistry, II.
Krishan Lal Gambhur, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Parmatma Sarup Bhatnagar,
F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
Jagjit Singh Sarang, K.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Molindar Singh Manak, K.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Basant Lal Verma, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Arjan Das Dhand, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Roshan Lal Mamikola, D.A.-
V.C., Chemistry, III.
Haicharn Singh A. Naura,
D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, III.

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Brij Bhushan Lall, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
E. C. Paul, F.C.C., Chemistry,
III.
Roshan Lal Tandan, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Shyamadas Bagchee, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Sukh Dyal, G.C., Chemistry,
III.
Gurbakhsh Singh Dhillon, G.C.,
Botany, II.
Narindra Singh Madan, F.C.C.,
Botany, II.
Chanan Ram Seam, G.C.,
Botany, III.
Dilawar Hussain, I.C., Botany,
III.
Miss Bachint Kaur Dhillon,
F.C.C., Zoology, II.
Agha Ghulam Hussain, I.C.,
Zoology, II.
Amrit L. Rallia Ram, G.C.,
Zoology, II.

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Kulwant Singh Grewal, Amrit-
sar, III.
Chuni Lal Ahu, Attock, III.
Rajinder Nath Sethi, Lahore,
III.
Prithvi Singh Kalsi, Lahore,
III.
Harnam Singh Mutreja, Lahore,
III.
Hans Raj Sharma, Jammu
State, III.
Hans Raj Aggarwal, Jind
State, III.
Shakuntla, Amritsar, III.
Miss Kartar Kaur Dhillon,
Lahore, III.

1936

Raj Kumari Datta, L.W.C., III.
I. Dharam Dass, F.C.C., II.
G. N. Mehra, K.C., III.
Shyam Sundar Lal Paul, K.C.,
III.
Daya Singh, K.C., III.
Jagir Singh Chahill, K.C., III.
Mohan Lal Tognatta, K.C., III.
Jagat Singh, K.C., II.
H. R. Kapur, K.C., III.
Harbhajan Singh Dingley, K.C.,
II.
Manohar Lal Kapoor, K.C., III.
Ved Parkash Chopra, K.C., III.
Ishar Das Sharma, K.C., II.
Praon Nath Taneja, K.C., II.

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Harji Parshad Tikkoo, K.C., II.
 Surjan Singh, K.C., III.
 Jagjit Singh, K.C., III.
 Ajaib Singh, K.C., III.
 Om Parkash Soni, K.C., III.
 Harbhajan Singh Man, K.C., II.
 Gurcharan Singh Sibia, K.C., III.
 Gurbakhsh Singh "Grewal", K.C., III.
 Baldev Singh, K.C., III.
 Bhagat Singh, K.C., III.
 Charanjiv Lal, D.A.-V.C., II.
 Chuni Lal Vijh, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Dwarka Nath, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Satya Bhushan Puri, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Onkar Das Aggarwal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Nand Lal Dosajh, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Prem Datt Shakir, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Krishan Lal Wahi, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Rikhi Ram Sharma, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Darbari Lal Khanna, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Chetan Anand, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Ram Nath, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Dev Raj Surpal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Krishan Kant Jain alias Jangi Lal Jain, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Hans Raj Kapur, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Girdhari Lal, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Om Parkash Bahl, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Arjan Dass Papneja, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Hans Raj Sardana, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Mehr Chand Sharma, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Balbhadar Dev Sharma, D.A.-V.C., III.

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Dwarka Nath Puri, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Narendar Paul Bhatia, D.A.-V.C., III.
 Sikandar Lal Dhupar, D.A.-V.C., II.
 A. Latieff, D.S.C., III.
 Sudarshan Lal Dhir, D.S.C., II.
 Hari Ram Puri, F.C.C., III.
 Khushi Ram, F.C.C., II.
 K. Raghubir Singh Guleria, F.C.C., II.
 Vishwa Mitter Mehra, F.C.C., III.
 Madan Lal Bhatia, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Chand Anand, F.C.C., III.
 Churanji Lal Tandan, F.C.C., III.
 Karam Singh Jally, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Nath Chopra, F.C.C., II.
 Yogindra Nath Chopra, F.C.C., III.
 Kishori Lal, F.C.C., III.
 Raghunath Parshad, F.C.C., III.
 Rajindra Behari Mathur, F.C.C., III.
 Bindra Ban Gupta, F.C.C., III.
 Gian Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Manubhai L. Desai, F.C.C., III.
 Mulk Raj Suri, F.C.C., III.
 Santosh Kumar Mukherjee, F.C.C., II.
 Wazir Chand, F.C.C., II.
 M. L. Banerjee, F.C.C., III.
 Des Raj Sharada, F.C.C., III.
 D. R. Dogra, F.C.C., III.
 Gurbachan Singh Gill, F.C.C., III.
 Gurcharan Lal, F.C.C., III.
 Jagdish Rai Kapal, F.C.C., III.
 Jagmohan Singh, F.C.C., III.
 Jan Hussain Rashidi, F.C.C., III.
 Kidar Nath Issar, F.C.C., III.
 Kuldip Sethi, F.C.C., II.

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Kunden Lal Bajaj, F.C.C., III.
 Syed Mohd. Ihsan Tirmizey,
 F.C.C., III.
 Raj Kumar, F.C.C., II.
 Ram Kanwar, F.C.C., III.
 Ranjit Singh Malik, F.C.C., III.
 Roshan Lal Madan, F.C.C., III.
 Tirath Ram, F.C.C., III.
 Ram Krishan, G.C., III.
 Bhushan Mehra, G.C., II.
 Ram Parkash Sachdave, G.C.,
 III.
 Hardial Singh Gill, G.C., III.
 Manmohan Nath Rozdon, G.C.,
 III.
 Teja Singh Pruthi, G.C., III.
 Sham Dass Dhir, G.C., III.
 Mulk Raj, G.C., III.
 Ram Parkash, G.C., III.
 D. P. M. Datta, G.C., III.
 Sushil Kumar Dhawan, G.C.,
 III.
 Vishnu Dutt, G.C., III.
 Lekh Rai Bhalla, G.C., III.
 Mohammad Aziz-ul-Hassan
 Khan, G.C., III.
 Kailash Chandra Pandit, G.C.,
 III.
 Kh. Abdul Mannan, G.C., III.
 Khurshid Ahmad Akhtar Minto,
 G.C., III.
 Krishan Dass Khanna, G.C., III.
 Mehta Satya Pal, G.C., II.
 Madho Lal Sudan, G.C., II.
 Shamas-ud-din Butt, I.C., II.
 Abdul Rahim Khokhar, I.C.,
 III.
 Sh. Abdul Rashid, I.C., III.
 Pran Nath Subharwal, G.M.C.,
 III.
 A. B. Mirza, G.M.C., III.
 Kidar Nath Chandla, G.M.C.,
 III. [III.
 Parina Nand Khattri, G.M.C.,

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Shamsher Singh Ahluwalia,
 G.M.C., III.
 Indar Sain Sawhney, G.M.C.,
 III.
 Hardev Singh Kohli, G.M.C.,
 III.
 Sukhbir Singh Ahluwalia,
 G.M.C., III.
 Krishan Lal, G.M.C., III.
 Omer Hayat Malik, I.C.P., II.
 Abdul Aziz Umar, I.C.P., III.
 Kundan Lal, I.C.P., III.
 Bishambar Nath Narula, I.C.P.,
 III.
 Ch. Abdul Majid, I.C.P., III.
 Davinder Nath, I.C.P., III.
 Peshori Lal Kapur, I.C.P., III.
 Ram Gopal, P.W.C., II.
 Iqbal Chand Gaur, P.W.C., III.
 Bansilal Kapahi, P.W.C., III.
 Kidar Nath Bhanot, P.W.C.,
 II.
 Hans Raj, P.W.C., II.
 Sham Sundar Lal, P.W.C., III.
 Sham Lal Verma, P.W.C., III.
 Gian Chand Sharma, P.W.C.,
 III.
 Kanwar Kishan Dar, P.W.C.,
 III.
 Radha Krishen Taploo, P.W.C.,
 III.
 Prem Nath Ganjoo, P.W.C.,
 II.
 Sham Lal Kotwal, P.W.C., III.
 *Hardyal Singh Sindhu, K.C.,
 III.
 *Anand Dev Pathak, F.C.C.,
 III.
 *F. R. Mahmood Alwi, G.C.,
 III.
 *M. M. Singh, G.C., III.
 *Miss S. N. Patrick, F.C.C.,
 III.
 *P. L. Renjhen, G.C., III.

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BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (SUPPLEMENTARY).

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Fateh Singh Tok, K.C., III.
Daljit Singh, K.C., II.
Raj Kumar Uppal, D.A.-V.C.,
II.
Ram Saran, D.A.-V.C., III.
Krishan Lall, D.A.-V.C., III.

1936

Tilak Raj Malhotra, F.C.C., III.
Sushil Chandra, F.C.C., III.
Suraj Parkash Kapur, F.C.C.,
III. [III.
Balwant Singh Kapur, F.C.C.,
Sewa Ram Kapur, G.C., II.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

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Puran Anand, P.A.C., II.
Atiqur Rahman Ansari, P.A.C., II.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

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Lakshmi Singh Negi, K.C., I.
Rattan Singh Dhaliwal, K.C.,
II.
Asa Nand, P.A.C., II.
Azfar-ul-Hassan, P.A.C., II.
Bashir Ahmad, P.A.C., II.
Fazal-i-Haque, P.A.C., II.
S. Gopal Singh Kahlon, P.A.C.,
II.
Gurdial Singh, P.A.C., II.
Harbans Singh Bhatti, P.A.C.,
II.

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Hari Chand Bedwa, P.A.C.,
II.
Iqbal Singh Grewal, P.A.C., II.
Parkash Nath Saidha, P.A.C.,
II.
Parshotom Lal Kohli, P.A.C.,
III.
Som Nath Dandona, P.A.C., II.
Asa Singh, P.A.C., III.
Dev Raj Chawla, P.A.C., II.
Mohammad Husain Lyallpuri,
P.A.C., III.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1936

Chanda Singh Brar, K.C., I.
Abdul Ghafoor Khan, P.A.C.,
II.
Atta Jilani, P.A.C., II.

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Mir Aslam, P.A.C., II.
Mohd. Hussain, P.A.C., II.
Mohd. Sarwar, P.A.C., II.
Mohd. Shafi, P.A.C., II.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

BACHELOR OF TEACHING.

1936

Ved Chopra, L.M.C., II.
 Parkash Chopra, L.M.C., III.
 Sheila Ichhponiani, L.M.C., III.
 P. L. Sudan, L.M.C., II.
 V. Koul, L.M.C., III.
 Devhootri Shan Kas, L.M.C., II.
 Vidya Wati Aggarwal, L.M.C., III.
 Monica Sen, L.M.C., II.
 Kirpal Kaur Sundar Singh, L.M.C., III.
 Mohinder Autar Singh, L.M.C., III.
 Mrs. B. Jalaluddin Ahmad, L.M.C., III.
 Sakina Chiragh Din, L.M.C., II.
 K. Mohsin, L.M.C., III.
 Birjis Miraj-ud-Din, L.M.C., II.
 Inez Rallia Ram, L.M.C., III.
 R. Arlick, L.M.C., II.
 M. Prabhu Das, L.M.C., II.
 Veda Suri, L.M.C., II.
 (Mrs.) Vidyottama Pande, L.M.C., III.
 Intiaz Jehan Begam, L.M.C., III.
 Vidya Vati Sabherwal, L.M.C., III.
 Savitri Das Gupta, L.M.C., III.
 Gyan Devi Midha, L.M.C., III.
 Harcharan Chawala, L.M.C., III.
 J. Gulab Singh, L.M.C., III.
 Mahmuda Ghulam Sarwar, L.M.C., III.
 Dorothy Shanker Dass, Lahore, III.
 J. H. Sirajud Din, Lahore, III.
 Abdus Sattar Saggi, C.T.C., II.
 Anrit Lal Munjal, C.T.C., II.
 Aziz Ahmad Gillani, C.T.C., II.

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Ghanashyam, C.T.C., II.
 Ishwar Das Talwar, C.T.C., II.
 Kharaiti Ram, C.T.C., III.
 Mohammad Jan Khan, C.T.C., III.
 Mohammad Rafi, C.T.C., II.
 Naseer-ud-Din Ahmad, C.T.C., III.
 Shanti Swarupa Verma, C.T.C., II.
 Ved Prakash Sharma, C.T.C., II.
 Balwant Singh Ahluwalia, C.T.C., I.
 A. V. Caleb, C.T.C., III.
 Din Dyal Nathan, C.T.C., III.
 Hans Swarup Sharma, C.T.C., II.
 Kewal Ram Chandel, C.T.C., II.
 Mahna Singh, C.T.C., II.
 Manzoor Ahmad, C.T.C., III.
 Mohd. Afzal Khan, C.T.C., II.
 Ram Chandra Rustagi, C.T.C., III.
 R. S. Kalota, C.T.C., III.
 U. M. Saleem Khan Farani, C.T.C., II.
 Suraj Parkash Bakhshi, C.T.C., II.
 Vidya Sagar Bhatia, C.T.C., I.
 Sain Das, C.T.C., II.
 Manak Chand Oberoi, C.T.C., II.
 Ikram Ullah Khan, C.T.C., II.
 Mohan Singh Sabni, C.T.C., II.
 Abdul Ghafoor Sheikh, C.T.C., II.
 Arjan Singh, C.T.C., II.
 Bakhtawar Singh Grewal, C.T.C., III.
 Din Dayal, C.T.C., I.
 Syed Fazal Ali Shah, C.T.C., III.

1936

Inderwant Singh, C.T.C., II.
 Jagjit Singh, C.T.C., III.
 Mohammad Atique Ahmad,
 C.T.C., II.
 Mukand Lal, C.T.C., II.
 Diwan Tulsī Das Katyal, C.T.C.,
 II.
 Roshan Lal Bhatia, C.T.C., II.
 Raghubir Singh Khanna, C.T.C.,
 II.
 Muhammad Siddique, C.T.C., II.
 Ajudhya Prasad Sharma, C.T.C.,
 II.
 Kartā Ram Dutt, C.T.C., II.
 Raj Krishan Gupta, C.T.C., II.
 Muhammad Abdul Haqq Qazi,
 C.T.C., III.
 Sadiq Hasan, Amritsar, III.
 Arjan Singh, Amritsar, II.
 Ahmad Masood Quraishi, Amrit-
 sar, III.
 Ujjagar Singh, Amritsar, II.
 Abdul Hakeem, Amritsar, III.
 Ashfaq Hussain Kazi, Attock,
 II.
 Bhagwan Das, Delhi, III.
 Ram Dass Khosla, Delhi, III.
 Ram Chandra Gupta, Feroze-
 pur, III.
 Bikram Singh, Ferozepur, III.
 Hari Singh, Ferozepur, III.
 Harnam Chand Sharma, Feroze-
 pur, III.
 Bharat Bandhu Sharma, Gujran-
 wala, II.
 Puran Chand, Gujranwala, III.

1936

Mohammad Ikram Afzal, Guj-
 rat, III.
 Sayed Nazir Ahmad, Gujrat, III.
 Ram Dass Parashar, Hoshiarpur,
 III.
 Partap Singh, Jullundur, III.
 Ram Rattan, Jullundur, III.
 Sant Singh, Jullundur, III.
 Nur Mohammad, Jhang, III.
 Hamir Chand, Kangra, III.
 Sita Ram, Lahore, III.
 Efzal Anwar Mufti, Lahore, II.
 Ghulam Mohammad Butt,
 Lahore, III.
 Amolak Ram Bahal, Lahore, II.
 Muhammad Umar-ud-Din, Lyall-
 pur, III.
 Uttam Chand, Montgomery, III.
 Heen Raj Tanzeja, Multan, III.
 Mohd. Ismail, Multan, III.
 Mohd. Kazim, Multan, III.
 Sawaran Singh, Rawalpindi,
 III.
 Krishan Narayan Khanna,
 Rohak, III.
 Trath Ram, Sialkot, II.
 Muhammad Shafi Chaudhari,
 Jammu, III.
 Khawaja Abdul Aziz, Kashmir,
 III.
 Hans Raj, Jind State, III.
 Mela Ram Daggal, Poonch
 State, III.
 Jagat Inder Singh, Sirmoor
 State, III.
 Sita Ram Thapar, Delhi, II.

FACULTY OF LAW.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1936

Hamid Ullah Siddiqui, Lahore.
 C. G. Suri, Lahore.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1936

Abdul Aziz Bhatti, L.C., I.
 Abdul Aziz Ch., L.C., II.
 M. Abdul Hakeem, L.C., II.
 M. Abdul Qayyum Malik, L.C., I.
 Abdul Rahim Soofi, L.C., II.
 Ch. Abdul Wahid, L.C., II.
 Sheikh Abdul Wahid Eusufi, L.C., II.
 Khanja Abdur Rahman Ghazi, L.C., II.
 Abdur Rashid Shaikh, L.C., II.
 Abdur Razaq, L.C., II.
 Achhar Singh, L.C., II.
 Adhiapak Singh, L.C., I.
 Agia Ram Lumba, L.C., I.
 S. Akram Ali Khan, L.C., II.
 Ali Ahmad Khan, L.C., II.
 Ali Asghar, L.C., II.
 Altaf Hussain, L.C., II.
 Amar Nath Bidani, L.C., II.
 Amar Nath Kapoor, L.C., II.
 Amar Nath Sud, L.C., I.
 Amar Singh Chahal, L.C., II.
 Amar Singh Khushdil, L.C., II.
 Anand Dev Koshal, L.C., I.
 Anand Surup Gupta, L.C., II.
 Arhant Lal Jain, L.C., I.
 Arjan Singh Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Qazi Asadul Haq, L.C., II.
 Ascharj Lal Sethi, L.C., II.
 Atma Singh, L.C., I.
 Attar Singh Dinglay, L.C., II.
 Avtar Singh Kohli, L.C., I.
 Avtar Singh Datta, L.C., II.
 Baboo Ram Beotra, L.C., I.
 Baha-ud-Din Ahmad, L.C., I.
 Bakhtawar Singh, L.C., II.
 Balraj Bahl, L.C., II.
 Balraj Marwah, L.C., II.
 Balraj Sethi, L.C., II.
 Balwant Singh, L.C., II.
 Banu Ram, L.C., II.
 Banwari Lal Singal, L.C., I.
 Behari Lal Khana, L.C., I.
 Bhagat Ram Sharma, L.C., II.

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Bhagat Singh Malhotra, L.C., I.
 Bhairon Prasad Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Bhisham Lal, L.C., I.
 Bir Bal Chawla, L.C., I.
 Birbal Dass Aggarwal, L.C., I.
 Brij Mohan Bakhshi, L.C., II.
 Brij Mohan Singh Ahluwalia, L.C., II.
 Chaman Lal Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Chaman Lal Bhasin, L.C., II.
 Charan Das Saggarr, L.C., II.
 Desh Bandhu, L.C., II.
 Des Raj Kapur, L.C., II.
 Des Raj Sachdeva, L.C., II.
 Des Raj Singh Chouhan, L.C., II.
 Dev Krishna Khanna, L.C., II.
 Dewan Chand Bambey, L.C., II.
 Dhanwant Singh Sidhu, L.C., I.
 Dharm Pal Mahajan, L.C., II.
 Dharm Parkash, L.C., II.
 Diljit Singh Virk, L.C., I.
 Ch. Din Mohd., L.C., II.
 Diwan Chand Bhandari, L.C., I.
 Dwarka Dass Shukal, L.C., II.
 Dwarka Nath Gupta, L.C., I.
 Dwarka Nath Sud, L.C., I.
 Dyal Das Arora, L.C., I.
 Dyal Saran Saini, L.C., I.
 Ejaz Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Frank Banerji, L.C., I.
 Feroz Ali, L.C., II.
 Ch. Ghulam Abbas Khan, L.C., I.
 Ghulam Ali Alvi, L.C., II.
 Sh. Ghulam Murtaza Mahmood, L.C., II.
 Gian Chand Bhuchar, L.C., I.
 Gian Chand Kakar, L.C., II.
 Gian Chand Malhotra, L.C., II.
 Gian Chand Mehta, L.C., II.

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Gian Chand Taxali, L.C., I.
 Gian Chandra Sharma, L.C., I.
 Gopal Das Bahl, L.C., II.
 Gopal Singh Bajwa, L.C., II.
 Gull Mohd. Qureshi, L.C., II.
 Gurbachan Singh Bajwa, L.C., I.
 Gurbakhsh Singh Ahuja, L.C., I.
 Gurbakhsh Singh Dang, L.C., II.
 Gurbakhsh Singh Liddar, L.C., I.
 Gurdial Singh Ahlowalia, L.C., II.
 Gurdip Singh, L.C., II.
 Gurdit Singh, L.C., I.
 Gurdit Singh Bawa, L.C., II.
 Guru Dat Rai, L.C., I.
 Gyana Nand Jerath, L.C., I.
 H. J. Kaikobad, L.C., I.
 Hans Raj Aggarwal, L.C., I.
 Hans Raj Beri, L.C., I.
 Hans Raj Mahindra, L.C., II.
 Hans Raj Manchanda, L.C., II.
 Hans Raj Singh Dhanjal, L.C., II.
 Harbans Lall Chhabra, L.C., I.
 Harbans Singh, L.C., I.
 Harbans Singh Patheja, L.C., II.
 Harbhajan Singh, L.C., II.
 Harcharn Singh Moondra, L.C., I.
 Harcharn Singh Randhawa, L.C., II.
 Hari Kishan Dhanotia, L.C., II.
 Harnam Singh Mokha, L.C., II.
 Hem Raj Marwaha, L.C., II.
 Hukam Chand Gupta, L.C., I.
 Kh. Ijaz Hussain, L.C., II.
 Indar Mohan, L.C., II.
 Indar Sain Goyal, L.C., I.
 Indar Sen Sehgal, L.C., II.
 Inyail Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Iqbal Singh, L.C., I.
 Jagadish Mitra Sharma, L.C., II.

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Jagan Nath Kaushal, L.C., I.
 Jagdish Chandra Vederah, L.C., I.
 Jagdish Chander Gopal, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Chandra, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Mitter Bagotra, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Prasad Chaudhry, L.C., II.
 Jaginder Singh Ratra, L.C., II.
 Jagmohan Singh, L.C., II.
 Jag Parvesh Chandra, L.C., I.
 Jahangir Singh, L.C., II.
 Jai Chand Aggarwal, L.C., I.
 Jai Chand Bahl, L.C., II.
 Jaman Lal Bhatia, L.C., I.
 Jamiat Singh Sethi, L.C., II.
 Janki Dass Gakhar, L.C., II.
 Jatindar Singh Narula, L.C., II.
 Jati Ratna Sharma, L.C., II.
 Jogendar Singh Kang, L.C., II.
 Jogindar Singh Rekhi, L.C., I.
 Kalwant Rai Bahl, L.C., II.
 Kanaya Lal, L.C., I.
 Karam Dad Khan Malik, L.C., I.
 Kartar Chand, L.C., I.
 Kasturi Lal Tuli, L.C., II.
 Mian Kauser Ali, L.C., II.
 Kesho Nath Raheja, L.C., I.
 Keshyab Chandra Grover, L.C., II.
 Kewal Singh Chaudhary, L.C., I.
 Khurshied Hussain Tapish, L.C., II.
 Khushhal Singh Chalana, L.C., I.
 Kidar Nath Khosla, L.C., II.
 Kishan Chand Dhanjal, L.C., I.
 Krishan Gopal, L.C., II.
 Krishan Lal Bhola, L.C., I.
 Krishen Lal Kohli *alias* Har Krishen Lal Kohli, L.C., II.
 Kuldip Raj Sondhi, L.C., I.
 Kundan Lal Arora, L.C., I.
 Lachhman Das Aggarwal, L.C., II.

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Lachhmi Namin, L.C., II.
 Lajpat Rai Kumar, L.C., II.
 Lakhmi Chandra Malhotra, L.C., II.
 Lakhmi Naram Gupta, L.C., II.
 Lak Ram Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Madan Gopal Kapur, L.C., II.
 Madan Lal Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Madan Mohan Jam, L.C., I.
 Maharaj Krishan, L.C., II.
 Mahbub Ali Malik, L.C., II.
 Sheikh Mahmood Ali, L.C., I.
 Mahmud Ali Arif, L.C., II.
 Syed Mahmud Shah, L.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Gupta, L.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Sethi, L.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Shahid, L.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Vig, L.C., II.
 Manohar Lal Wadehra, L.C., II.
 Syed Maqbul Hussain, L.C., II.
 Mehtab Singh, L.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Duneja, L.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Mohandria, L.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Rai *alias* Mohan Lal, L.C., II.
 Mohan Singh Sangha, L.C., II.
 Mohd. Abdul Rashid Bhatti, L.C., II.
 Mohammad Akram, L.C., II.
 Pir Mohammad Alam, L.C., II.
 Mohd. Aslam Khan, L.C., II.
 Raja Mohd. Ayub Khan, L.C., II.
 Hapi Mohd. Khan, L.C., II.
 Sh. Mohd. Mushtaque Ishaq, L.C., I.
 Mohd. Rafi, L.C., II.
 Muhammad Rashid Ch., L.C., II.
 Ch. Mohd. Saud, L.C., I.
 Ma Mohd. Shafi, L.C., II.
 Muhammad Yaqub Ali, L.C., II.
 Mohd. Yunus, L.C., II.
 Monmoker Singh Datta, L.C., II.
 Mulkh Raj Dhanda, L.C., II.

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Mulk Raj Kohly, L.C., II.
 Mulk Raj Mehta, L.C., II.
 Munshi Ram, L.C., II.
 Murad Ali Chattha, L.C., II.
 Murari Lal Puri, L.C., II.
 Sh. Musharraf Ali, L.C., II.
 Naranjan Singh Hothi, L.C., II.
 Naranjan Singh Singha, L.C., II.
 Narendra Nath Sud, L.C., II.
 Naunihal Singh, L.C., II.
 Nazir Ahmad Nazeer, L.C., II.
 Nazir Muslim, L.C., II.
 Naranjan Dass, L.C., I.
 Nisar Ali Bhatti, L.C., II.
 Noor Ahmad Khan, L.C., II.
 Om Prakash Jain, L.C., II.
 Opendar Nath Ashk, L.C., I.
 Paris Nath, L.C., II.
 Pat Ram Dass, L.C., II.
 Parra Lal Jain, L.C., II.
 Pran Nath Randeve, L.C., I.
 Prem Kishen Kapur, L.C., II.
 Prem Nath Gupta I, L.C., II.
 Prem Nath Prabhakia, L.C., I.
 Prem Rattan Sharaf, L.C., I.
 Pritam Singh Chahal, L.C., II.
 Kanwar Pirthi Pal Singh, L.C., I.
 Purn Chaud Gupta, L.C., II.
 Raghuir Singh, L.C., II.
 Raghunath Rai Narang, L.C., II.
 Ch. Rahmat U'llah Aslam, L.C., II.
 Rajendra Singh, L.C., II.
 Rajeshwar Singh Phoolka, L.C., I.
 Ramananda Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Ram Ashra Gulati, L.C., II.
 Ram Bhajan Dadu, L.C., II.
 Ram Krishan, L.C., II.
 Ram Krishen Mudan, L.C., II.
 Ram Nath Chitkara, L.C., I.
 Ram Sahar Sehgal, L.C., II.
 Ranjit Singh Narula, L.C., II.
 Roshan Lal Puri, L.C., II.
 Sadhu Singh Bhargal, L.C., II.

1936

Sadhu Swarup Singh, L.C., I.
 Bakhshi Sain Dass Chhibbar,
 L.C., II.
 Sansar Chand Thakur, L.C., II.
 Sant Ram Garg, L.C., I.
 Sant Ram Lamb, L.C., II.
 K. Sardar Singh Suganda, L.C.,
 II.
 Sarjit Singh Sodhi, L.C., II.
 Shambunath Raina, L.C., I.
 Sham Lal Anand, L.C., I.
 Shamsheer Singh Bedi, L.C., II.
 Shanti Lal Khattri, L.C., I.
 Shanti Swarupa Sharma, L.C.,
 I.
 Sher Muhammad Khan, L.C.,
 I.
 Shiv Dev Singh Palta, L.C., II.
 Sirv Dhyani Singh Bedi, L.C.,
 II.
 Sita Ram Gupta, L.C., II.
 Som Datt Malhotra, L.C., I.
 Sri Krishan Bhalla, L.C., I.
 Surjan Singh Sachdeva, L.C., II.
 Sukhbans Singh Chopra, L.C.,
 II.
 Sultan Ahmad Bajwa, L.C., II.
 Malik Sultan Mohammad Khan,
 L.C., II.
 Surjit Singh Khara, L.C., II.
 Talur Makhdumi, L.C., II.
 Taj-ud-Deeh, L.C., I.
 Tajwant Lal Grover, L.C., II.
 Tarlochan Singh, L.C., II.
 Thakur Singh Dhaliwal, L.C.,
 II.
 Thakur Prasad Vaidya, L.C.,
 II.
 Trilochan Nath, L.C., II.
 Ved Prakash, L.C., II.
 Ved Prakash Sharma, L.C., I.
 Vidya Sagar Malhotra, L.C., I.
 Vishwa Nath Bahl, L.C., I.
 Vishwa Nath Diwan, L.C., II.
 M. Yaqub Ali Khan, L.C., II.
 Yatish Chandra Trikha, L.C.,
 II.
 Zafar Ullah, L.C., II.

1936

A. M. Zulfikar Ali, L.C., II.
 Balmokand Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Mian Mohammad Iqbal, L.C., I.
 Narendra Nath, L.C., II.
 Abdul Hamid, L.C., II.
 Shaikh Abdul Rashid, L.C., II.
 Amir Akbar, L.C., II.
 Awtar Singh Choudhary, L.C.,
 II.
 Badri Nath Datta, L.C.,* II.
 Syed Baha-ud-Din Shah Asir,
 L.C., II.
 Balraj Kapur, L.C., II.
 Charan Dass Gupta, L.C., II.
 Daryai Lal Malhotra, L.C., II.
 Din Dyal Sharma, L.C., II.
 Girdhari Lal Talwar, L.C., II.
 Hans Raj Dhawan, L.C., II.
 Hride Narain, L.C., II.
 Khurshid Ahmad, L.C., II.
 Kidar Nath Kaura, L.C., II.
 Kishan Singh Bazaj, L.C., II.
 Kishori Lal Nanda, L.C., II.
 Mohindra Lal Sondhi, L.C., II.
 Khadin Mohy-ud-Din, L.C., II.
 Mool Chand Garg, L.C., II.
 Para Lal Sachdeva, L.C., II.
 Prithvi Nath, L.C., II.
 Prithi Raj Vij, L.C., II.
 Raghunath Sahai, L.C., II.
 Raghunath Sharma, L.C., II.
 Ramindar Singh Khanna, L.C.,
 II.
 Roshan Lal Kapur, L.C., II.
 Roshan Lal Suberwal, L.C., II.
 Saeed Ahmad Chauhan, L.C.,
 II.
 Kh. Saeed-ud-Din, L.C., I.
 Salig Ram Mehta, L.C., II.
 Sansar Chand Bhardwaj, L.C.,
 II.
 Satya Pal, L.C., II.
 Shadi Lal Bhalla, L.C., II.
 Shafiq Akram, L.C., II.
 Som Raj Gupta, L.C., II.
 Surinder Nath Berry, L.C., I.
 Todor Singh, L.C., II.
 Wazire C. Macsuedon, L.C., II.

1936

Yugindra Pal, L.C., II.
 Bashir Ahmad Khan, L.C., II.
 Indra Raj Handa, L.C., II.
 Mohan Lal Aggarwal, L.C., I.

1936

Malik Abdur Rahman, L.C., II.
 M. Imam-ud-Din Azar, L.C., II.
 S. R. Goyle, L.C., II.
 Abdulla Anwar Beg, L.C., II.

BACHELOR OF LAWS (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1936

Anant Ram, L.C., II.
 Anil Chandra Roy, L.C., II.
 Behari Lal Ahuja, L.C., II.
 Bhagat Ram Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Bhagat Singh Mani, L.C., I.
 Bhagwant Singh Dhullon, L.C., II.
 Charan Das Kapur, L.C., I.
 Chhnan Lal Aggarwal, L.C., II.
 Dalip Singh Gill, L.C., II.
 Darbari Lal Tandon, L.C., II.
 Des Raj Madan, L.C., II.
 Faqir Chand Aggarwal, L.C., I.
 Ferozi Lal Shriv, L.C., II.
 Gaja Dhari Mahajan, L.C., II.
 Goverdhan Lal Kawatra, L.C., II.
 Gundhal Singh, L.C., II.
 H. A. Taib, L.C., II.
 Jagdish Chandra Chopra, L.C., II.
 K. Jalandhar Parshad Bajaj, L.C., II.
 Krishan Lal Chhabra, L.C., II.
 Kundan Lal, L.C., II.
 Lahori Ram Jani, L.C., II.
 Manzur Ahmad Khadun, L.C., II.
 Mohi Chand Anand, L.C., II.
 Muhammad Nawaz Ahmad, L.C., II.

1936

Mohd. Yunus Qureshi, L.C., II.
 Murari Lal Verma, L.C., II.
 Rai Narendra Singh Bhandari, L.C., I.
 Narindar Singh Ahluwalia, L.C., II.
 Nathu Ram Grover, L.C., II.
 Prem Chand Kaushal, L.C., II.
 Prem Nath Sud, L.C., II.
 Pritam Piara Mehandru, L.C., II.
 Rameshar Das Khanna, L.C., I.
 Ram Parshad Kalra, L.C., I.
 Ch. Sardar Ahmad Chhina, L.C., II.
 Sham Mohan Parshad Soni, L.C., I.
 Som Datta Mahajan, L.C., II.
 Som Raj Bhagat, L.C., I.
 Ch. Sultan Ali, L.C., II.
 Sundar Lal Madan, L.C., II.
 Tarlok Singh, L.C., II.
 Vas Dev Joshee, L.C., II.
 Ved Perakash Sud, L.C., II.
 Vinaya Bhushan, L.C., II.
 Vishwa Nath Datt, L.C., II.
 Gurbax Rai Bhalla, L.C., II.
 Jugal Kishore Puri, L.C., II.
 Ram Nath Bhimwari, L.C., II.
 Ram Rakha Rattan, L.C., II.
 Wasdev Singh Bebrav, L.C., II.
 Zamir Ahmad Khan, L.C., I.
 Karam Chand Bahl, L.C., II.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

1936

Mohd. Abdul Sami, Lahore.

Bindra Ban, Lahore.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

April, 1936.

1936

Soundram Sundararajan,
L.H.M.C.
Mabel Azhar Masih, L.H.M.C.
(Miss) Sushila Soule, L.H.M.C.
Vidya Vati Dube, L.H.M.C.
Binapani Dei, K.E.M.C.
(Miss) Jaswant Basawa Singh,
K.E.M.C.
Kamla Rai, K.E.M.C.
Malti Khot, K.E.M.C.
Ali Ahmad Khan, K.E.M.C.
Arjan Dev Chadah, K.E.M.C.
Bashir Hosain Sayyed, K.E.M.C.
Beant Singh Keith, K.E.M.C.
Chander Parkash, K.E.M.C.
Ghulam Sarwar Ahmad,
K.E.M.C.
H. S. Malik, K.E.M.C.

1936

Ijaz Ahmad Siddiqui, K.E.M.C.
Izaz-ud-Din Ahmad Baqai,
K.E.M.C.
Jagan Nath Dhar, K.E.M.C.
Kanwer Lal Shaurie, K.E.M.C.
M. Khalil Wasti, K.E.M.C.
Kharaiti Lal Chhitwal,
K.E.M.C.
Mir Mohammed Sharif,
K.E.M.C.
Mohd. Abdul Wahid Baloch,
K.E.M.C.
Mohd. Jamil-ur-Rahman,
K.E.M.C.
N. C. Mehra, K.E.M.C.
Pearey Lal Verma, K.E.M.C.
Sana Mohammad Khan,
K.E.M.C.

October, 1936.

1936

L. Chablani, L.H.M.C.
Irene Devadasan, L.H.M.C.
Fatima Kureishy, L.H.M.C.
H. Lal Singh, L.H.M.C.
Sita Lulla, L.H.M.C.
Binodini Porh, L.H.M.C.
Sovana Devi, L.H.M.C.
T. Ward, L.H.M.C.
Miss Kartar Kaur, K.E.M.C.
Abdul Ghafur, K.E.M.C.
Avtar Singh Duggal, K.E.M.C.
Brij Lal Kapur, K.E.M.C.

1936

Chaman Lal Syal, K.E.M.C.
Daya Shankar Kaicker,
K.E.M.C.
Gajindar Singh, K.E.M.C.
Girdhari Lal S., K.E.M.C.
Gopi Nath Chogtu, K.E.M.C.
Gurbachan Singh, K.E.M.C.
Gurbakhsh Singh Babbar,
K.E.M.C.
Hans Raj Gupta, K.E.M.C.
K. Harbhajan Singh, K.E.M.C.
Kanwar Hari Singh, K.E.M.C.

1936

Ishwar Das Kumar, K.E.M.C.
 Jahansh Chandar Vidya Sagar
 Saxena, K.E.M.C.
 Kul Bhushan Kapur, K.E.M.C.
 Madhusudan Kaula, K.E.M.C.
 Mazhar-ul-Haque, K.E.M.C.
 Mohd. Abdur Rashid Ch.,
 K.E.M.C.
 Mohd. Quraishi, K.E.M.C.
 Mohd. Sarwar, K.E.M.C.
 Mohd. Siddique Qureshi,
 K.E.M.C.

1936

Muddassier Khan, K.E.M.C.
 Nazeer ud Din Ahmad,
 K.E.M.C.
 Raja Ram Bhola, K.E.M.C.
 Rajendra Lal, K.E.M.C.
 Ranvir Singh Verma, K.E.M.C.
 Shiv Dev Singh, K.E.M.C.
 Sumat Prakash Jain, K.E.M.C.
 Surjan Singh Ahlowalia,
 K.E.M.C.
 Yoginder Singh, K.E.M.C.
 Yudh Veer Sachdeva, K.E.M.C.

BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

1936

Mohd. Abdul Haque, D.C.D.
 Mahmud Ahmad, D.C.D.
 D. C. Datta, D.C.D.
 Mohammad Hafeez, D.C.D.
 Achhar Singh Jaspal, D.C.D.
 Nihal Singh, D.C.D.

1936

Gopal Singh Sachdeva, D.C.D.
 H. A. Bali, D.C.D.
 Onkar Singh, D.C.D.
 Gian Chand Tandan, D.C.D.
 Mulkh Raj, D.C.D.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

1936

Amir Husam Kazi, H.C., II.
 Azva Ram Bhutani, H.C., II.
 Bhupinder Dass, H.C., III.
 Chandar Sam Gupta, H.C., III.
 Diwan Chand Rewari, H.C., III.
 Gauri Nath, H.C., III.
 Gurpatshad, H.C., II.
 Harcharan Dass, H.C., II.
 Krishan Lal, H.C., III.
 Lakhmi Chand Sardana, H.C.,
 II.
 Madan Mohan Chawla, H.C.,
 II.
 Munu Lal Sondhi, H.C., III.
 Narender Nath, H.C., II.

1936

Shanti Swarnp Gautama, H.C.,
 II.
 Bishamber Das, H.C., III.
 Khushal Singh, H.C., III.
 M. G. Soni, H.C., III.
 S. Mohd Naqi, H.C., III.
 Niaz Mohammad Siddiqi, H.C.,
 III. [III.
 Shanti Swarnp Varma, H.C.,
 Chaman Lal, H.C., III.
 Gurdial Singh Hoogan, H.C.,
 II.
 Janki Nath, H.C., III.
 Lachhman Dass Chawla, Lahore,
 III.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (SUPPLEMENTARY).

1936

Kahu Chand Bhalla, H.C., III.

Rattan Lal Dogra, H.C., III.

Madan Lal Chanana, H.C., III.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL).

1936

Jot Ram Bimbrahus (passed with honours), M.E.C.

Niranjan Singh Wasal (passed with honours), M.E.C.

Donald Nolini Kumar Banerji, M.E.C.

Ujagar Singh Chada, M.E.C.

Mahesh Chander Saroup, M.E.C.

Sushil Chander, M.E.C.

Kulwant Singh Grewal, M.E.C.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (ELECTRICAL).

1936

Madan Lal Khanna, M.E.C.

Roshan Lal Butail, M.E.C.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

HONOURS IN SANSKRIT (Shastri).

1936

Babu Ram Mishra, Delhi, III.

Chandar Bhanu Gaur, Delhi,
III.Ramu Kumar Sharma,
R.B.G.S.C., III.Surya Dev Sharma Trivedi,
R.B.G.S.C., III.Priatam Chandar Sharma,
R.B.G.S.C., III.

1936

Kasturi Lal Punj, Amritsar, III.

Chaturvedi Kashi Ram Maithani,
Amritsar, III.Goswami Jagdish Lal Sharma,
Amritsar, III.Bhavani Shanker Trivedi,
Amritsar, III.Vishveshwar Dutt Sharma,
Amritsar, III.

1936

Mohan Lal Bhardwaj, Amritsar, III.
 Siva Ram *alias* Sita Ram Sharma, Amritsar, III.
 Goswami Prithvi Nath Sharma, Amritsar, III.
 Vikram Dev, Amritsar, II.
 Prabhu Dutt Brahmchari, Gurgaon, II.
 Rameshwar Dutt "Kavi Ratan", Hissar, III.
 Bhavani Shanker Sharma, Hissar, III.
 Munshi Ilam Sharma, Hissar, III.
 Shounak Sharma Gaur, Hissar, III.
 Narain Dutt Sharma, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Durga Dutt Sharma, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Jagdish Chandar Kalia, Jullundur, III.
 Nathu Ram Sharma, Jullundur, III.
 Avodhya Prasad Sharma, Jullundur, III.
 Satya Prakash, Jullundur, III.
 Raghuvir Singh, O.C., II.
 Ram Krishan Bharti, O.C., III.
 Anant Meral, O.C., II.
 Jitandar Nath, O.C., II.
 Buhari Singh, O.C., III.
 Jaipal Singh, O.C., II.
 Shri Ravi Dutt, O.C., II.
 Vishav Nath Sharma Bhandari, O.C., II.
 Krishan Dutt, O.C., III.
 Satva Prasad Sharma, O.C., II.
 Har Dyal Chakravarti, O.C., III.
 Yugal Kishore Sharma I, O.C., III.
 Ram Krishan Bhope, O.C., III.
 Babu Ram Sharma, O.C., III.
 Sachda Nand Mishra, O.C., III.
 Bhagat Ram Lal Sehgal, O.C., III.

1936

Bholeswar Sharma, O.C., III.
 Girdhari Lal Jasuja, O.C., III.
 Sudarshan Kumar, O.C., III.
 Bhairav Dutt Sharma Maithani, O.C., III.
 Kalyan Dutt Sharma, S.D.C., III.
 Madan Gopal Sharma, S.D.C., III.
 Mukand Lal Sharma, S.D.C., III.
 Kailash Nath Sharma, S.D.C., III.
 Bhagwati Prasad Sharma, S.D.C., III.
 Bhima Nand Sharma Kanai, S.D.C., III.
 Kailash Chandar Yajurvedi, S.D.C., II.
 Ram Ashra Ram Sharma, S.D.C., III.
 Desh Bandhu Vidya Wachaspati, S.D.C., II.
 Sant Ram Vatsayan, S.D.C., III.
 Indar Dev Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Janneja, Lahore, III.
 Sidh Nath Mishra, Lahore, II.
 Raghuvir Datt Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Laxmi Narain Verma, Lahore, III.
 Ram Swaroop Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Devandar Nath Vatsya, Lahore, III.
 Din Dyalu Sharma *alias* Danesh Chandra, Lahore, III.
 Balbir Singh, Lahore, III.
 Prabhu Dutt Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Dev Prakash Vidya Wachaspati, Lahore, III.
 Bhim Singh Vidya Wachaspati, Lahore, III.
 Ganga Dutt Sharma, Lahore, III.
 Kashi Ram Sharma, Ludhiana, III.

1936

Pitamber Narain Sharma, Lyallpur, III.
 Bawa Krishan Das Udasin, S.D.S.C.M., III.
 Mahendar Partap, S.D.S.C.M., III.
 Shiv Dutt Snaihi, S.D.S.C.M., III.
 Sadhush Sharma Prashar, S.D.S.C.M., III.
 Jai Krishan Arya, S.D.S.C.M., I.
 Sundar Lal Sharma, S.D.S.C.M., III.
 Jagdish Chandar Sharma, Rawalpindi, III.
 Girdhari Lal, Rawalpindi, III.
 Brahmchari Brihaspati Vidya Prabhakar, Rohtak, II.
 Harish Chandar, Rohtak, III.
 Maha Muni Rohtak, III.
 Dhanpal Singh, Rohtak, II.
 Brahmchari Satya Vrat, Rohtak, III.
 Narain Singh Vidya Prabhakar, Rohtak, I.
 Vidya Rattan, Rohtak, III.
 Goswami Goverdhan Lal, Bannu, III.
 Chandar Parkash Sharma Moudgill, Bannu, II.
 Jagan Nath Sharma, D.I. Khan, III.

1936

Das Ram Sharma, D.I. Khan, III.
 Nand Kishore Jyotshi Bhardwaj, D.I. Khan, III.
 Mitra Nand Sonwal, Jammu, III.
 Ram Krishan Sharma, Jammu, III.
 Sohan Lal Sharma, Jammu, II.
 Sachida Nand Sharma, Jammu, III.
 Shri Nivas Sharma, Jammu, II.
 Narinder Nath, Jammu, I.
 Dattatraya Masta Nand, Jammu, III.
 Kurukshetra Sharma, Jind, III.
 Swaroop Chand Sharma, Jind, III.
 Ranwir Sanyami, R.C., III.
 Govind Dutt, Kashmir, III.
 Jagan Nath Zadu, Kashmir, III.
 Pran Nath Handu, Kashmir, III.
 Topan Das *alias* Swami Vasu Dev, Patiala, III.
 Baroo Ram Sharma, Patiala, III. [III.
 Banwari Lal Sharma, Patiala, Gajja Nand Tiwari, Patiala, III.
 Har Narain Joshi, Patiala, III.
 Chittar Bhanu Tripathi, Patiala, III.

HONOURS IN ARABIC (MAULVI FAZIL).

1936

Abdul Samad Saram, Delhi, II.
 Rafiq Ahmad, Delhi, II.
 Mohd. Farooq, Delhi, III.
 Mohd. Samin-ud-Din, Delhi, III.
 Behram Khan, Delhi, III.
 Mohd. Yusaf, Delhi, III.
 Mohd. Alam Khan Hazarir, Delhi, III.

1936

Ubaid Ullah, D.U.G., III.
 Fazil Hussain, Gujrat, III.
 Abdur Rahim Khan Adal, J.A.Q., III.
 Malik Nazir Ahmad Riaz, J.A.Q., III.
 Mohd. Saddiq Saddiqi, J.A.Q., III.
 Ch. Sadar-ud-Din, J.A.Q., III.

1936

Abdur Rahaman Khan Arshad, J.A.Q., III.
 Ghulam Ahmed Khan, J.A.Q., III.
 Abdul Samad, J.A.Q., III.
 Inayat Ullah Khan Khalil, J.A.Q., III.
 Chudhari Mohd. Ahmad Khan, J.A.Q., III.
 M. Abdul Latif, J.A.Q., III.
 Mohammad Ahmad Khadim, J.A.Q., III.
 Chaudhri Ali Ahmad Arif, J.A.Q., III.
 Q. Mohd. Saïd Ansari, Gurdaspur, III.
 Chaudhri Hassan-ud-Din, Gurdaspur, III.
 Mohammad Saif-ul-Rahman, Gurdaspur, II.
 Chaudhri Abdur Rahman Khan, Gurdaspur, III.
 Syed Ijaz Ahmad, Gurdaspur, III.
 Khawaja Mohd. Abdullah Kashneri, Gurdaspur, III.
 Syed Hassan Ali Shah, O.C., III.

1936

Mohammad Abdul Rashid, O.C., II.
 Badi-uz-Zaman, O.C., III.
 Abdul Karim, O.C., III.
 Mohammad Aslam Qureshi, O.C., III.
 Syed Mohammad Amin Gilani, O.C., III.
 Sana Ullah, O.C., III.
 Abdul Halim, Lahore, III.
 Noor Mohammad, Lahore, III.
 Mulla Hassan Ali, Lahore, III.
 Qazi Mahmud-ul-Hassan Zaffar, Lahore, II.
 Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din, Lahore, II.
 Fazal Ahmad, Lahore, III.
 Said Ali, Lahore, III.
 Syed Abdur Rauf, Multan, III.
 Syed Mohammad Ayub Shah, Peshawar, II.
 Ghulam Mohammad, Gujrat, III.
 Pirzada Muhammad Yasin, O.C., III.
 Syed Muhammad Taqi, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Husain, Multan, III.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN (MUNSHI FAZIL).

1936

Mohammad Nazam, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Itraf Husain Khan, Delhi, II.
 Mubbashter Ali Nasri, Delhi, III.
 Taj-ul-Malluk Saddiqi, Delhi, III.
 Nawab Ali Beg, Delhi, II.
 Abdul Jaleel Faysal, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Natiq Hussain, Delhi, II.
 Syed Al-Mustfa Razvi, Delhi, III.
 Syad Mohi-ud-Din Ahmad Sharak, Delhi, III.

1936

Saeed Ahmad Ansari, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Ayub Khan, Delhi, II.
 Mohammad Abdul Jaleel Siddiq, Delhi, III.
 Shams-ul-Rahman Mohsni, Delhi, III.
 Syed Saadat Husain Jaffri, Delhi, III.
 Mohammad Haroon-ur-Rashid Arshid, Delhi, III.
 Itzq Ullah Khan, Delhi, III.
 Syed Hasan Ali Zaidi, Delhi, III.

1936

Abdul Ghafoor, Delhi, III.
 Niaz Ahmad, Delhi, II.
 Kishan Chand, Delhi, III.
 Karam Singh, Ambala, III.
 Panna Lal Gupta, Ambala, III.
 Mohamunad Ishaq, Ambala, II.
 Sondhe Khan Feroz, Ambala, III.
 Ishwar Singh, Ambala, III.
 Mohammad Hussain, Amritsar, III.
 Khurshid Alam, Amritsar, III.
 Chaudhri Mohammad Sharif, Amritsar, III.
 Syed Tajamal Hussain Hussaini Gilani, Amritsar, III.
 Nawab Din, Amritsar, III.
 Syed Ghulam Hassan Khan, Amritsar, II.
 Syed Mumtaz Hussain, Amritsar, III.
 Charan Dass Ghai, Amritsar, III.
 Syed Hasan, Amritsar, III.
 M. Mati-Ullah Mahmood Sundhe, Amritsar, III.
 Zaheer Ahmad, Amritsar, III.
 Mohammad Usman Rahat, Amritsar, III.
 Zahur Rabbi, Amritsar, III.
 Chaudhri Mohammad Ghulam Sadiq Saleemi, Amritsar, III.
 Ghulam Mahi-ud-Din Khan, Amritsar, III.
 Taj Din Taish, Amritsar, II.
 Syed Nazir Hussain Zaidi, Ferozepur, III.
 Abdul Aziz, Ferozepur, III.
 Mohammad Hussain Karshi, Ferozepur, III.
 Ram Lal Qamar, Ferozepur, III.
 Mohammad Zaman Qureshi, D.U.G., III.
 Fazl-i-Kareem, D.U.G., III.
 Abdul Haq Rajput Bhatti, D.U.G., III.

1936

Chaudhri Mohammad Yaqub, D.U.G., III.
 Abu Naseem Abdul Haleem Mirpuri, D.U.G., III.
 Shabbir Hussain Kazmi, D.U.G., III.
 Chaudhri Abdullah Khan Sahir Wahidi, D.U.G., III.
 Chiragh Din Chiragh, D.U.G., III.
 Umed Alam, D.U.G., III.
 Abdul Aziz, D.U.G., III.
 Kartar Singh, D.U.G., III.
 Bishan Singh, D.U.G., III.
 Miss Hameedab Begum, D.U.G., II.
 Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Usman, D.U.G., III.
 Zaqa Ullah Khan Kasif, Gujranwala, III.
 Abdul Hamid Ahmad, Gujranwala, III.
 Nasar Hussain Junjuha, Gujranwala, III.
 Atta Muhammad Mushtaq, Gujranwala, III.
 Ghulam Qadir Gill, Gujrat, III.
 Abdur Rahman, Gujrat, III.
 Mohammad Sharif Qureshi, Gujrat, III.
 Syed Mohammad Hussain Shah, Gujrat, III.
 Syed Sardar Ali Shaida, Gujranwala, III.
 Barkat Ali Shaheed, Gujranwala, III.
 Mohammad Shah, Gujranwala, III.
 Dhanpat Ram Bhatia, Gurdaspur, III.
 Mohammad Shafi, Gurdaspur, III.
 Syed Mahmud Hasan, Gurdaspur, III.
 Allah Rakha, Gurdaspur, III.
 Abdur Rashid Khan Sabir, Gurgaon, III.
 I. J. Sinha Talwar, Hissar, III.

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Kundan Lal Talwar, Hissar, III.
 Nur Ahmad, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Sharaf Mohammad, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Sardar Ahmad Khan, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Rahim-ud-Din, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Khuda Bux, Jhang, III.
 Malik Sher Muhammad, Jhang, III.
 Chaudhri Din Mohammad Fahim, Jhang, III.
 Allah Ditta, Jhang, III.
 Manzoor Ali Chohan, Jhelum, III.
 Noor Ahmad, Jhelum, III.
 Ghulam Haider Chishti, Jullundur, III.
 Nabat Rai Bhalla, Jullundur, III.
 Jalal-ud-Din Anwar, Jullundur, III.
 Abdul Ghani, Jullundur, III.
 Sakhi Mohammad Sakhi, Jullundur, III.
 Barkat Ali Khan, D.U.H., II.
 Hafiz Ahmad Din, D.U.H., III.
 Ghazi Mohy-ud-Din *alias* Asghar Hussain, D.U.H., III.
 Syed Shah Mahboob Ilahi, D.U.H., III.
 Syed Mahmud Ilahi Mahmud, D.U.H., III.
 Habib Ullah, Karnal, III.
 Bashir Ahmad Ansari, Karnal, II.
 Zia Ullah Ansari, Karnal, III.
 Parkash Chandar, O.C., III.
 Qazi Abdul Qayum Javaid, O.C., III.
 Malik S. R. Bahri, O.C., II.
 Sher Mohammad Khan, O.C., II.
 Noor Alam Khadim, O.C., III.
 Ishar Singh Nagpal, O.C., III.
 Hans Raj Vij, O.C., III.
 Tej Bahadur, O.C., III.
 Ghulam Yasin, O.C., II.

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Syed Mujtba Hussain, O.C., III.
 Faqir Mohammad, O.C., III.
 Syed Mubarik Ali, O.C., III.
 Ameena Khatoon, Lahore, III.
 Akhtar Laiq Ali, Lahore, II.
 Hafiz Mohammad Karim, Lahore, III.
 Arjan Singh Shant, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Ibrahim, Lahore, III.
 Mehr Allah Yar, Lahore, III.
 Abdur Rashid Khalid, Lahore, III.
 Sarfraz Ahmad Khan, Lahore, II.
 Dev Datt Gopal, Lahore, III.
 Abdullah, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Ismail, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Yunis, Lahore, III.
 Rahmat Ullah, Lahore, II.
 Qadir Bakhsh Butt, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Lahore, III.
 Khawaja Abdul Hafeez, Lahore, III.
 Faiz Rasul, Lahore, III.
 Shiv Dyal Fauq, Lahore, III.
 Barkat Ali, Lahore, III.
 Ilam-ud-Din, Lahore, III.
 Vir Bhan Amar, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Abdul Haqq, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Qazim Hussain, Lahore, III.
 Mohammad Usman Ali Khan Anwari, Lahore, III.
 Khan Taj Ahmad Khan, Lahore, III.
 Abu-ul Mubarik, Lahore, III.
 Chandhri Allah Ditta, Lahore, III.
 Zahoor-ud-Din, Lahore, III.
 Shaukat Ali, Lahore, III.
 Malik P. B. Bhatti Zia Rajput, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Haider Khan, Lahore III.

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Syed Ibrar Hussain, Lahore, II.
 Qazi Azmat Ullah, Lahore, III.
 Ala-ud-Din Ahmad Shams Siddiqui, Lahore, II.
 Indar Singh Kumar, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Ahmad, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Ashiq, Lahore, III.
 M. Abdul Majid, Lahore, III.
 Umar Din, Lahore, III.
 Taj Mahmud, Lahore, III.
 Abul Barkat Mohd. Misbah-ud-Din, Lahore, III.
 Vasi-ud Din Farooqi, Lahore, III.
 Gohar Hussain Gohar, Lahore, III. [II.
 Hamid Ullah Khan, Lahore, Qazi Mohd. Latif, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Nasar Hussain Siddiqui, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Sharif-ud-Din, Lahore, III. [III.
 Ameer-ud-Din Khan, Lahore, Zaheer Ahmad, Lahore, III.
 Mohd. Abdus Salam, Lahore, III.
 Abdul Hamid, Lahore, III.
 Ghulam Rabbani, Lahore, III.
 Samiullah Khan, Lahore, III.
 Kishori Lal, Ludhiana, III.
 Mohammad Ibrahim, Ludhiana, III.
 Al Sayed Zahirud Din Haider Zahir, Ludhiana, III.
 Shabih-ul-Husain, Ludhiana, III.
 Irshad Mohammad Qureshi, Ludhiana, I.
 Abdullah Khan, Ludhiana, II.
 Babu Ram Ashk, Ludhiana, II.
 Barkat Ali, Ludhiana, III.
 Qazi Bashir Ahmad, Lyallpur, III.
 Abdul Rahman Zafar, Lyallpur, III.

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Amir Ali, Lyallpur, III.
 Lekh Raj Betab, Mianwali, III.
 M. Tassadaq Hussain Tassadaq, Mianwali, III.
 Fazal Karim, Mianwali, II.
 Syed Zia-ul-Islam Shah, Montgomery, III.
 Hakim Mohd. Amin Qarshi, Montgomery, III.
 Mohammad Shafi, Montgomery, III.
 Qazi Mohammad Latif, Montgomery, III.
 Malik Mohd. Habib Ul-Rahman Arif, Multan, II.
 Sheikh Abdus Sattar, Multan, III.
 Mohammad Shah, Multan, III.
 Khan Mohamnad, Multan, III.
 Ghulam Sadiq Khan Asdiqq, Multan, III.
 J. N. Sharma Rahd Shadani, Muzaffargarh, III.
 Amolak Singh Khbandan, Rawalpindi, III.
 Mohamnad Fakhur-ud-Din, Rawalpindi, III.
 Nazir Ahmad, Rawalpindi, III.
 Abdul Majid, Rawalpindi, III.
 Sardari Lal Malhotra, Rawalpindi, III.
 Mansha Ram Sharma (Habib), Rohtak, III.
 Mohd. Latif Malik, Shahpur, III.
 Abdul Qadeer, Shahpur, III.
 Dost Ali, Shahpur, III.
 Mohd. Abdul Bari, Shahpur, III.
 Jagir Singh, Shahpur, III.
 Khadim Hussain Ashwand Zada, Shahpur, III.
 Harbans Lal Thakral, Sheikhupura, III.
 Mohd. Atta Ullah Bismil, Sheikhupura, I.
 Mohd. Farooq Hassan, Sheikhupura, III.

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Ishar Singh, Sialkot, III.
 Mohd. Bashir, Sialkot, III.
 Mohd. Fazal Siddiqui, Sialkot, III.
 Bashir Ahmad, Sialkot, III.
 Abdur Rahman, Sialkot, III.
 Om Parkash Handa, Simla, III.
 Qazi Mohd. Sadiq Lodhi, D.I. Khan, III.
 Ghulam Mujtaba, D.I. Khan, III.
 Mohd. Ramzau, D.I. Khan, III.
 Siraj-ud-Din, D.I. Khan, III.
 Mohd. Hamayun, Hazara, III.
 Khair Mohd. Jalali, Kohat, III.
 Syed Abdul Jabbar, Kohat, III.
 Sultan Mohd., Kohat, III.
 Abdul Karim Butt, Kohat, III.
 Abdul Latif Sethi, Peshawar, III.
 Abdul Haq, Peshawar, III.
 Noorul Hassan Ansari, Peshawar, III.
 Jagdish Pershad Sharma, Faridkot, III.

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Mohd. Akbar Akhgar Askari, Jammu, III.
 M. Abdul Majid, Jammu, III.
 M. Ahmad Ullah, Kashmir, III.
 Munshi Ghulam Mohd., Kashmir, III.
 Babu Ram, Nabha, III.
 Syed Khurshid Hassan Karmani, Patiala, III.
 Mohd. Afaq, Patiala, III.
 Sher Mohd. Khalil, Patiala, III.
 Chaudhri Aftab Ahmad Khan Aftab, Patiala, III.
 Mohd. Sami-ud-Din, Delhi, III.
 Hassan Din, Amritsar, III.
 Manzur-ul-Samad, Gurdaspur, III.
 Joginder Singh Sidhu, Hoshiarpur, III.
 Habib Ahmad Wasmi, Lahore, III.
 Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Lahore, III.
 Hafiz Ghulam Mohd., Shahpur, III.

*DEGREE EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1936.

LAW FACULTY.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1936

Hamid Ullah Siddiqui.
C. G. Suri.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING, 1936.

(Under Regulation 12, Calendar page 165.)

†Lakshmi Dhar, Amritsar.
Tek Chand Popli, Attock.
M. Rifaqatullah Khan, Ferozepur.
Muhammad Shafi, Gujranwala.
Rashid Ahmad, Gujranwala.
Malik Salah-ud-Din Khan, Gurdaspur.
Banwari Lal Pathak, Gurdaspur.
Sansar Chand, Kapurthala.
Shiv Chandra Sharma, Lahore.
Pir Mohammad Hasan, Lahore.
Badri Nath, Multan.
U. M. Saleem Khan Farani, Multan.
Ghazanfar Ali (Ghazanfar), Rohtak.
Bahadur Chand (Chhabra), Nilgiris.
S. Asghar Ali Kazmi, Sialkot.

* NOTE.—The list of Medallists, etc. is printed in this Calendar as a part of the Convocation Proceedings, 1936.

† Where simply the name of a district is given the candidate was a private student of that district.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

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Hansraj Gupta, Hoshiarpur.

MASTER OF ARTS (HONOURS SCHOOL IN HISTORY).

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Kirpal Singh Narang, F.C.C., I.
 Shanti Swarup Gandhi, G.C., I.
 Vidya Dhar, D.A.-V.C., II.

MASTER OF ARTS.

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R. Kumar, Hissar, English, I.
 Zahir-ud-Din Ahmad, G.C.,
 English, II.
 Vikrama Jit, F.C.C., English,
 II.
 Baldev Das Bhatia, F.C.C., Eng-
 lish, II.
 Ved Prakash Mohindru, D.A.-
 V.C., English, II.
 Wazir Ali, G.C., English, II.
 M. Sen (Miss), F.C.C., English,
 II.
 Charan Das Khanna, F.C.C.,
 English, II.

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Parma Nand Dua, D.A.-V.C.,
 English, II.
 R. B. Sachdeva, G.C., English,
 II.
 Rabindra Nath Madhok, G.C.,
 English, II.
 Satya Prakash S. Chawla,
 F.C.C., English, II.
 Wazir Ali, F.C.C., English, II.
 B. R. Chopra, G.C., English, II.
 Shiv Nandan Bharadwaja, G.C.,
 English, II.
 G. L. Bakhshi, I.C.P., English,
 II.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DEGREE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

G.C.	indicates	Government College, Lahore.
F.C.C.	"	Forman Christian College, Lahore.
D.A.-V.C.	"	D.A.-V. College, Lahore.
I.C.P.	"	Islamia College, Peshawar.
K.C.	"	Khalsa College, Amritsar.
O.C.	"	Oriental College, Lahore.
S.D.C.	"	S.D. College, Lahore.
D.S.C.	"	Dyal Singh College, Lahore.
I.C.	"	Islamia College, Lahore.

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Jagjit Singh, F.C.C., English, III.
 Mohan Singh Bhatia *alias* M. S. Bhatia Wafa, F.C.C., English, III.
 K. Naiter Singh Pathania, F.C.C., English, III.
 Harnam Dass Capoor, F.C.C., English, III.
 Bhagat Ram Saini, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Mohd. Ibrahim, K.C., English, III.
 Bakhshi Ram Bhandari, Rawalpindi, English, III.
 Khidmat Rai Bhardwaj, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Brahna Nand Kashyap, Amritsar, English, III.
 Tek Chand Thaman, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Gulzari Lal Dutt, Lahore, English, III.
 Om Prakash Sharma, F.C.C., English, III.
 M. Tufail Naz, I.C.P., English, III.
 K. A. Boga (Miss), G.C., English, III.
 Shiv Dutt, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 R. C. Datt, F.C.C., English, III.
 Sundar Lal Mohan, F.C.C., English, III.
 Kasturi Lal Sahgal, I.C.P., English, III.
 Lackhmi Chand Khosla, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Ved Prakash Chadha, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Sh. Zahurul Haq, K.C., English, III.
 Mir Ajam, I.C.P., English, III.
 Naima Abdullah (Miss), F.C.C., English, III.
 Jagdishwar Parshad Berry, Ludhiana, English, III.

1936

C. Mary Wright, Simla, English, III.
 K. Rattan (Miss), G.C., English, III.
 Mohd. Sami Butt, G.C., English, III.
 Mohammad Aslam Khan, I.C.P., English, III.
 Basant Singh, Lahore, English, III.
 A. W. Oilin, Rawalpindi, English, III.
 A. Hanid Ibrahim, I.C.P., English, III.
 Jalalud Din, I.C.P., English, III.
 M. Ajmal Khan, G.C., English, III.
 Sayed Ahmad Afzal, Lahore, English, III.
 Abdul Aziz Mianvi, Hoshiarpur, English, III.
 Danlat Ram Sharma, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 A. D. Nasir, F.C.C., English, III.
 Sardari Lal Chopra, Gujranwala, English, III.
 Divindra Singh Pannun, K.C., English, III.
 Harbans Singh, G.C., English, III.
 Jugraj Bhagat, G.C., English, III.
 Joyce Gomez (Miss), G.C., English, III.
 M. Abdul Haye, G.C., English, III.
 D. M. Gajria, G.C., English, III.
 Maan Singh, G.C., English, III.
 Gurcharn Singh, Haripur Hazara, English, III.
 Iahori Lal, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Sardari Lal Vohra, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 Gopal Dass Katyal, F.C.C., English, III.

1936

- Bharat Mittera Sharma, D.A.-V.C., English, III.
 E. D. Dinshaw, F.C.C., English, III.
 Said-ud-Din, F.C.C., English, III. [III].
 Shafi Mohamed, F.C.C., English, Srish Chandar Datta, G.C., Sanskrit, I.
 Lakhshmi Dhar, O.C., Sanskrit, I.
 Lok Nath Prashar, S.D.C., Sanskrit, II.
 J. D. Barotra, Lahore, Sanskrit, II.
 Shanti Parkash, D.A.-V.C., Sanskrit, II.
 Miss Sushil Kumari Taneja, Amritsar, Sanskrit, III.
 Sansar Chand, Kapurthala, Sanskrit, III.
 Malik Salah-ud-Din Khan, O.C., Arabic, I.
 Abdur Rahim Amir-ud-Din Hakim, O.C., Arabic, I.
 K. Abu Bakr, Lahore, Arabic, I.
 Maqbul Hussain Qureshi, Amritsar, Arabic, II.
 Ghulam Jilani, O.C., Arabic, II.
 Banke Behari Lal, D.S.C., Persian, I.
 Fazl-Karim, Khalid, Jholum, Persian, I.
 Babwari Lal Pathak, Amritsar, Persian, II.
 Pir Mohammad Hassan, Lahore, Persian, II.
 Mohammad Rafique, O.C., Persian, II.
 H. C. Widhani, D.S.C., Persian, II.
 Maula Bakhsh Khizar Tamimi, Jhang, Persian, III.
 Rashid Ahmad, Gujranwala, Persian, III.
 Lok Chand Shahir, O.C., Persian, III.

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- Syed Zahur-ul-Hasan Bokhare, Anbala, Persian, III.
 Abdul Alim Piracha, Rawalpindi, Persian, III.
 Rifaqat Ullah Khan, O.C., Persian, III.
 Agha Abdus Sattar Khan, O.C., Persian, III.
 Vidya Parkash Malhotra, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Ram Sarup Chitkara, D.S.C., Mathematics, I.
 Mittra Prakash Gupta, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 P. Krishna Rao, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Kidar Nath, D.S.C., Mathematics, I.
 Harbans Lal Bhatia, D.S.C., Mathematics, I.
 Ved Prakash Sud, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Ali Ahmad, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Uttam Chand Tashna, I.C.P., Mathematics, I.
 Dina Nath Sharma, D.S.C., Mathematics, I.
 Ram Lal Kakar, G.C., Mathematics, I.
 Arjan Dev Jala, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Niranjana Das Prashar, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Fazal Ilahi, I.C.P., Mathematics, II.
 Ved Parkash Bhatia, Sialkot, Mathematics, II.
 R. L. Tucker, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Mohammad Yusuf Khan, I.C.P., Mathematics, II.
 Prem Nath Tikku, D.S.C., Mathematics, II.
 Mohan Lal, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Shanti Swarnu Bhalla, G.C., Mathematics, II.

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- Kishan Chand Kohli, G.C., Mathematics, II.
 Nazir Ahmad, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 Sita Ram Diddi, Lahore, Mathematics, II.
 T. A. Kuraishi, Malerkotla, Mathematics, II.
 Som Parkash Chadha, D.S.C., Mathematics, III.
 Mohd. Shafi, Peshawar, Mathematics, III.
 Abdur Rahman, I.C., Mathematics, III.
 Mohammad Ishaq Siddiqi, Sialkot, Mathematics, III.
 S. M. Ishaq, I.C.P., Mathematics, III.
 Kishori Lal Aggarwal, D.S.C., Mathematics, III.
 Som Nath Vijh, D.S.C., Mathematics, III.
 Abdus Salam, I.C., Mathematics, III.
 J. S. Lall, F.C.C., History, I.
 Ramgopal Verma, G.C., History, II.
 Krishan Parshad Shungloo, F.C.C., History, II.
 Raj Kumari Nanda, G.C., History, II.
 Shiv Swarupa, G.C., History, II.
 Jaswant Singh Gyani, Rawalpindi, History, II.
 Banwari Lall Arora, F.C.C., History, II.
 Hari Dev, Lahore, History, III.
 Des Raj Bhatia, D.S.C., History, III.
 Harcharan Singh, Amritsar, History, III.
 Hira Singh, D.S.C., History, III.
 Roshan Lal Nayar, Lahore, History, III.
 Abdul Haye, Lahore, History, III.
 Ambika Datt, G.C., History, III.
 M. Abdul Hafiz, I.C., History, III.
 Pirthvi Nath Chaku, Kashmir, History, III.
 Durga Das Sharma, Amritsar, History, III.
 Harbans Lall Pandit, G.C., History, III.
 Fazal Ilahi, I.C., History, III.
 Prabodh Chandra, F.C.C., History, III.
 Pran Nath Bahl, G.C., History, III.
 Din Mohammad Malik, I.C., History, III.
 Sh. Obaidullah, I.C., History, III.
 M. A. Majid Siddiqi, Amritsar, History, III.
 Zahoor-ul-Hasan, F.C.C., History, III.
 Ram Narain Bhatia, G.C., History, III.
 Habib Ullah Sheikh, Jullundur, History, III.
 Namdar Khan, G.C., History, III.
 Sardar Chand Shihn, Lahore, History, III.
 Ranbir Singh Chawla, F.C.C., History, III.
 Ram Prashad Sharma, D.S.C., History, III.
 Fazl Ilahi Salick, F.C.C., History, III.
 Thakur Singh, Amritsar, History, III.
 Gian Chand Sharma, Jammu, History, III.
 Syed Fayyaz Haidar *alias* Sajjad Haidar, G.C., History, III.
 Madan Mohan Lall Jain, G.C., History, III.
 Sita Ram Mahindroo, F.C.C., Economics, II.
 Vikramjit Singh Seekanda, F.C.C., Economics, II.

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Amar Nath Jain, D.A.-V.C., Economics, II.
 G. B. Kumar Hooja, G.C., Economics, II.
 Frank S. Thakur Das, F.C.C., Economics, II.
 Narendar Nath Dutt, D.A.-V.C., Economics, II.
 Charanjit Lal Luthra, D.S.C., Economics, III.
 Dhari Lal Khara, Shahpur, Economics, III.
 Said Ahmad, F.C.C., Economics, III.
 Balwant Singh Randhawa, Hoshiarpur, Economics, III.
 Khurshid Ahmad, Lahore, Economics, III.
 Bal Krishen Chopra, F.C.C., Economics, III.
 Bal Krishen Beri, F.C.C., Economics, III.
 Salig Ram, D.S.C., Economics, III.
 Siri Ram Kumar, D.S.C., Economics, III.
 Dilbahadur Dosaj, D.A.-V.C., Economics, III.
 Chaman Lal Sondhi, D.S.C., Economics, III.
 Zahur-ud-Din, F.C.C., Economics, III.
 Maharaj Krishan Kapur, D.A.-V.C., Economics, III.
 Ishwar Das Bhatia, D.A.-V.C., Economics, III.
 Bodh Raj Sharma, D.A.-V.C., Political Science, I.
 (Miss) Usha C. Lal, G.C., Political Science, II.
 Pran Nath Mathar, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 Prakash Lal Sahgal, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 Har Krishen Singh, D.S.C., Political Science, II.

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Daulat Ram Sud, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 Surrindra Nath Chopra, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 B. R. Sood, D.A.-V.C., Political Science, II.
 Kartar Singh, Ludhiana, Political Science, II.
 Som Nath Passi, Lahore, Political Science, II.
 Hira Lal Sharma, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 Muzaffar Ali Rayee, F.C.C., Political Science, II.
 Harbans Lal Talwar, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 Rugho Nath Vaishnavi, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 Prakash Chandra Sood, Jullundur, Political Science, III.
 Mulk Raj Rajput, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Hira Lal, Lahore, Political Science, III.
 Nirbhai Singh Gharjakhia, G.C., Political Science, III.
 Shyam Chandar, G.C., Political Science, III.
 Yashpal Parashar, F.C.C., Political Science, III.
 D. N. Sharma, Sialkot, Philosophy, I.
 Tej Kaur Prem Singh, G.C., Philosophy, II.
 Krishna Lal, Lahore, Philosophy, III.
 Mohd. Sharif Malik, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 Abdul Hafeez Saleem, G.C., Philosophy, III.
 Kripal Singh Sodhi, G.C., Psychology, I.
 A. H. Jameel Alawi, G.C., Psychology, II.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS SCHOOL IN HISTORY).

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Gursaran Dass Kalia, G.C., I.
Panna Lal Chhabra, G.C., II.
Sundar Lal Bhalla, D.A.-V.C.,
II.
Sikandar Lal, G.C., II.

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Hamid-ud-Din, D.A.-V.C., III.
Ishwar Chandra Bhatnagar,
F.C.C., III.
Indar Singh Sharma, S.D.C.,
III.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1936

R. C. Hoon, Lahore.
Harbans Lal Uppal, Lahore.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1936

Mohd. Yunas Uppal, G.C., Phy-
sics, II.
Jagdish Chandar, G.C., Physics,
II.
Om Parkash Gulati, G.C., Phy-
sics, II.
Mohd. Ibrahim Chowdri, G.C.,
Physics, II.

1936

Gurnam Singh Man, G.C., Phy-
sics, II.
Bikram Das Ohri, G.C., Phy-
sics, II.
Avtar Kishan Kapur, G.C., Phy-
sics, III
Balbir Singh, G.C., Physics, III.
Jagdish Lal Thapar, G.C., Phy-
sics, III.

MASTER OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1936

C. L. Bhatia, G.C., Zoology,
II.
Atam Parkash Kapur, G.C.,
Zoology, II.
Madho Das Rajpal, G.C., Chem-
istry, I.
Dhan Raj Kohli, K.C., Chem-
istry, II.
Shvam Sundar Ahuja, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, II.

1936

Prem Narain Mathur, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Parkash Chandra Khanna,
F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
Mohammad Afzal Khan, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Manohar Lall Puri, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Harish Chandra, F.C.C., Chem-
istry, II.

1936

Abdul Wahab Khan, I.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ch. Muhammad Anwar ul Haque Anwar, I.C., Chemistry, II.
 Maharaj Kishan Punshi, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Gurbachan Lal Ohri, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Amar Nath Dua, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Satyendra Kumar, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ghulam Ahmad Khan, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Bharpur Singh Roy, G.C., Chemistry, II. [III.
 Hardev Singh, K.C., Chemistry, R. L. Malhotra, F.C.C., Chemistry, III.
 Gorakh Nath Vadchra, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Shanti Parkash Kampani, F.C.C., Tech., I.

1936

Dina Nath Kohli, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Kalyan Singh Bhatia, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Kailash Chandra Ahuja, G.C., Tech., I.
 Anup Chand, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Kidar Nath, F.C.C., Tech., I.
 Sahib Dayal Sardana, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Pran Nath Gulati, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Baldev Singh Ahluwalia, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Manohar Lal Khana, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Jooginder Singh, K.C., Tech., II.
 Behari Lal Mohan, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 Moti Lal Raina, F.C.C., Tech., II.
 A. Khabir M. S. Hussain, I.C., Tech., II.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS SCHOOL).

1936

Moti Lal Dhar, F.C.C., Chemistry, I.
 Amar Nath Nayer, F.C.C., Chemistry, I.
 P. N. Dhir, G.C., Chemistry, I.
 Khalifa Anwar Hussain, I.C., Chemistry, II.
 Tara Chand Puri, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, II.
 Rajkumar Khanna, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ujagar Singh Sekhon, K.C., Chemistry, II. [II.
 Aftab Ahmad, I.C., Chemistry, Mohd. Anwar Bhaty, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.

1936

Arroz Singh Neogy, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Dharm Chand Anand, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, II.
 Pradyuman Sheel, G.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ram Pratap Jerath, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Inder Jit. F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Jamna Shankar, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Lakshmi Chand Jain, F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
 Ram Krishna Mullick, D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, II.

1936

Krishan Lal Gambhir, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, II.
Parmatma Sarup Bhatnagar,
F.C.C., Chemistry, II.
Jagjit Singh Sarang, K.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Mohindar Singh Manak, K.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Basant Lal Verma, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Arjan Das Dhand, D.A.-V.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Roshan Lal Maniktola, D.A.-
V.C., Chemistry, III.
Harcharn Singh A. Nanra,
D.A.-V.C., Chemistry, III.
Brij Bhushan Lall, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
E. C. Paul, F.C.C., Chemistry,
III.

1936

Roshan Lal Tandan, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Shyamadas Bagchee, F.C.C.,
Chemistry, III.
Sukh Dyal, G.C., Chemistry,
III.
Gurbakhsh Singh Dhillon, G.C.,
Botany, II.
Narindra Singh Madan, F.C.C.,
Botany, II.
Chanan Ram Seam, G.C.,
Botany, III.
Dilawar Hussain, I.C., Botany,
III.
Miss Bachint Kaur Dhillon,
F.C.C., Zoology, II.
Agha Ghulam Hussain, I.C.,
Zoology, II.
Amrit L. Rallia Ram, G.C.,
Zoology, II.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

1936

Puran Anand, P.A.C., II.
Atiqur Rahman Ansari, P.A.C., II.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

1936

Mohd. Abdul Sami, Lahore
Bindra Ban, Lahore.

Appendix B.

**Courses of Reading for the Examinations
of 1938 and 1939.**

XXI.—APPENDIX.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate Examinations of 1938 and 1939.

ENGLISH.

SYLLABUS.

For 1938 and 1939.

Note.—Simple, every-day, modern English to be studied generally. All the prescribed books are to be studied intensively. The candidate's knowledge of grammar will mainly be tested by the practical use he makes of its rules in answering the questions, which will be fairly easy, but which will be marked on a high standard. Throughout, it is the quality rather than the quantity of the work shown up that will count for marks: correct spelling and good handwriting will be rigidly insisted on.

Paper (A).

Part (A). Applied Grammar and Translation.—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked:—

.....50 marks.

1. Translation into English of a short, simple, continuous piece of prose, and of not more than 10 easy vernacular sentences in every-day use.....25 marks.

2. Distinguishing in sentences between common words often confused.

3. The transposition of singulars into plurals; of direct speech into indirect speech; of masculines into feminines; of present into past and future tenses; of statements into questions, negatives and interrogative negatives; and **vice versa* and exercises of a similar nature (the unit, in all cases, to be a complete sentence), the combination of short simple into other types of sentences; the simple analysis of easy sentences into clauses.

* The words "*vice versa*" apply to each of the exercises preceding the words "*vice versa*", *viz.*, to "transposition of singulars.....negatives".

Part (B).—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked:—

.....50 marks.

1. Punctuating an unpunctuated passage.
2. Writing questions to given answers, and *vice versa*.
3. Finding suitable headings for paragraphs, and summarising any given passage in a given number of words.
4. Writing short sentences illustrating easy and common usages.
5. Expanding a skeleton outline into a paragraph on a familiar descriptive topic.
6. Writing, within a given length, a story from a given plan or completing an incomplete story.
7. Describing, within fixed limits, a given scene or phenomenon, a skeleton outline being given.
8. Writing a brief official or private letter of a simple nature.

Paper (B).

Set Books and Unseen Passages.

Part (A).—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked:—

.....50 marks.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Translation into the vernacular of a fairly easy extract from the prescribed books..... | } 15 marks. |
| or,
To rewrite in simple English an unseen passage of moderate difficulty..... | |
| 2. Straightforward questions testing the comprehension of a given unseen passage..... | 15 marks. |
| 3. Summarising within prescribed limits an easy paragraph taken from the text..... | 20 marks. |

Part (B).—Not more than 3 questions of the following type to be asked:—

.....50 marks.

1. Simplifying into English a short passage taken from the text.
2. Completing, within fixed limits, a story from the text with which the candidate can reasonably be expected to be fairly familiar. A choice of questions to be given.
3. Expanding, within definitely prescribed limits, skeleton outlines, based directly on a prescribed reader, into a connected piece of prose.

4. Giving a very brief account of some outstanding incidents or facts from any one of the prescribed books. Ample choice of questions to be allowed.

COURSES OF READING.

For 1938.

1. Parkinson's Selection of English Verse, published by the University of the Panjab. Price Annas 10.
2. The Life Story of Abraham Lincoln—M. M. Barnes (R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 8.
3. The Thrice Told Tales—Dickinson (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 10.
4. Man—The Toiler and Inventor—Wedgewood Heath (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 12.

For 1939.

1. Parkinson's Selection of English Verse, published by the University of the Panjab. Price Annas 10.
2. The Life Story of Abraham Lincoln—M. M. Barnes (R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 8.
3. The Thrice Told Tales—Dickinson (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore). Price Annas 10.
4. Easy Paths in English Prose, published by the University of the Panjab.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY.

For 1938 and 1939.

SYLLABUS.

Part I.—Indian History.

- (1) The Aryans—their Advent—their Civilisation: Society, Government and Religion—their sacred books: Vedas, Upanishads and the Epics.
- (2) Buddhism and Jainism—Lives of Buddha and Mahavira—Main doctrines of Buddhism and Jainism.
- (3) Alexander's invasion—Battle with Poros.
- (4) The Maurya Dynasty—Chandra Gupta, his Government; Megasthenes and his account of India.

(5) Asoka—his conquest of Kalinga—his conversion to Buddhism—Propagation of Buddhism; his Edicts.

(6) Kanishka—The extent of his empire—his zeal for Buddhism—Mahayana Buddhism.

(7) The Gupta Empire—Chandra Gupta I—Samudra Gupta, his conquests—Chandra Gupta II (Vikramaditya), Fahian's account of India.

(8) Revival of Brahmanism—Progress of Art and Literature in the Gupta period—The Golden Age of Hinduism.

(9) Harsha—The extent of his Empire—Hieun Tsang's account of India.

(10) The Rajputs—their origin—A brief reference to the principal kingdoms of the Rajputs.

(11) A brief account of the spread of Hindu culture abroad (Chinese, Turkistan and Hindu colonies in Champa, Kambodia, Java, Sumatra, etc.).

(12) The rise of Islam—Its spread in Arabia and Persia—The invasion of Sindh under Mohammad Bin Qasim.

(13) Mahmud of Ghazni—Invasions of Lahore, Kangra and Somnath.

(14) Mohammad Ghori—The first and second battles of Tarain.

(15) Slave Kings: Qutb-ud-Din Altmash, Razia Begum, Nasir-ud-Din Balban.

(16) Khilji Kings: Ala-ud-Din, his conquests, methods of Government—Malik Kafur and his South Indian Campaign.

(17) The Tughlaks: Mohammad Tughlak—Feroze Tughlak.—The invasion of Timur and its consequences.

(18) Ibrahim Lodhi, 1517-1526—Break-up of the Sultanate of Delhi.

(19) The Bahmani Kingdom and its break-up—Vijayanagar Empire and the battle of Talikota.

(20) Contact of Hinduism and Islam—Fusion of Hindu Muslim culture—Bhakti Movement—Ramanand—Kabir—Chaitanya—Guru Nanak.

(21) The Mughals.

Babur—First battle of Panipat—Rana Sangram Singh—Humayun, his wars with Sher Shah—Sher Shah's administration.

(22) Akbar—Second battle of Panipat—his religious policy—his conquests—his dealings with the Rajputs (Rana Partap)—his administration—The Din-i-Ilahi—Important personages at his Court.

(23) Jahangir—Khusro's rebellion—Nur Jahan and Prince Khuram's revolt—Sir Thomas Roe.

(24) Shah Jahan—his buildings—Wars in Southern India—The War of Succession.

(25) Aurangzeb—his war with the Rajputs—The rise of the

Marathas under Shivaji—Shivaji's administration—Aurangzeb's Deccan campaigns—his character and religious policy.

(26) The decline of the Mughal Empire—Rise of the Sikhs under Guru Gobind Singh and Banda—the invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali—Causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire—The rise of the Sikh Political Power in the Punjab—The rise of the Peshwas.

(27) The coming of the Europeans—Vasco-Da-Gama—Struggle between the English and the French in the Deccan—The causes of the success of the English—Duplex—Clive and the conquest of Bengal—Mir Jaffar and Mir Qasim—Haider Ali.

(28) Warren Hastings—Rohilla War—Regulating Act—Nand Kumar—The Begums of Oudh—Raja Chet Singh—Pitt's India Bill.

(29) Cornwallis—Permanent Settlement of Bengal—Sir John Shore and the non-intervention policy.

(30) Lord Wellesley—War with Mysore—Subsidiary System of Alliances—Wars with the Marathas—Nana Farnavis—Treaty of Bassein—Anglo-Maratha Wars.

(31) Lord Minto—Rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—Metcalfe's Mission to the Court of Ranjit Singh.

(32) Marquis of Hastings—The Nepal War—The extirpation of the Pindaris—The last Maratha War.

(33) Lord Amherst—The first Burmese War.

(34) Lord Bentinck—his Reforms: Social, Administrative and Educational.

(35) Lord Auckland and Ellenborough—First Afghan War—Annexation of Sindh.

(36) Lord Hardinge—First Sikh War.

(37) Lord Dalhousie—Second Sikh War—Annexation of the Punjab—Second Burmese War—Doctrine of Lapse—his Reforms.

(38) Lord Canning—The Indian Mutiny—Its causes, events and consequences—Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

(39) India under the Crown—Lord Canning.

(40) Lord Lytton—Second Afghan War.

(41) Lord Dufferin—Third Burmese War—The Indian National Congress.

(42) Lord Curzon—his internal administration—Partition of Bengal—Creation of N.-W.F. Province—Reforms in various Departments—Indian Universities Act—Ancient Monuments Act—Punjab Land Alienation Act.

(43) Lord Minto—Morley-Minto Reforms.

(44) Lord Hardinge—The Coronation Darbar—The Great War and India's share in it.

(45) Lord Chelmsford—The Declaration of August, 1917—Rowlatt Act—The Satyagraha Movement—Government of India Act, 1919.

*Part II.—English History.**

I. William the Conqueror—Domesday Book—Feudal System—Effects of Norman rule.

II. Henry II—his dominions—his Laws—his quarrel with Thomas Becket.

III. King John—his dealings with the Barons—The Magna Charta.

IV. Henry III—his quarrel with Simon de Montfort.

V. Edward I—his Laws—Brief account of his wars with Scotland—The Model Parliament. Edward II and the Battle of Bannockburn.

VI. Richard II—The Peasants' Revolt—Wycliff and the Lollards—Joan of Arc.

VII. The Wars of the Roses—Their principal causes, events and the effects.

VIII. The Tudor Kings—Henry VII—Establishment of strong Government.

IX. Henry VIII—Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell—The Renaissance—The Age of Discovery—Martin Luther and the Reformation.

X. Edward VI and Mary—The Catholic reaction in the reign of Mary.

XI. Queen Elizabeth—The importance of her reign—Church Settlement—Mary Queen of Scots—The principal Explorers—The Spanish Armada—East India Company.

XII. King James I—The Gunpowder Plot—The quarrel between the King and his Parliaments.

XIII. Charles I—The Petition of Rights—The Civil War—Execution of the King.

XIV. The Commonwealth—Oliver Cromwell.

XV. The Restoration of Charles II—Clarendon and his Code.

XVI. Titus Oates—The Test Act—Habeas Corpus Act—Whigs and Tories.

XVII. James II—The Revolution of 1689, its causes and effects.

XVIII. William and Mary—The Bill of Rights—Conquest of Scotland—Conquest of Ireland.

XIX. Queen Anne—Marlborough and the War of Spanish Succession.

XX. George I—The establishment of Party System of Government in England.

XXI. The administration of Walpole—The War of Austrian Succession—The Seven Years' War—The Elder Pitt.

* For the purposes of examination, items I to VII are not included, *i.e.*, no question would be set from these items.

XXII. George III—John Wilkes—Stamp Act and the War of American Independence.

XXIII. The Industrial Revolution.

XXIV. The French Revolution, its causes, and main events—The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

XXV. The Younger Pitt—Nelson and Trafalgar—Wellington and Waterloo.

XXVI. George IV and William IV—The Period of Reforms—Howard and Jail Reforms—Wilberforce and the abolition of Slavery—Reform of the Penal Laws—Roman Catholic Relief Act—The Reform Bill of 1832.

XXVII. Queen Victoria—The Anti-Corn Law League Agitation—The Chartist Movement—The Crimean War and Miss Florence Nightingale—The Second Reform Bill—The Third Reform Bill—Ireland and Home Rule Bill—Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Gladstone.

XXVIII. Edward the Peacemaker—Parliament Act of 1911.

XXIX. George V—The Great War, its causes, main events, results. The League of Nations.

Books recommended.

For 1938 and 1939.

Indian History—

A History of India (Wathen and Garrett); *or*, The Oxford History of India (V. A. Smith); *or*, A History of India by Gense, published by Macmillan; *or*, History of India for High Schools by Ishwar Das and Kahan Chand, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons; *or*, Matriculation History of India by Veda Vyasa and Abdul Qadir, published by Moti Lal Benarsi Das; *or*, A Short Primer of Indian History by Prothero (Macmillan); *or*, A Brief Survey of Indian History (Longmans); *or*, A Short History of India—Gulshan Rai (Atma Ram).

English History—

(i) Book I. "A First Book of British History" by Tout (Longman's Historical Series for schools),

or,

(ii) "The Story of England" by M. O. Davis (Oxford University Press),

or,

(iii) "The English People" (New edition) by Lay, published by Macmillan,

or,

- (iv) Matriculation History of England by Garrett, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons,

or,

- (v) English History for Matriculation—K. P. Mitra (Macmillan).

*GEOGRAPHY.

For 1938 and 1939.

I. Physiography :—

- (a) The Shape of the Earth ; Rotation and Revolution ; Day and Night ; the Seasons ; Latitude and Longitude ; Time and its relation to Longitude.
- (b) The Moon—its phases ; elementary ideas regarding eclipses.
- (c) Land—the chief agents of change ; the formation of soil ; denudation and weathering.
- (d) The Ocean—its chief movements—waves, currents, tides (omitting causes) ; the effect of tides on shipping.
- (e) The Atmosphere ; temperature, pressure, winds (land and sea breezes, monsoons, trade and westerly winds)—their causes and effects should be insisted upon ; climate and climatic regions.
- (f) Simple map reading and ability to recognise various methods of showing land relief—*e.g.*, contour and layer colouring.

II. Economic Geography :—

- (a) Elementary ideas regarding the world distribution of vegetation (forest, grassland and deserts) and their relation to climate ; important crops (wheat, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cotton, flax, rubber, vine) and mineral products (coal, iron, copper, petroleum, gold, silver and tin).
- (b) The principal human occupations and their distribution (lumbering, pasturing, agriculture, mining, manufacturing and fishing).
- (c) Commerce—the interchange of the principal commodities between Great Britain and India, and the main land, sea and air routes connecting these countries.
- (d) The importance of the Suez and the Panama Canals.

* “ Outlines of Physical Geography ” by H. C. Barnard and “ The World—A General Geography ” by Stamp (published by Longmans) are suggested for use by teachers.

III. *World Geography* :—

The following natural regions of the world :—

- (a) The Equatorial Region.
- (b) The Tropical Region of Short Summer Rainfall.
- (c) The Monsoon Region.
- (d) The Mediterranean Region.
- (e) The Temperate Region (Western margin, Central portion and Eastern margin).
- (f) The Tundras.

Their characteristic climate, products and countries or parts of countries with important towns included in the natural regions.

(Questions on separate countries not to be asked.)

Asia to be studied regionally in greater detail with regard to its physical features, climate, vegetation, population, occupations, means of communication, trade and important towns.

IV. *The Geography of India*.—A detailed study of India as a whole with special reference to the Punjab.

V. *Map filling*.—Candidates will be required to insert geographical features, *e.g.*, mountain ranges, rivers, direction of winds, rainfall, destiny of population, important railways and towns in a given outline map of :—

(a) Asia, (b) India, or (c) the Punjab.

NOTE.—(i) Candidates are expected to draw simple diagrams and sketch maps to illustrate their answers.

(ii) Emphasis will be laid on causes and effects rather than on the facts themselves.

The following books are recommended as suitable books indicating the scope of the prescribed syllabus in Geography :—

1. Sohan Lal and Muir—Modern Geography.
2. Outlines of the World, by Tydeman and Mackenzie.
3. India, World and Empire, by H. Pickles.
4. Our World—a Human Geography (abridged edition), by Cameron Morrison (Macmillan). Price Rs. 2.
5. World Geography, Books 1 and 2, by Lay, published by Macmillan.
6. New Matriculation Geography, by Bell (published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Rs. 2.
7. General and Regional Geography, Volumes I and II, by E. T. Dean, published by Gulab Singh and Sons.
8. High School Geography, by Dudley Stamp.

MATHEMATICS.

For 1938.

Arithmetic.—Numeration, Notation, The Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Numbers, G.C.M. and L.C.M., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, including simple forms of recurring decimal, Ratio and Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Proportional Parts, Profit and Loss, Discount, Averages, Square Root, Areas of rectangles and circles; and surfaces, Volume of Rect.—Parallelopiped and Right Circular Cylinder, Decimal approximations. The Calendar, Elementary Graphs, Practice, Simple cases of Stocks and Shares.

Algebra.—Simple Equations with one or more unknown quantities and Problems. Involution and Evolution, Factors, H.C.F. and L.C.M., Fractions, Indices, Surds, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Identities and Eliminations, Simple graphs of Equations of the first Degree.

Geometry.—The paper in Geometry shall contain questions on Practical and on Theoretical Geometry. Every candidate shall be expected to answer questions in both branches of the subject.

The questions on Practical Geometry shall be set on the constructions contained in the annexed Schedule A, together with easy extensions of them. In cases where the validity of a construction is not obvious, the reasoning by which it is justified may be required.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the annexed Schedule B, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Any proof of a Proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiners to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, the use of hypothetical constructions shall be permitted. Proofs which are only applicable to commensurable magnitudes shall be accepted.

SCHEDULE A.

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportions.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, or 8 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

The construction of a circle about or in a given triangle.

The division of a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

The construction on a given line of a figure similar to a given rectilinear figure.

SCHEDULE B.

Angles at a Point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

- (i) a pair of alternate angles are equal,
 - or (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal,
 - or (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles,
- then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

In any triangle the perpendiculars at the middle points of the sides, the perpendiculars from the vertices on the opposite sides, the bisectors of the angles, and the medians, are severally concurrent.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities:—

$$\begin{aligned} k(a+b+c+\dots) &= ka+kb+kc+\dots, \\ (a+b)^2 &= a^2+2ab+b^2, \\ (a-b)^2 &= a^2-2ab+b^2, \\ a^2-b^2 &= (a+b)(a-b). \end{aligned}$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to or less than, the sum of the squares on the other two sides according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

If ABC be a triangle, and AD a median $AB^2+AC^2=2BD^2+2AD^2$.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line, drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and, if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semicircle is a right-angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right-angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right-angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.

Proportion : Similar Triangles.

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle, and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on corresponding sides.

For 1939.

Arithmetic.—Notation, Enumeration, Four Fundamental Rules (absolute and concrete quantities), Factors, H.C.F., L.C.M., Fractions (omitting recurring decimals), Practice, Square Root, Ratio and Proportion (including Unity Method), Problems on Proportional parts, Partnership, Percentage, Profit and Loss, Mixture, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, S.I. and C.I., Discount, Stock, Relative Velocity (omitting Races and Games of Skill and Angular Velocity), Calendar, Averages, Areas of Simple Figures (Triangles, Rectangles and Circles), Volume and Surfaces of simple solids (Cuboids, Cubes, Cylinders, Cone).

Algebra and Geometry.—The same as for 1938.

MATHEMATICS PAPER (b), *i.e.*, CIVICS, FOR BLIND
CANDIDATES ONLY.

For 1938 and 1939.

The same syllabus as for Civics carrying 75 marks. The marks gained by the candidate in Civics out of 75 shall be multiplied by $\frac{4}{3}$ in order to determine his marks out of 100 in this Paper.

ARITHMETIC, AND DOMESTIC ARITHMETIC AND HOUSEHOLD
ACCOUNTS (FOR GIRLS).

For 1938.

Arithmetic.—The same syllabus as for the M. and S.L.C. candidates for 1938, omitting "and surfaces, Volume of Rect.—Parallelopiped and Right Circular Cylinder; Decimal approximations", and "simple cases of Stocks and Shares".

Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts.

Household Accounts.

- A. *Object and Method of keeping household accounts.*
 - (a) Board, *i.e.*, Baker, Greengrocer, etc.
 - (b) House, *i.e.*, Brushes, Candles, Coal, etc.
 - (c) Personal. Chemist, Dhers, Newspapers, etc.
 - (d) Miscellaneous. Amusements, Education, Travelling expenses, etc.
- B.
 1. Short methods of calculation.
 2. The best ways of arranging Purchases and Payments.
 3. Methods of ordering goods.
 4. The use of Price Lists, and Current Prices.
 5. Invoices.
 6. Means of checking accounts and goods when delivered.
 7. Receipts for money paid-Vouchers.
 8. Discount and the most advantageous ways of buying articles.
 9. Short method for calculating Discount.
 10. Wages of Domestic Servants.
 11. Household Book-keeping, *i.e.*, Cash Book.
- C.
 1. Unitary Method.
 2. Simple Averages.
 3. Percentages.
- D. Tables of :—
 1. Weights and Measures including simple household measures.
 2. Metric System.
- E. *Compound Rules.*
 1. Compound Addition.
 2. Compound Subtraction.
 3. Compound Multiplication.
 4. Compound Division.
- F. *Measurement of Length and Area.*

E.g., Cost of covering floors, etc.
- G. *Volume.*
 1. Cubic Measure.
 2. Capacity of water tanks, air-capacity of rooms.
- H. *Post Office and Bank Regulations and Transactions.*
 1. Ordinary letters, registration and re-direction, etc.
 2. Air Mail letters and late fees.

3. Printed Matter, *i.e.*, Circulars.
4. Post Cards.
5. Parcels by (a) rail, (b) bus, and (c) registration.
6. Postal orders.
7. Money Orders and V.-P.P. letters or parcels.
8. Telegrams.
9. Cables.
10. Use of a Cheque book.
11. Simple explanation of Exchange.

I. *Licences and Taxes.*

1. Dog Licence.
2. Car Licence.
3. Driving Licence.
4. Water Tax.
5. Electric Lighting Tax.
6. Amusement Tax.
7. Income Tax.
8. Rates.

J. *Investment, etc.*

1. Property and Mortgage.
2. Savings Bank, etc.
3. Banking.

K. *Insurance.*

For 1939.

Arithmetic.—Under consideration.

Domestic Arithmetic and Household Accounts.—The same as for 1938.

URDU.

For 1938.

Sarma'ya-i-Urdu, published by the Panjab University.
Price Rs. 2.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

I. Noun :—

- (a) Infinitive (مصدر), its kinds and various meanings.
- (b) Verbal Noun (حاصل مصدر).
- (c) Singulars and plurals of nouns and جمع الجمع.
- (d) Masculine and Feminine (مذکر و مؤنث).

(e) Declension of nouns.

(f) اسم ظرف - فاعل بشكل مفعول - اسم مفعول - اسم فاعل
اسم مكيبر - اسم تصغير - اسم آلة

(g) Use of " في " as sign of subject (فاعل).

II. Pronoun :—

- (1) Personal.
- (2) Relative.
- (3) Interrogative.
- (4) Demonstrative.
- (5) Reflexive.

III. Adjective :—

- (1) Adjectives of quality.
- (2) Degrees of adjective.
- (3) Numerals.
- (4) Adjectives of quantity.

IV. Verb :—

- (1) Simple and Compound (مفرد و مركب).
- (2) Transitive and Intransitive (متعدي و لازمي).
- (3) Active and Passive (معروف و مجهول).
- (4) فعل معطوف and افعال ناقصة.
- (5) Tenses.
- (6) Conjugation of verbs.
- (7) Agreement of verb with its subject or object with respect to its number, person and gender.

V. Uses of various particles (حروف), e.g.,

جار - عطف - علت - اضافة - ترديد - اضراب - استشنا - استدراك -
شرط و جزا - تبنيه و تاكيد - حصو و خصوصيت - استفهام و ندا
ونديه - ايجاب - تعجب و انبساط - بيان *

VI. Syntax :—

- (1) ا. ميدا و خبر - مسند و مسند الہ - فاعل - مفعول -
مركب تام - متعلقات فعل
- (2) مركب اضافي و مركب توصيفي particularly مركب ناقص
حال و ذوالحال - تابع موضوع - تابع مهمل

(3) Analysis of simple sentences :—

(a) *جمله فعلیہ*.

(b) *جمله اسمیہ*.

For 1939.

1. Sarma'ya-i-Urdu, published by the Panjab University. Price Rs. 2.

2. Aina-i-Akhlaq, by Khwaja Dil Mohammad, M.A. (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons).

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested.

The syllabus prescribed is the same as for 1938.

HINDI.

For 1938.

1. "Hindi Sumanaguchha", by Banarasi Das, published by the Panjab University.

2. "Nāṭya-Kusumāvali", by Sant Gokal Chand (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Annas 12 (with pictures) and Annas 10 (without pictures).

3. "Galpa Vinoda", by K. N. Bhatnagar (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons).

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

I. Orthography. Correct spelling to be emphasised.

II. Parts of Speech :—

(i) Noun (*संज्ञा*).

(a) Kinds (*भेद*).

(b) Gender (*लिङ्ग*).

(c) Case (*कारक*).

(d) Number (*वचन*).

(e) Declension (*रूपरचना*).

(ii) Pronouns (*सर्वनाम*).

(a) Kinds (*भेद*).

(b) Declension (*रूपरचना*).

(iii) Adjective (विशेषण).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Degrees of comparison.

(iv) Verb (क्रिया).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Voice (वाच्य).

(c) Tense (काल).

(d) Mood (प्रकार).

(e) Number (वचन).

(f) Person (पुरुष).

(g) Gender (लिङ्ग).

(h) Nominal Verb (नामधातु).

(i) Compound Verb (संयुक्तक्रिया).

(j) Causal Verb (प्रेरणार्थकक्रिया).

(v) Adverb (क्रियाविशेषण).

(a) Kinds (भेद).

(b) Formation (रचना).

(vi) Postpositions (सम्बन्धबोधक).

(vii) Conjunctions (समुच्चयबोधक).

(viii) Interjections (विस्मयादिबोधक).

III. Parsing (शब्दबोध) and Analysis (विक्षेपण).

IV. Punctuation (विरामचिह्न).

V. Sandhi and Compounds (समास).

- VI. Derivation (व्युत्पत्ति).
 VII. उपसर्ग and प्रत्यय.
 VIII. Explanation of easy idioms.

For 1939.

Substitute "Ekāṅkī Nāṭya Kuñja" (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons), Price Annas 12, for No. 2 "Nāṭya-Kusumā-vali".

The rest as for 1938.

PANJABI.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. Panjabi Matriculation Course of the Panjab University (9th Edition). Price Re. 1-12-0.

2. "Samundri Bala", by Bawa Udham Singh, B.Sc., B.T. (published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Annas 6.

3. "Uddami Munde", by S. Sohan Singh Gyani (Price Annas 8), published by R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

I. Orthography—

- (1) Letters and Symbols (ਅੱਖਰ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਂ ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾਂ).
- (2) Spelling (ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੋੜ): rules governing the pure Panjabi forms: misspelt words corrected.

II. Etymology—

1. Noun (ਨਾਂਵ).
 - (a) Gender (ਲਿੰਗ).
 - (b) Number (ਵਚਨ).
 - (c) Case (ਕਾਰਕ).
 - (d) (ਕਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਪਨਾ).
2. Adjective (ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ).
 - (a) Adj. of Quality (ਗੁਣ ਵਾਚਕ), Degrees (ਮਾਦਰਸਾ).

- (b) Numerals (ਸਖਿਅਕ).
- (c) Adj. of Quantity (ਪਰਿਮਾਣ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (d) Demonstrative (ਨਿਸਚੇ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (e) Pronominal (ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ).

And

ਕਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ.

3. Pronouns (ਪੜਨਾਂਵ).

- (a) Personal (ਪੁਰਖ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (b) Reflexive (ਨਿੱਜ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (c) Demonstrative (ਨਿਸਚ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (d) Indefinite (ਅਨਿਸਚਿਤ).
- (e) Relative (ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਾਚਕ).
- (f) Interrogative (ਪੁੱਛਣ ਵਾਚਕ).

And

ਕਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ.

4. Verb (ਕਿਰਿਆ).

- (a) Transitive and Intransitive (ਸਕਰਮਕ ਤੇ ਅਕਰਮਕ).
- (b) Formation of Root Verbs (ਧਾਤੂ ਰਚਨਾ).
 - (1) Causal (ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾਥਕ).
 - (2) Compound (ਸੰਯੁਕਤ).
 - (3) Active and Passive (ਕਰਤਰੀ ਵਾਚ ਤੇ ਕਰਮ ਵਾਚ).
- (c) Tense (ਕਾਲ).
 - (1) Past Indefinite (ਅਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).
 - (2) Present Perfect (ਸਮੀਪੀ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).
 - (3) Past Perfect (ਪੂਰਣ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ).

- (4) Past Imperfect (ਅਪੁਰਣ ਕ੍ਰਿਤਕਾਲ).
- (5) Conditional Past (ਸ਼ਰਤੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤਕਾਲ).
- (6) Present Tense (ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ).
- (7) Contingent Future (ਸੰਭਾਵ ਭਵਿਖਤ ਕਾਲ).
- (8) Future Indefinite (ਅਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਭਵਿਖਤ ਕਾਲ).
- (9) Imperative (ਹੁਕਮੀ ਭਵਿਖਤ ਕਾਲ).
- (d) Conjugation (ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ).
 - (1) Conjugation of a Verb (ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ).
 - (2) Conjugation of a Verb Root (ਧਾਤੂ ਦੀ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਧਨਾ).
- (e) Participles (ਕਾਰਦੰਤਕ).
5. Adverb ਕਿਰਿਆ (ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ).
 - (a) Kinds (ਵੰਡ).
 - (1) Adverbs of Time (ਕਾਲ ਵਾਚਕ).
 - (2) „ of Place (ਸਥਾਨ ਵਾਚਕ).
 - (3) „ of Manner (ਪਰਕਾਰ ਵਾਚਕ).
 - (4) „ of Quantity (ਪਰਿਮਾਣ ਵਾਚਕ).
 - (5) „ of Number (ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਾਚਕ).
 - (6) „ of Affirmation and Negation (ਨਿਰਣਾ ਵਾਚਕ).
 - (7) „ of Cause (ਕਾਰਣ ਵਾਚਕ).
 - (8) „ of Emphasis (ਤਾਕੀਦੀ).
 - (b) ਅਵਸਥਾ.
 - (1) Simple (ਸਾਧਾਰਣ).
 - (2) Interrogative (ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ).
 - (3) Conjunctive (ਯੋਜਕੀ).
 - (c) Formation of Adverbs (ਕਿਃ ਵਿਃ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ).
 - (1) By Suffixes (ਪਿਛੇਤਰਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ).
 - (2) Adv. Phrases (ਵਾਕੰਸ਼).

6. Postposition (ਸੰਬੰਧ).

(a) Kinds (ਵੰਡ).

(1) Complete (ਪੂਰਣ).

(2) Incomplete (ਅਪੂਰਣ).

(3) Mixed (ਦੁਬਾਜ਼ਰੇ).

(4) Symbolic (ਸੰਬੰਧ ਸੂਚਕ ਪਿਛੇਤਰ).

7. Conjunction (ਯੋਜਕ).

(a) Co-ordinative (ਸਮਾਨ).

(1) Cumulative (ਸਮੁੱਚੀ).

(2) Alternative (ਵਿਕਲਪੀ).

(3) Adversative (ਨਿਖੇਧੀ).

(4) Relative (ਕਾਰਜ ਬੋਧਕ).

(b) Subordinative (ਅਧੀਨ).

(1) Apposition (ਸਮਾਨ ਅਧਿਕਰਣ).

(2) Showing Cause (ਕਾਰਣ ਵਾਚਕ).

(3) „ Purpose (ਮਨਤਵ ਵਾਚਕ).

(4) „ Contrast (ਵਿਰੋਧ ਵਾਚਕ).

(5) „ Condition (ਸ਼ਰਤੀ „).

(6) „ Comparison (ਤੁਲਤਾ ਵਾਚਕ).

8. Interjection (ਵਿਸਮਿਕ).

9. Parsing (ਪਦਵੰਡ).

10. Word building (ਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਚਨਾ).

(a) Derivation (ਸ਼ਬਦ ਉਤਪਤੀ).

(b) Compounds (ਸਮਾਸ).

III. Syntax—

1. Rules of Syntax (ਵਾਕ ਰਚਨਾ).
2. Analysis (ਵਾਕ ਵੰਡ).
3. Analysis (ਬਿਸ਼੍ਰਾਂਮ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ).
4. Transformation of Sentences (ਵਾਕ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ).
5. Idioms (ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ).

BENGALI.

*For 1938 and 1939.**Poetry—*

- (i) "Padya Prakash", Part II, by Nrisingha Chandra Mukhopadhyaya.
- (ii) "Katha", by Rabindranath Tagore.

Prose—

- "Ramer Sumati", by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
- "Sangjam Siksha", by Chandra Nath Basu.

Grammar.—No book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Elementary knowledge of the following :—

I. Parts of Speech.

- (i) Nouns and their classification ; gender ; number ; case ; and declensions.
- (ii) Pronouns and their classification.
- (iii) Adjectives ; degrees of comparison.
- (iv) Verbs ; tense ; voice ; mood.
- (v) Adverbs.
- (vi) Conjunctions and interjections.

II. Parsing and Analysis.

III. *Svar* and *Byanjan Sandhi*.

IV. Samāsūs (compounds).

V. Idioms.

PASHTO.

For 1938 and 1939.

Baharistan-i-Afghani, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

- (۱) پشتو رسم الخط کے خاص حروف *
- (۲) ضمیروں کا استعمال اور زہ اور ما کا فرق *
- (۳) اسماء اشارات *
- (۴) اسماء استفہام اور حُرُک اور خَا کا فرق *
- (۵) مونث اور مذکر کے بنانے کے طریق *
- (۶) جمع اور مفرد کے قاعدے *
- (۷) فعلوں کی بناوٹ *
- (۸) فعلوں کی گردانیں *
- (۹) خواص فعل متعدی *
- (۱۰) حروف جارہ کا استعمال *

***PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.**

For 1938 and 1939.

Physics.

Greater emphasis should be laid on the experimental portions and on the applications of fundamental principles in every-day life. Space, time and matter. Methods of observation. Recording experiment. Measurement. Simple measurements of length, area, volume, mass and density in British and Metric Systems. Use of the spring balance and the simple form of the School balance. Three states of matter and their characteristic properties. Brahmah Press; Pressure of fluids; Principle

* Any one of the following books may be used as a guide for practical work :—

Practical Physics and Chemistry and Laboratory Note-books, by R.S. Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni—A Manual of Practical Science, by Lala Girdhari Lal, B.Sc.—Practical Physics and Chemistry, by Ram Bheja Mal Seth, M.Sc., and Raja Dhan Raj Singh, B.A., B.T.—A Book on Practical Science for M.S.L.C. Candidates, by Lala Mukand Lal Bhatia, M.Sc.—Assignments in Practical Elementary Science, by R. H. Whitehouse, D.Sc., and Mabel Whitehouse, B.Sc., published by Macmillan and Co.

of Archimedes. Specific gravity of solids and liquids and their determination by Hydrostatic balance; Floating bodies, Hydrometer. Balloon. Atmospheric pressure. Simple Barometer, Water Pump and Siphon.

Simple ideas of Velocity, Acceleration, Graphic representation. Elementary notions of Inertia, Momentum, Force. Three laws of motion. Mass and weight. Laws of gravitation. Centre of gravity. Equilibrium of two forces, three states of equilibrium of a body.

Moment of a force, principle of lever; simple pulley.

Source and effects of heat; heat and temperature. Mercurial Thermometer; Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

Units of heat, specific heat, thermal capacity, latent heat of water, latent heat of steam. Measurement of specific heat of a solid and latent heat of water by the method of mixture.

Change of state. Fusion. Determination of melting point. Freezing mixture. Evaporation and boiling. Determination of boiling point. Experiments to illustrate change of boiling point with pressure. Moisture in air. Condensation of water vapour. Dew point. Cloud, rain, snow.

Conduction of heat, good and bad conductors; convection; ventilation, convection currents in nature. Radiation of heat. Good radiators, good absorbers and good reflectors of heat rays. Conditions for the formation of dew.

Sources of light; light travels in straight lines, pinhole images, shadows, eclipses.

Reflection of light; laws of reflection of light; image of object by reflection from a plane mirror.

Refraction of light; laws of refraction of light, experimental determination of index of refraction of glass and water by the simple application of the law. Refraction through a prism. Dispersion by a prism. Colour of bodies.

Convex lens; real images by a convex lens; experimental determination of focal length of a convex lens. Convex lens used as a magnifying glass. Principles of Photographic Camera, Magic Lantern, Astronomical Telescope and Microscope.

Electrification of bodies. Positive and Negative Electricity. Gold leaf Electroscope. Conductors and insulators, charging an Electroscope by friction and conduction. Electric induction, charging an Electroscope by induction. Electrophorus.

Simple voltaic cell; local action and polarisation; description of Bunsen's cell, Daniell cell, Leclanche cell, two or more cells in series. Production of heat and light by electric current. Oersted's experiment; Principle of galvanoscope. Electro-magnet. Electric bell. Electrolysis and electroplating.

Properties of a magnet, making of a magnet, mariner's compass.

Practical Physics.—The use of the yard, foot and inch, the metre, centimetre and millimetre in the measurements of simple lengths, areas and volumes.

The use of the spring balance and the simple balance.

To find the relative density of a liquid by means of a specific gravity bottle.

To find the relative density of a solid by Archimedes' principle.

To show the action of a siphon.

To show that liquids and gases expand when heated.

To determine the melting point of wax and naphthalene.

To determine the boiling point of water.

To show the effect of reduced pressure on the boiling point of water.

To compare the rate of cooling of dull and brightly polished surfaces.

To show that light travels in straight lines.

To prove that the angles of incidence and reflection are equal.

To verify the laws of refraction, to trace the path of rays through a prism.

To find the focal length of a convex lens.

To charge a gold-leaf electroscope and electrophorus.

To set up a simple voltaic cell, a Daniell cell and a Leclanche cell.

To determine the direction of an electric current by a magnetic needle.

To set up an electric bell in a circuit.

To magnetise steel, using a bar magnet.

To make a simple electro-magnet.

Chemistry.

Physical and chemical changes. Elements, compounds, and mixtures, metals and non-metals. Chemical combination and decomposition.

Solution, decantation, filtration, evaporation, distillation, Saturated Solution. Crystals, Crystallisation, Sublimation, Composition of air. Oxygen. Nitrogen. Impurities of air, Deliquescent bodies. Air a mixture.

Chemical affinity, preparation of Oxygen, its properties and uses. Oxidation, reduction, combustion. Parts of candle flame.

Hydrogen, its preparation and properties.

Water, its properties and composition by electrolysis. Rain, spring, mineral, and sea-waters; hard and soft waters. Softening of hard waters.

Organic and inorganic compounds. Allotropic forms of Carbon. Coal, breathing. Burning of a candle. Action of plants on CO_2 .

CO₂, its preparation, properties and uses. Limestone. Lime and slaked lime. Forms of Calcium Carbonate and Calcium Sulphate.

HCl, its preparation and properties, Chlorides, Sulphur. Its varieties, effects of heat upon it in a closed vessel and in air. SO₂ and its properties. Sulphuric Acid, its properties and action on metals. Sulphates. Phosphorus—red and yellow. Matches.

Nitric acid. Its preparation, properties and uses. Nitrates. Distinction between HCl, H₂SO₄ and HNO₃. Ammonia and its properties.

Ores and Metals. Alloys and Amalgams. The more important salts of Sodium and Potassium.

Properties of the following metals: Copper, Mercury, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Iron and Aluminium.

Practical Chemistry.—Acquaintance with simple chemical manipulation, as solution, filtration, decantation, crystallisation, distillation.

To fit up an apparatus to demonstrate the combination of oxygen of the atmosphere with iron.

Cork boring; cutting, bending and drawing out of glass tubing and glass rod.

The preparation and properties of oxygen and hydrogen.

The distinction between acids and alkalies.

To neutralise an acid with an alkali and *vice versa*.

A study of the zones in a candle flame.

The products of combustion as illustrated by the burning of a candle.

To distinguish between hard and soft waters and to soften hard water.

The action of heat on coal to show the production of coal gas.

The preparation and properties of carbon-dioxide, hydrochloric acid and nitric acid.

Test for hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and nitric acid.

The action of heat on sulphur.

To prepare monoclinic and plastic forms of sulphur.

Books recommended are :—

1. Experimental Science for Indian Schools by Gregory and Hodges (Macmillan and Co.).

2. A Class-Book of Science (Vol. I Physics, and Vol. II Chemistry), by S. Prem Singh, M.Sc., and L. Ram Bheja Mal, M.Sc. (published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore).

3. Matriculation Science Part I Physics, by Messrs. W. R. Jones, Chirag-ud-din and Minhaj-ud-din, published by Messrs. Shamsher Singh and Co., Katchery Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1-12-0.

4. Matriculation Science Part II Chemistry, by Messrs. W. R. Jones, Chirag-ud-din and Minhaj-ud-din, published by Messrs. Shamsheer Singh and Co., Katchery Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

5. School Chemistry, by Prof. N. A. Yajnik, M.A., A.I.C., published by Messrs. Atma Ram and Sons, Book-sellers, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

6. School Physics, by Dr. G. L. Datta, M.Sc., Ph.D., published by Messrs. Atma Ram and Sons, Book-sellers, Lahore. Price Re. 1-12-0.

7. Physical Science: Part I (Physics) and Part II (Chemistry), by Sh. Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc., Bawa Bhagat Ram and L. Kundan Lal Kapur.

SANSKRIT.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a)—No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. Ac-, hal-, and Visarga-Sandhis.
2. Change of 'n' into 'ṇ' and of 's' into 'ṣ'.
3. Declensions of simple bases and Sarva-nāma.
4. Prominent feminine affixes.
5. Prominent uses of cases.
6. Numerals.
7. Degrees of comparison.

8. Conjugation of the following roots in लट्, लङ्, लोट्, विधिलिङ्, and लृट् :—

(a) भ्वादि : भू (P.), हृष् (P.), पठ् (P.), रच् (P.), वड् (P.), पच् (P.), नस् (P.), गस् (P.), वृश् (P.), षड् (P.), ख्या (P.), स्मृ (P.), पा (P.) and जि—
 सेव् (A.), लभ् (A.), वृत् (A.), वृध् (A.), मुड् (A.), सङ् (A.) and ईच् (A.)—
 याच् (U.), नी (U.) and हृ (U.).

(b) अदादि : अड् (P.), अष् (P.), स्तु (P.), ब्रू (P.), रुड् (P.), दुह् (P.), जाण् (P.), स्वप् (P.), हन् (P.), विड् (P.), शाष् (P.), (P.) and इ (P.)—
 आष् (A.), शी (A.) and अधि + इ (A.).

(c) जुहोत्यादि : हु (P.) and भौ (P.)—

दा (U.) and भृ (U.).

(d) दिवादि : दिव् (P.), नृत् (P.), व्यध् (P.), नश् (P.), शस् (P.) and अस् (P.)—

विद् (A.), युध् (A.) and जन् (A.).

(e) स्वादि : सु (U.), आप् (P.) and शक् (P.).

(f) तुदादि : तुद् (P.), इष् (P.), स्पृश् (P.) and प्रच्छ् (P.),
मृ (A.), विद् (U.) and मुच् (U.).

(g) रुधादि : रुध् (U.), भुज् (U.) and युज् (U.).

(h) तनादि : तन् (U.), कृ (U.).

(i) क्रादि : क्री (U.), ग्रह् (U.), ज्ञा (U.) and सुष् (P.).

(j) चुरादि : चूर् (U.), चिन्त् (U.), तड् (U.), कथ् (U.) and
भच् (U.).

N.B.—P. stands for परस्मैपद.

A. stands for आत्मनेपद.

U. stands for उभयपद.

9. Prominent causal forms.
10. Voices—an elementary knowledge only.
11. Compounds—an elementary knowledge only.
12. Kṛdanta—use of only the following affixes :—

Kta; ktva; ktavatu; tum; tavya; anya; yat; śatr; and śānac.

Paper (b)—Sanskrita-Ratnākara, by L. Gulbahar Singh (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Re. 1-2-0.

ARABIC.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a)—No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—



1. Orthography (علم حروف الحياء) :—

- (1) Letters and orthographic signs (حروف و حركات)
- (2) Forms and kinds of Hamza (صور الهمزة و اقسامها)
- (3) Words of irregular spellings.

II. Etymology (علم الصرف) :—

- (1) Tenses (افعال). Primitive (مجرد) and derivative (ملحق), trilateral (ثلاثي) and quadrilateral (رباعي) forms.

Important significations (خواص الابواب) “Seven Classes” (هفت اقسام)

- (2) Kinds (اقسام) and measures (اوزان) of nouns. Important derivative nouns (اسماء مشتقة). Numerals (اسماء الاعداد). Feminine (مؤنثات) and plural forms (جمع)

- (3) Personal (ضمائر), demonstrative (اسماء الاشارة) and relative pronouns (الموصولات)

- (4) Important governing and non-governing particles (حروف عاملة و غيره عاملة)

III. Syntax (علم النحو) :—

- (1) Nominal and verbal sentences (الجملة الاسمية والفعلية)
- (2) Declinable (معرب) and indeclinable (مبني) nouns. Triptotes (منصرف) and diptotes (غير منصرف)
- Various case-marks (انواع الاعراب)

- (3) Concord (مطابقة) between Subject and Predicate.

- (4) Objective Complements (مقاعيل). Circumstantial (تبين) and specificative adverbs (حال)

- (5) Important appositives (ترواح)

Paper (b)—Durūs-ul-Adab, Parts I and II, by M. Zafar Iqbal (published by the University of the Panjab).
Part I: Price Re. 1. Part II: Price Re. 1-4-0.

PERSIAN.

For 1938 and 1939.

Dastûr-i-Adab, published by the University of the Panjab. Price Re. 1-4-0.

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

Noun, Gender (نذکر و تانیث), Number (واحد و جمع). Formation of Plurals. Different forms of Arabic broken plurals (جمع مکسر) used in Persian. Izâfat (اضافت).

Adjectives : Comparative and superlative degrees (تفضیل) and their formation both according to the Persian and Arabic grammars. Masculine and feminine forms of Arabic adjectives. Cardinal and ordinal numbers (اسم عدد و). Fractional numbers (اعداد کسری).

Pronouns : Personal, Relative (اسم موصول), Interrogative, Reflexive, Separable and Inseparable Pronouns (ضمیر متصل و منفصل).

Verbal Noun (مصدر). Various forms of Arabic Verbal Nouns used in Persian. Formation of تفعّل - و تفعّل - و افعال and استفعال - مفاعلة - ثفاعل along with their derivatives (اسم فاعل و اسم مفعول).

Verb : Transitive and Intransitive (لازم و متعدی). Formation of various tenses from infinitives both in the Active and Passive Voice (معروف و مجهول). Imperative (امر و نهی). Subjunctive (فعل تائیدی). Optative (دعائیه). Auxiliary (متعدي المتعدي). The use of را with the direct object (مفعول به).

Derivative Nouns اسم مفعول و حاصل مصدر و اسم فاعل (both Persian and Arabic) (اسماء مشتقه) اسم ظرف and اسم آله (Persian and Arabic). Noun of profession (فعال).

Different uses of the Subject and Predicate مرکب نام حروف (مبتدا و خبر).

Analysis of simple sentences.

HEBREW : 1938 AND 1939.

Paper A—

Genesis, Chapters 37–50.

Recommended for study :—

“Genesis”, by Dr. W. H. Bennett—in the Century Bible—published by Jack.

Paper B—

Grammar recommended :—

“Introduction to the Study of Hebrew”, G. T. L. Maggs (Books for Bible Students, published by the Wesleyan Book Room, London).

Lexicon—“The Student’s Hebrew Lexicon”.

GREEK : 1938 AND 1939.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I and II.

LATIN : 1938 AND 1939.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.
2. Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

FRENCH.

For 1938.

Lo Petit Ravageot, Jean Mace—Macmillan. Price Re. 1,
and

A First French Reader, Ritchie and Moore—Nelson, pages 1–75 only *excluding* poems. Price Re. 1-3-0.

A sound knowledge is expected of :—

The gender and number rules of Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns.

The formation of Adverbs.

The uses of Prepositions, Numerals, etc.

The regular and main irregular verbs.

The ordinary forms of question and answer.

The simpler forms of subordinate clauses.

The more common idioms.

For 1939.

Substitute “L’Homme al ’Oreille Cassee”, by Edmond About (Siepmann) *for* “Lo Petit Ravageot, Jean Mace—Macmillan”.

The rest as for 1938.

GERMAN.

For 1938 and 1939.

Hans Jakob-Aus den Leben eines Unglücklichen, edited by Miss E. Dixon, published by Macmillan and Co.

N.B.—An elementary knowledge of accidence and of rules of syntax will be expected. Standard as indicated by Siepmann's Primary German Course.

SYLLABUS IN CIVICS.

For 1938 and 1939.

A.

1. Control and co-operation (law and order) as evinced in :—

(a) The home.

(b) The school.

(c) The village community.

Panchayet Act
Co-operative Societies } in illustration.

(d) The Provincial Government.

(e) The Government of India. Emphasis to be placed on the need of creating public authorities. A few typical instances of public officers (*e.g.*, Lambardar, Tahsildar, Deputy Commissioner) with explanation of the duty of members of the public in co-operating with authority.

2. The wider community of the British Commonwealth and its justification. The ideas of representative and of responsible Government, illustrated in varying forms and degrees by the different types of Government of the constituent members of that Commonwealth. The idea of service for the community on the part of the individual to be emphasised throughout, and illustrations and comparison to be drawn from school life whenever possible. (The function of the Crown as symbolic and unifying to be noticed.) Recent Political Reforms in India as illustrating an approach to responsible and representative Government. Meaning and responsibilities of the vote.

B.

Need of permanent machinery for essential public services :—
The legislature.—

Its function in (a) making laws,

(b) influencing the administration,

(c) voting supplies.

The meaning and importance of by-laws, illustrated, *e.g.*, in Railway administration, Municipal and District Boards.

Administration.—

Upholding the law.

The Police—protecting the public and detecting crime.

The Judge—securing justice and punishing crime.

Objects of punishment and changing character of treatment of criminals illustrated in reformatories.

Right of Appeal.

C

Education: the attempt to make good citizens. Types of school (grades, and general and special schools). The state of educational progress in India.

D.

Taxation.—The individual's contribution for public services. Different ways in which he is made to contribute. Main items of taxation.

E.

Defence of the Country.—Army, Navy, Air Force. Purpose and maintenance. Dangers of Militarism.

Books recommended :—

1. Citizenship, by Lay (published by Macmillan).
2. India of To-day, by Garrett (published by R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons). Price Annas 8.
3. Elementary Civics and Administration, by Mr. Man Mohan and Daruwala (published by Longmans).

HYGIENE.

For 1938 and 1939.

(a) The syllabus in Hygiene shall be the same both for Physiology and Hygiene and for Civics and Hygiene.

(b) There shall be a practical test in Hygiene with which-ever subject it might be combined.

(c) Syllabus for paper (B) in Civics and Hygiene or Physiology and Hygiene :—

1. Elementary facts of anatomy and physiology. Position of the chief organs of the body and the physiology of these organs.

2. Importance of practical hygiene illustrated from mortality figures.

3. Personal hygiene.—

- (i) Air.—Breathing (Physiological explanation). Composition of air. Common contaminations. Ventilation. Proper breathing habits.
- (ii) Drinking water.—Sources, Common sources of impurity. Methods of purification and keeping stored water pure.
- (iii) Food.—Elementary facts regarding the physiology of digestion and circulation. Constituents of a satisfactory diet. Milk. Digestibility of common foods. Food contamination before and after cooking. Importance of fresh food and green vegetables. Common errors in diet. Hours for meals and need for regularity.
- (iv) Beverages and condiments.—Their use and abuse. Lassi (Butter milk) Syrups, Aerated waters, Tea, Alcoholic drinks.
- (v) Cleanliness of person.—Physiology of the skin. Cleanliness of the body, hair, eyes, nose, ear, mouth, teeth, fingernails, feet, clothes.
- (vi) Clothing.—Types. Woollen and cotton materials and their value as clothing. Bed clothing.
- (vii) Exercise.—Rest and Recreation. Elementary facts regarding physiology of muscle. Types of exercise and their purpose. Rest and contrast with idleness. Sleep times and conditions.
- (viii) Common diseases.—Causes and prevention of small-pox, constipation, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, influenza, malaria, plague and rabies.
- (ix) Insect foes.—Mosquito, flea, sand-fly, house-fly, bug, louse and the diseases with which they are associated.
- (x) Sight.—Common causes of eye troubles, flies, dust, glare, use and abuse of spectacles, good and bad lighting and healthy conditions of study.

4. Social hygiene.—

- (i) *Urban and village life*.—Opportunities for healthy life.
- (ii) Houses in towns and villages with special reference to ventilation, sun-light, and position of living rooms with respect to latrines, kitchens and housing of cattle.

- (iii) *Water-supply in towns and villages*.—Municipal supplied. A satisfactory well. Pollution of wells.
- (iv) *Drainage*.—Purpose of drains; their abuse. Kachcha and Pukka drains. Disinfection of drains.
- (v) *Disposal of refuse and manure*—Various methods.

Practical applications. Physical Exercises. Breathing Exercises. Disinfecting drains, latrines and houses. Rat destruction. Fly and Mosquito control. Filtration of water. Excursions for study of water supply, drainage, disposal of refuse.

In the practical examination candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance of the following :—

Identification of larva and adult stages of *Culex* and *Anopheles*, and the following other disease-carrying insects: Flea, Sand-fly, and House-fly; identification and mode of employment of commoner disinfectants; microscopic appearance of cotton, woollen and silk fibres and of admixtures.

(d) The distribution of marks for the subject Civics and Hygiene shall be as shown below :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
Civics	75
Hygiene (Written) ..	60
Hygiene (Oral and Practical) ..	15
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

PHYSIOLOGY FOR 1938 AND 1939.

I. GENERAL ORGANISATION.

Alimentary Canal (pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and intestines); salivary glands, liver and pancreas; trachea and lungs; heart and the vessels connected with it; diaphragm; kidneys and bladder; brain and spinal cord; nose, eye and ear.

The parts of the skeleton :—Skull and vertebral column; ribs and sternum; scapula and clavicle; humerus, radius, ulna, carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges (of the hand); pelvis, femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, metatarsus and phalanges (of the foot).

Origin and insertion of muscles, structure of a typical joint, with examples of ball-and-socket, hinge and pivot joints. Different kinds of levers, with examples of them in the body.

Chief source of heat production in the body. Temperature regulation in the body.

*The microscopical appearance of nervous, muscular, bony, connective and epithelial tissues and of blood.

The chemical composition of the body.

II. DIGESTION.

Examples of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and salts in common articles of food. The changes produced in food by mastication and by the action of saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic juice, bile and intestinal juice. The object of digestion.

III. ABSORPTION.

Form and function of villi. Absorption of different kinds of food into the blood and lymphatic vessels. Portal circulation, and the storage of carbohydrate food in the liver.

IV. CIRCULATION.

Course of circulation through the chambers of heart, arteries, capillaries and veins. Evidence of circulation. Functions of the blood. Coagulation.

V. RESPIRATION.

Mechanism of respiration. Inspiration and expiration. Differences between the inspired and expired air. Changes which the blood undergoes during its circulation in the lungs.

VI. EXCRETION.

The part played by the kidneys and skin in excretion.

VII. SENSATION AND CO-ORDINATION.

Touch, taste, smell, hearing and sight.

Sensory and motor impulses.

Functions of the brain and spinal cord. Reflex action.

In the practical examination candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance of the following:—

¹ Students are not required to make microscopical preparations, but teachers are expected to demonstrate the appearance of simple tissues under the microscope.

No microscopical work would be required from the boys in the practical examination.

Human Skeleton (articulated and disarticulated); types of Joints; Natural Levers; Viscera in a dissected rabbit; dissected specimens of heart, blood-vessels entering and leaving the various chambers of the heart, trachea, lungs, kidney, from goat or sheep; models of eye-ball, ear and brain; microscopic appearance of blood, bone, muscle: appearance of a decalcified long bone; radial pulse; use of clinical thermometer; respirations per minute, effect of muscular exertion on rate of respiration, result of breathing into lime-water; microscopic appearance of a drop of diluted milk, starch grains from potato; iodine test for starch; appearance presented when a solution of white of eggs is boiled, the general process of digestion as exemplified by the action of Benger's liquor pepticus (artificial gastric juice) on coagulated egg albumen; effect of boiling the liquor pepticus before use; use of lactometer; formation of a real image by convex lens, demonstration of the existence of the blind spot; simple tests for short-sight and long-sight; simple tests for hearing; demonstration of a reflex act.

Books recommended :—

***PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.**

For 1938 and 1939.

1. Elementary Text-book of Physiology, by Murche (Blackie and Sons) or Elementary Physiology, by B. L. Bhatia and P. N. Suri.
2. Elementary Hygiene (Longmans)—Bhatia and Suri.
3. The First Laws of Health, by Colonel Megaw.
4. A Handbook of Practical Physiology and Hygiene, by Kishori Lal Aggarwal, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore.
5. A Text Book of Hygiene, by Ramamurti (Macmillan and Co.). Price Annas 12.
6. Physiology and Public Health, by Charles Banks, published by Macmillan and Co. Price Re. 1-12-0.
7. The Science of Health, by H. E. H. Pratt, M.A. and Dr. Ruth Young.
8. Physiology and Hygiene, by Sir Ronald Ross.
9. Hygiene, by Miss E. Chauner, B.A.

* The following books are recommended for the use of the teachers :—

Thornton : Elementary Manual of Physiology (Longmans).
 Lukis and Blackham : Tropical Hygiene (S. J. Amb. Assocn.).
 Philips' Popular Manikin.
 "How our Bodies are made", by R. N. Wilson (Oxford Press).

*DRAWING.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. *Drawing in Light and Shade* from a group of at least three common objects, one based on the circle such as lota, ghara, etc., one rectangular in form such as book, box, etc., and one irregular such as fruit, vegetable, loaf, etc. The group to be drawn and shaded in pencil, sepia, Indian ink, water colour or pastel so as to express them correctly in light and shade. The drawing to be well arranged on a half Imperial sheet of Drawing Paper. Accuracy of form should be particularly emphasised.

2. *Scale Drawing* from objects such as the following :—

- (1) School form or bench.
- (2) Stool with elliptical top.
- (3) Rectangular table with drawers.
- (4) Drawing desk.
- (5) Vertical black-board and stand.
- (6) Almirah.

In scale drawing the scale must first of all be drawn on the paper and the dimensions of the various parts of the object clearly shown on the drawing. Plan, elevation and side elevation must be shown.

3. *Geometrical Drawing*.—For Practical Geometrical Drawing the following portions from New Gill's Geometry have been prescribed :—

Plane Geometry, problems 1 to 117.

Solid Geometry, problems 294 to 311.

AGRICULTURE.

*For 1938.**Syllabus.*—

I. Plant life.—

The living plant and its parts.

Functions of leaf, stem and root.

Parts of the flower and function of each part.

The seed, its parts and their functions. Comparison of different types of seeds and fruits.

Natural methods of seed and fruit dispersal.

Conditions necessary for germination of seeds.

Methods of propagation of plants.

* *For 1939.*—A Course of Scale Drawing, by D. D. Bhardwaj is suggested for the use of teachers.

Conditions for healthy growth of plants in general.
Principal elements required by plants as food.
Elementary ideas concerning transpiration, respiration and assimilation.

II. Elementary Agriculture.—

Classification of soils based on texture, their physical properties. Suitability of different soils for various farm crops.

Difference between soil and sub-soil.

Tillage, its objects and practices.

Seed sowing methods and practices in the Province.

Irrigation, its necessity, and methods of application.

Manures commonly used or available in the Province, object of manuring.

Practical and Experimental Work.

Experiments to illustrate the following :—

1. The physical properties of sand and clay with special reference to their comparative weights, permeability to air and water and their relative water holding capacity.

2. That air, heat and moisture are essential to the germination of seeds, and that in addition to these three factors light is essential to the normal growth of plants.

3. The study of the parts of common flowers.

Propagation of plants by cuttings, layering and grafting. (This should be done on a small demonstration area.)

Growing of common vegetables of the Province on small plots and keeping a full record of all operations.

Working of the common agricultural tools and some knowledge of such improved implements as the furrow-turning plough, hoes, harrows, drills, etc.

Measurement of land by different systems and rough estimates of length and areas of plots.

Identification of the common *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops and their seeds.

Identification of common weeds and maintenance of herbarium.

Collection of seeds of farm crops and vegetables.

Familiarity with current prices of common agricultural products, tools and implements. The manufacture of common agricultural products should be studied in local places where the operations are being done.

Practice and observation of the local methods of sowing and harvesting farm crops.

Identification of cotton bollworm, sugarcane borer, red rot of sugarcane, white ant, smut, rust; preventive and remedial measures.

The following books are recommended :—

- (1) First Book in Agriculture, by C. Benson (Macmillan and Co.).
- (2) Nature Study, by E. Thompstone (Longmans, Green and Co.), omitting the portions on birds.
- (3) J. J. Green's "Rural Science".

The teaching in both the above subjects must be supplemented by actual observations in the field and a study of the local agricultural conditions.

For 1939.

SYLLABUS.

Theoretical.

Section I. Matter.—

1. Elementary idea of matter, mass and density.
2. Measurements of length, area, volume and mass.
3. Three forms of matter (solid, liquid and gas) and their main characteristics.

(a) Solids—

- (i) Hardness.
- (ii) Ductility.
- (iii) Malleability.

(b) Fluids—

Liquids—

- (i) Non-compressibility exerted by.
- (ii) Pressure transmitted.
- (iii) Keep their level.
- (iv) Buoyancy-hydrometer.
- (v) Capillarity.

Gases—

- (i) Expansibility.
- (ii) Compressibility.

4. Simple and compound substances; chemical attraction, chemical elements; metals and non-metals.

Section II. The Atmosphere.—

1. Extent and physical properties; weight and pressure of the air-barometer.
2. Nature and composition of air.

Oxygen—its preparation and properties; oxidation and reduction.

Nitrogen—its preparation and properties.

Ammonia—its preparation and properties.

CO₂—its preparation and properties.

3. Combustion—burning of fuel, rusting and decay.

4. Breathing of plants and animals.

Section III. Water.—

1. General properties and composition.

2. Hydrogen—its preparation and properties.

3. Carrying and dissolving power of water, solution, saturated solution, osmosis.

4. Impurities in water—dissolved and suspended; purification of water—decantation, filtration and distillation; hard and soft waters.

5. Soil water—three states in which it exists, viz. :

(i) Free state,

(ii) Capillary state, and

(iii) Hygroscopic state.

6. Mechanical distribution of water-syphon and water-pump.

Section IV. Study of some useful Chemical Compounds.—

1. Lime—limestone, lime and slaked lime, forms of calcium carbonate and calcium sulphate.

2. Nitric acid—preparation and properties; nitrates and their importance in Agriculture.

3. Fermentation and decay—action of bacteria.

Section V. The Soil.—

1. Physical constituents of soil and their properties.

2. Elementary knowledge of soils.

3. Organic matter in the soil, its value in Agriculture.

4. Soil in relation to water—(a) absorption and retention of water by different types of soils and its effect on their power of crop production.

5. Soil fertility—its meaning. Chemical elements essential to plants.

6. Brief study of the causes of infertility of soil.

Section VI. Manures.—

1. Different kinds of manures and their effects on soils and crops.

2. Farmyard manure—its general composition and methods of storage.

3. Green manures and their importance.

Section VII. Tillage.—

- (a) Preparatory tillage—methods and implements used.
- (b) Intertillage—methods and uses.
- (c) Weeds and weeding. Principal weeds found with Punjab crops, and the methods of their eradication.

Section VIII. Irrigation.—

- (a) Importance of water to plant.
- (b) General methods of irrigation.
- (c) Losses of water from the soil and how to prevent them.
- (d) Principles of barani cultivation in the Punjab.

Section IX. Plant Life.—

- 1. Parts of a plant and their functions—the root, the stem, the leaf, the flower, the fruit and the seed.
- 2. How a plant feeds—nutrition and growth.
- 3. Germination of seeds. Conditions essential for germination.

Section X. Crops.—

Study of the following principal crops :—

Wheat, gram, senji, potato, toria, cauliflower, onions, cotton, maize, sugarcane, gowara and pumpkin.

Practical and Experimental Work.

- I. (1) Measurement of length, area, volume, mass and weight.
- (2) To find the relative density of a solid by Archimedes' principle.
- (3) Reading of barometric pressure.
- (4) Acquaintance with simple chemical manipulation as solution, filtration, decantation, crystallization and distillation.
- (5) To fit up an apparatus for the preparation and the demonstration of the chief properties of the following gases :—
 - (a) Oxygen.
 - (b) Hydrogen.
 - (c) CO₂.
 - (d) Ammonia.
- (6) The distinction between acids and alkalies.
- (7) To distinguish between hard and soft water and to soften hard water.
- II. Experiments to illustrate the following :—
 - (1) The physical properties of sand and clay, with special reference to their comparative weights, permeability to air and water and their relative water holding capacity.

- (2) That air, heat and moisture are essential to the germination of seeds, and that in addition to these three factors light is essential to the normal growth of plants.
- (3) The study of the parts of common flowers. Propagation of plants by cuttings, layering and grafting. (This should be done on a small demonstration area.) Growing of common vegetables of the Province on small plots and keeping a full record of all operations. Working of the common agricultural tools and some knowledge of such improved implements as the furrow turning plough, hoes, harrows, drills, etc.

Measurement of land by different systems and rough estimates of length and areas of plots.

Identification of the common *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops and their seeds.

Identification of common seeds and maintenance of herbarium.

Collection of seeds of farm crops and vegetables. Familiarity with current prices of common agricultural products, tools and implements. The manufacture of common agricultural products should be studied in local places where the operations are being done.

Practice and observation of the local methods of sowing and harvesting farm crops.

Identification of cotton bollworm, sugarcane borer, red rot of sugarcane, white ant, smut, rust; preventive and remedial measures.

The following books are recommended :—

- (a) First Book in Agriculture, by C. Benson (Macmillan and Co.).
- (b) Nature Study, by E. Thompstone (Longmans, Green and Co.), omitting the portions on birds.
- (c) J. J. Green's "Rural Science".

The teaching in both the above subjects must be supplemented by actual observations in the field and a study of the local agricultural conditions.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES ONLY.

For 1938 and 1939.

SYLLABUS.

Paper (a).—Cookery and Housewifery.

Cookery.—

1. Cooking of Vegetables.
2. Cooking of Meats, Fish, etc.

3. Cooking of Milk foods.
4. Cooking of Starchy foods.
5. Invalid Cookery.
6. Food values and vitamins.
7. Bread (Chupatti), Biscuits, etc.

Housewifery.—

1. Cleaning of all types of metals, *i.e.*, silver, etc.
2. General cleaning of rooms.
3. Cleaning of glass (windows), china and Crockery.
4. Washing up.
5. Cleaning of painted and varnished wood. Polishing, etc.
6. Floor Coverings.
7. Cleaning of Brushes and Combs. Pictures, etc.
8. Household pests.

Paper (b).—*Either Laundry and Needlework.*

Laundry work.—

1. The washing and finishing of white clothes.
2. The washing and finishing of coloured cotton clothes.
3. The washing and finishing of silk clothes.
4. The washing and finishing of woollen garments.
5. Folding of all types of garments.
6. Dyeing—dupattas, etc.
7. Removal of stains from all types of garments.
8. Making of starch, etc.

Needlework.—

1. A knowledge of plain sewing to be shown in the making of one or two simple garments.
2. Drafting and cutting out of patterns.
3. Knitting, Crocheting, or making of Lace.
4. Embroidery, Choab, Kashida, etc.
5. Mending, *i.e.*, Darning and Patching.

Or,

First Aid and Home Nursing.	}	As for the St. John tests in these subjects.
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It is essential that practical work should be done at whatever centres this examination is taken.

The examination in (a) Cookery and Housewifery, and (b) Laundry and Needlework will be organised on the same basis as that for European Schools, where the Inspectress of Domestic Economy goes from School to School and holds examinations over a period of several weeks.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING : 1938 AND 1939.

"Pitman's System" is prescribed for study.

*Typewriting—(i) a letter with Carbon copies, (ii) a simple tabular statement, (iii) from a rough and unarranged draft in manuscript containing common abbreviations. A knowledge of the mechanism of a typewriting machine is expected of all candidates in Typewriting.

Book recommended—"Modern Touch Typewriting", by K. V. Moore (E. Arnold).

ARITHMETIC AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC OR ALGEBRA.

For 1938.

Paper (a).—*Arithmetic.*

Numeration, Notation. The Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Numbers, G.C.M. and L.C.M., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, including simple forms of recurring decimal, Ratio and Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Proportional Parts, Profit and Loss, Practice, Discount, Averages, Square Root, Areas of rectangles and circles; and surfaces, Volume of Rect.—Parallelopiped and Right Circular Cylinder, Decimal approximations, the Calendar, Elementary Graphs, simple cases of Stocks and Shares.

Paper (b).—*Commercial Arithmetic, or Algebra.*

Commercial Arithmetic.—

Percentages; Rates and taxes; Allegations, Bankruptcy; Annuities; Present worth and discount; Contracted Methods; Native system of Accounts; Stocks and Shares.

Algebra.—

Simple Equations with one or more unknown quantities and Problems. Involution and Evolution, Factors, H.C.F. and L.C.M., Fractions, Indices, Surds, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Identities and Eliminations, Simple graphs of Equations of the first Degree.

For 1939.

Paper (a).—*Arithmetic.*

Notation, Enumeration, Four Fundamental Rules (absolute and concrete quantities), Factors, H.C.F., L.C.M., Fractions (omitting recurring decimals), Practice, Square Root, Ratio and Proportion (including Unity Method), Problems on Proportional Parts, Partnership, Percentage, Profit and Loss, Mixture, Rates,

* In typewriting the "touch" system only is allowed. (School Board, 7th December, 1920.)

Taxes, Insurance, S.I. and C.I., Discount, Stock, Relative Velocity (omitting Races and Games of Skill and Angular Velocity), Calendar, Averages, Areas of Simple Figures (Triangles, Rectangles and Circles), Volume and Surfaces of simple solids (Cuboids, Cubes, Cylinders, Cone).

Paper (b).—As for 1938.

BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, AND
HANDWRITING (TO BE JUDGED BY DICTATION,
THE SPEED BEING GIVEN).

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a).—*Book-keeping.*

Primer of Book-keeping, by Pitman. Book-keeping, by Logan.
"Spencer and Peglar's Elementary Book-keeping."

First Lessons in Book-keeping, by J. Thornton, published by Macmillan and Co., or Elements of Book-keeping, by B. S. Sodhi, published by Macmillan and Co.

Paper (b).—*Commercial Correspondence.*

*The following will indicate the test and standard of study :—

The arrangement and statement in tabular form and chronological order of the substance of each of a number of documents forming a connected correspondence on some particular subjects.

The expression in the form of a brief, connected and well-composed narrative of the substance of an official or commercial correspondence, a public speech, evidence in a court of law, or a lengthy prose passage.

The drafting of letters in official or commercial form from rough notes giving the substance of the communications to be issued.

Paper (c).—*Handwriting (to be judged by Dictation).*

The following will indicate the test and standard of study :—

The taking down from Dictation of a passage of the standard of the reading books prescribed for the M.S.L.C. Examination in English.

* (This does not, however, preclude an examiner from requiring from candidates a summary of a lengthy piece of prose or the writing of a prose passage from a summary.)

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1938 and 1939.

Arts Faculty.

ENGLISH.

For 1938.

Paper A.—The following books are prescribed :—

Poetry—

1. Bridges of Song, by C. H. Barry (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-4-0.

Prose—

2. A Book of English Prose, by H. G. Rawlinson (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Re. 1-12-0.

3. Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott (Collins). Price Ro. 0-13-9.

4. Tales of Action (Second Series), edited by Collins and Treble (Oxford University Press). Price Re. 1-6-0.

5. Prominent Men, edited by C.H. Strover (R.S. Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons). Price Re. 1-8-0.

Paper B.—In this paper a candidate's knowledge of written English will be tested. The composition will be so taught and examined that a student is able to answer any question requiring a businesslike use of every-day English. For example, a candidate may be required to write a story from a given sketch, to complete a story, part of which is given; or to write a letter personal or official; or to write paragraphs on given subjects, or find headings for given paragraphs, or to paraphrase or abstract given passages in prose or verse from modern writer; or to write sentences illustrating modern English usage; or show a knowledge of the English Grammar.

For 1939.

Paper A.—The following books are prescribed :—

Poetry—

1. Bridges of Song, by C. H. Barry (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-4-0.

Prose—

2. A Book of English Prose, by H. G. Rawlinson (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Re. 1-12-0.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott (Collins). Price Re. 0-13-9.
4. Real Adventure, edited by W. T. Hutchins (Longmans, Green and Co.). Price Re. 1-0-6. | 5. English Speech and Thought of To-day, edited by L. Brander (Oxford University Press). Price Re. 1-12-0. |
|--|--|

Paper B.—The same as for 1938.

***MATHEMATICS.**

For 1938.

1. *Algebra*.—Quadratic equations involving one variable theory of Quadratic equations including the rise of imaginaries; the Progressions including Σr^2 and Σr^3 ; the formulæ " C_r " and " P_r " with their simpler applications; Binomial theorem with positive integral index; statement and application of the Binomial theorem for negative and fractional indices; elementary partial fractions.

2. *Geometry*.—

(a) *Plane Geometry of the straight line and circle.*

If $ABCD$ be four points taken in order on a straight line $AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD + CA \cdot BD = 0$.

The existence and simpler properties of the nine-points circle.

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the bisector of an angle

$$BA \cdot AC = BD \cdot DC + AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the perpendicular on the base from A , and AE the diameter of the circumcircle through A

$$BA \cdot AC = EA \cdot AD.$$

$ABCD$ be a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle

$$AC \cdot BD = AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD.$$

Determination of radical axis and radical centre of circles. Simple properties of Poles and Polars and circles of similitude.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, they can be placed, so that the lines joining their corresponding vertices are concurrent.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, their corresponding sides and diagonals are proportional.

* The question on Graphs carrying four marks is compulsory for three years with effect from the examination to be held in 1937 (*vide Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 16th March, 1936).

Arcs of a circle are proportional to the angles subtended by them at the centre.

Ceva's Theorem and Menelaus's Theorem.

(b) *Geometry of the Parabola and Ellipse.*

(1) *Parabola.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

Latus Rectum is four times the focal distance of the vertex

$$PN^2 = 4 \cdot AS \cdot AN.$$

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line parallel to the axis, passing through the point of contact of the tangent parallel to the chords.

The focal chord which is bisected by any diameter is equal to four times the line joining the focus to the vertex of the diameter.

If QV is an ordinate to the diameter PV , then $QV^2 = 4SP \cdot PV$.

If any chord QQ' intersects the directrix in D , SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ' .

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangent bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix at right angles.

The sub-tangent is bisected at the vertex.

The normal at any point makes equal angles with the focal distance and the axis.

The sub-normal is equal to half the latus rectum.

The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on tangents is the tangent at the vertex.

(2) *Ellipse.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

The curve is symmetrical with regard to the minor axis and has a second focus and directrix.

$$CS \cdot CX = CA^2, SP + S'P = AA'; CB^2 = SA \cdot SA'.$$

If any chord QQ' of an ellipse intersect the directrix in D , SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ' . $P'N^2 : A'N \cdot AN = CB^2 : CA^2$.

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line passing through the centre and the points of contact of tangents parallel to those chords.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix.

The tangent at any point makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

The locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci upon tangents is the auxiliary circle.

N.B.—Analytical proofs will be accepted unless in any special problem a geometrical proof is demanded by the examiner.

3. *Trigonometry*.—Sexagesimal and circular units of angular measurement; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; addition and subtraction formulæ Logarithms; solution of triangles and simple cases of heights and distances; radii of the circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles of triangles; area of a circle; graphs of simple trigonometrical functions.

4. *Analytical Conics*.—Equations of the straight line, the circle, the parabola and the ellipse referred to rectangular axes and the tangent properties of the last three curves.

5. *Differential Calculus*.—Differentiation of Elementary functions; successive differentiation excluding Leibnitz's theorem; Statement of Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and application to general Binomial expansions, Exponential and Logarithmic series and the expansions of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$; Maxima and Minima without reference to Taylor's theorem; Application to equations of tangents and normals.

For 1939.

1. *Algebra*.—After the second line add Easy Simultaneous Equations of the First and Second Degree.

2. *Geometry (a) and (b)*.—Same as for 1938.

3. *Trigonometry*.—Omit "radii of the triangles" and add "Area of triangle

$$= \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \sqrt{S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c)};$$

$$R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}; r = \frac{\Delta}{s} = (s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2};$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\Delta}{s-a} = s \tan \frac{A}{2};$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1."$$

4. *Analytical Conics*.—Rectangular Axes. Distance between two points. Co-ordinates of a point dividing the line joining two given points in a given ratio. Area of a triangle. Straight line: Equations in different forms, length of perpendicular from a point on a straight line; intersection of straight lines; angle

and bisectors of angles between two straight lines. Homogeneous equations of second degree. Condition that the general equation of the second degree may represent two straight lines. Transformation of axes. Equation of Circle. Tangent, Normal, Pole and Polar (Simple properties). Length of tangent from a point. Radical Axis of two circles. Coaxal circles. Intersection of a circle and a straight line. Condition that two circles may cut orthogonally.

5. *Differential Calculus*.—Same as for 1938.

HISTORY.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a)—History of India to 1526, and Civics.

1. The Aryan occupation of India.
2. Vedic civilisation and culture.
3. Development of early Indian polity.
4. Buddhism and Jainism.
5. Persian and Macedonian invasions of India.
6. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
7. Asoka and the growth of Buddhism.
8. Invasions and settlements of Bactrians, Greeks, Parthians and Scythians.
9. Kanishka and the transformation of Buddhism.
10. The Guptas and the Hindu renaissance.
11. Huna invasions and collapse of the Gupta Empire.
12. The spread of Indian colonisation and Culture.
13. Harshavardhana and his times.
14. Local dynasties in Northern India, A.D. 700–1200.
15. Southern Indian kingdoms and their administration.
16. Hindu society and culture in the 11th and 12th centuries.
17. The rise and spread of Islam.
18. The Arab invasion of Sindh.
19. The Ghaznavid occupation of the Punjab.
20. Establishment and expansion of the Muslim empire in Northern India.
21. The Khiljis and the conquest of the Deccan.
22. Mughal invasions of India.
23. The Tughlaks and the break-up of the Pathan Empire in India.
24. Government and administration in mediæval India.
25. Local dynasties in Northern India in the 14th and 15th centuries.
26. The Bahmani Kingdom and its succession states in Southern India.
27. The Vijayanagar Empire and its administration.
28. Interaction of Islam and Hinduism.

29. The village community and its functionaries.
30. District administration.
31. Self-government (*a*) in rural areas, (*b*) in towns and cities
32. Provincial administration; Executive; Legislature; Finance.
33. Central Government; Executive; Legislature; Finance.
34. Military defence; communications; other functions of Central Government.
35. Nation-building departments of Provincial Governments.
36. Material development under the Crown.

Useful Books.

For general use :—

- Krishnaswami Iyenger : A Short History of Ancient India
(Cooper and Co., Educational Publishers, Bombay).
V. A. Smith : History of India.
R. C. Dutt : Ancient India.
Bhandarkar : A Peep into the Early History of India.
Garrett and Kohli : The Muhammadan Period of Indian History.
Cambridge Shorter History of India, Part II (Relevant portion).

For reference :—

- V. A. Smith : Early History of India.
Rapson : Ancient India.
Havell : Aryan Rule in India.
Mojumdar : Ancient India.
Ishwari Pershad : A Short History of Muslim Rule in India.
R. K. Mukerjee : Men and Thought in Ancient India.
A. Yusuf Ali : Medieval India (Oxford University Press).
Habib : Mahmud; Rulers of India Series: Asoka; Harshavardhana.
Veda Vyasa : Ancient India (Navjiwan Press, Lahore).

For Civics :—

- Chandarworker : New India (O.U. Press).
Banerji : The Indian Constitution.
Anderson : British Administration in India.
Palande : Indian Administration (O.U. Press).
Gulshan Rai Bhatnagar : A Course in Indian Civics (Macmillan and Co.).

Paper (b)—British History and Civics.

1. Roman Britain.
2. The origins of the English people.

3. The coming of Christianity and its influence on the Old English.
4. The changes wrought in England by the Norman Conquest.
5. The structure of mediæval English society : manor, fief and town.
6. Mediæval Government and administration : the King's officers and Council; Justice and the jury system; Magna Charta; Parliament.
7. The rise of the national State and the conflict with France.
8. The breakdown of the mediæval system; the Peasants' Revolt.
9. The beginnings of modern England; the Renaissance and Reformation.
10. The Tudor despotism; the age of Elizabeth.
11. The Stuart Kings and their parliaments; the Great Rebellion.
12. The Revolutionary Settlement of 1689 and its consequences.
13. The expansion of England during the 17th century.
14. Anglo-French rivalry in the 18th century.
15. The end of the Old Colonial System.
16. Politics under George I and II: Whigs and Tories; Cabinet Government.
17. George III and "the King's Friends".
18. Social and economic changes in the 18th century; the industrial and agrarian revolution.
19. Relations with Ireland to 1800.
20. England: the French Revolution and Napoleon.
21. Industrial England in the 19th century; growth of capital and factories; rise of the "working class"; Factory Acts; Trade Unions; Poor Laws; Free Trade; social legislation.
22. Political democracy; the Reform Acts from 1832 to 1928.
23. Development of national education.
24. The second British Empire; the Durham Report; the Dominions.
25. Gladstone and Disraeli.
26. Ireland from the Act of Union to the Free State.
27. British foreign policy in the 19th century; the origins of the World War.
28. The peace settlement and the League of Nations.
29. The meaning and duties of citizenship.
30. The citizen and the city; the administration of Local Government; municipal services; education; the maintenance of order.

31. The citizen and the State ; the making and administration of law ; defence ; State services—the Post Office, Public Health and Welfare, *e.g.*, Insurance and Pensions ; the meaning of money—currency and credit.
32. The King and his Ministers ; Parliament ; the Budget.
33. The British Commonwealth of Nations.

Useful Books.

- R. S. Rait : A General Survey of British History (Nelson).
 E. H. Dance : Britain in World History (Longmans, Green and Co.).
 D. C. Somervell : British History.
 Salzmann : A Survey of English History.
 Finnemore : Social Life in England (Black).
 Bradshaw : Social History of England (University Tutorial Press).
 Keatinge and Frazer : History of England for Schools (Black).
 Higham : History of the British Empire (Longmans).
 Trevelyan : History of England (Longmans).
 D. G. E. Hall : A Brief Survey of English Constitutional History (Harrap).
 Higham : The Good Citizen (Longmans).
 Fisher : The Common Weal (Oxford).
 Albert E. Hogan : The Government of Great Britain (University Tutorial Press Ltd.).

GEOGRAPHY.

For 1938.

SYLLABUS

Paper A.

PART I.

Regional Geography :—

(a) Europe with special reference to the British Isles, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

(b) Asia with detailed study of India.

PART II.

General Geography :—

The Crust of the Earth : Broad structural features, various forces of nature, modifying the Crust and determining the main

topographical features of the continents, distribution of Land and Water of Rocks, Soils and Minerals. Wind Movements and Ocean Currents.

Climate :—

Seasonal distribution of temperature pressure, winds and rainfall and the types of climates.

Vegetation :—

General distribution of forest, woodland, scrub and grass-land in relation to climate, soil and relief.

Major Natural regions of the World.

Paper B.

PART I.

Human Geography :—

The influence of the Physical Factors upon the distribution of man and upon the production of food, raw materials, development of manufacturing centres, means of communications and routes and the distribution of the same all over the World.

PART II.

The map work should accompany the general and regional Geography including topographic maps prepared by the Survey of India, with the detailed study of maps (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1" to a mile and 1 : 1M), the use of Atlas maps, including the advantages and disadvantages of the important projections used, climate and weather maps and distributional maps and diagrammatic representation of geographical data.

Note.—Candidates will be expected to be able to draw for themselves geographical maps and charts.

Courses of Reading.

Paper A :—

Indian Empire, Vol. IV, by L. Dudley Stamp.

A New Regional Geography, by M. I. Nowbigin.

Economic Geography of Europe, by D. H. Smith.

Europe, by H. Alnwick.

Paper B :—

A Modern Geography, Volumes I and II, by S. Evelyn Thomas
Intermediate Commercial Geography, Vol. I, by L. Dudley Stamp.

Bartholomew's Atlas.

Popular Map Reading, by F. D. Laborde (C.U. Press).

Maps and Map Work, by J. W. Cameron.

For 1939.

Syllabus.—The same as for 1938, except that the following note is to be added :—

Map-Work.—Projections—simple cylindrical, Cylindrical Equal Area, Mercators and Conical one standard only.

Courses of Reading :—

- Delete :* 1. Intermediate Commercial Geography, Vol. I.
by L. Dudley Stamp.
2. Popular Map Reading, by E. D. Laborde
(C.U. Press).

Add : Major Natural Regions, by L. Brooks.
Commercial Geography, by D. Stamp.
Geography of Commodities, by Alnwick.
First Book of Physical Geography, by W. Mclean
Carey.
Physical Basis of Geography, by Searson.
A Key to Maps, by H. S. L. Winterbotham.
Bartholomew's Advanced Atlas, by I. R. Khan.

PHYSICS : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

CHEMISTRY : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as laid down for the F.Sc. Chemistry—comprising both inorganic and organic Chemistry.

BIOLOGY : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

GEOLOGY : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

SANSKRIT.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a)—"Kāvya-Ratnāvali", by Lakshman Sarup (published by the Panjab University), *omitting* "Bhāminī Vilāsa"

pages 167–213 and stanzas Nos. 51–52 of canto 11 of *Raghuvansh*. Price Rs. 2. (Can be had from the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.)

Grammar.

Note.—Under Grammar special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of Classical Sanskrit Grammar.

- Paper (b)*—1. *Kunda-mala* of Dinnaga.
2. Translation from English into Sanskrit.

ARABIC.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. *Qaṭf-ul-Azhār* (published by the Panjab University). Price Rs. 2-10-0.

2. Grammar according to the following syllabus :—

(1) *Abwab*. (2) *Awamil*. (3) *Talilat*. (4) *Al-Munsarif wa Ghair-ul-Munsarif*. (5) *Al-Marfuat*, *Al-Mansubat*, wa *Al-Majrurat*.

HEBREW : 1938 AND 1939.

Paper A.—(Poetry) :

Psalms, 1 to 41.

Recommended for study—"The *Psalms*", Vol. I, by Dr. Davidson, in the *Century Bible* (Jack).

Paper B.—(Prose) :

1 *Samuel*.

Recommended for study—"Samuel", by Dr. Kennedy, in the *Century Bible* (Jack).

S. R. Driver's "Notes on Samuel" (Clar. Press).

Grammar recommended :—

"Introductory Hebrew Grammar", by Dr. A. B. Davidson (T. and T. Clark).

Lexicon—"Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament"—Brown, Driver and Briggs (published by Riverside Press, Cambridge).

GREEK : 1938 AND 1939.

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|--------------|----|----|----------------------|
| 1. Herodotus | .. | .. | Book I. |
| 2. Homer | .. | .. | Iliad, Books III-VI. |
| 3. Euripides | .. | .. | Hippolytus Crowned. |

LATIN : 1938 AND 1939.

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|-----------|----|----|-------------------------|
| 1. Livy | .. | .. | Book V. |
| 2. Cicero | .. | .. | Pro Milonc. |
| 3. Virgil | .. | .. | Æneid (Books I and II). |

PERSIAN.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. Sabad-i-Gul (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-12-0. Candidates are not expected to study biographies of little known poets in connection with the selections from the Tuhfata-Habib.
2. Ahsan al-Qawá'id. (Not to be treated as a text-book: the examiner to set only general questions.)

FRENCH.

For 1938.

1. "Nouveaux Contes D'Aujourd'hui", edited by H. O. Emerson (published by Hachette, London) at Sh. 1/6.
2. Mme. de Girardin—Canne de M. De Balzac (Siepmann's French Course, Macmillan).
3. French Narrative Poetry (Nelson and Sons): *The following selections only* :—

Victor Hugo	..	..	La Conscience.
A. de Vigny	..	..	Le Cor.
La Fontaine	..	..	Le Renard et le Bouc.
"	..	..	Le Coche et la Mouche.
"	..	..	La Leitiere et le Pot au lait.
"	..	..	Les Deux Pigeons.
Chenedolle	..	..	Le Chien du Saint-Bernard.
A. de Vigny	..	..	La Mort du Loup.
Jean Aicard	..	..	Le Travail Consciencieux.
"	..	..	La Fin du Monde.

Elementary Rules of Grammar and Composition—Standard as indicated by :—

4. Siepmann's Primary French Course, Second Part (Macmillan).

Book No. 4 is recommended only as indicating the standard for knowledge of Elementary Rules of Grammar and Composition—the exercises and other material in the book are not to be regarded as prescribed texts.

For 1939.

1. "Nouveaux Contes D'Aujourd'hui", edited by H. O. Emerson (published by Hachette, London) at Sh. 1/6.
2. Mme. de Girardin-Canne de M. De Balzac (Siepmann's French Course, Macmillan).
3. French Narrative Poetry (Nelson and Sons): *The following selections only* :—

Victor Hugo	..	La Conscience.
A. de Vigny	..	Le Cor.
La Fontaine	..	Le Renard et le Bouc.
"	..	Le Coche et la Mouche.
"	..	La Laitiere et le Pot au lait.
"	..	Les Deux Pigeons.
Chenedolle	..	Le Chien du Saint-Bernard.
A. de Vigny	..	La Mort du Loup.
Jean Aicard	..	Le Travail Conscientieux.
"	..	La Fin du Monde.

Elementary Rules of Grammar and Composition—Standard as indicated by :—

4. Siepmann's Primary French Course, Second Part (Macmillan).
5. Weekley's Matriculation French Course (University Tutorial Press).

Books numbers 4 and 5 are recommended only as indicating the standard for knowledge of Elementary Rules of Grammar and Composition—the exercises and other material in the books are not to be regarded as prescribed texts.

GERMAN.

For 1938.

1. Buchheim .. Balladen und Romanzen (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics): *The following poems only* :—

Goethe .. 5 poems. (*Omit poems 9, 10, 12, 13 and 16.*)

Schiller .. 5 poems. (*Omit poems 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25.*)

Ruckert	..	5 poems.
Heine	..	3 „
Geibel	..	2 „
Beck	..	1 poem.
Dahn	..	1 „

2. Fontane .. Vor dem Sturm, edited by Prof. A. Weiss (Macmillan and Co.).
3. Von Wildenbruch Das edle Blut, edited by Otto Siepmann and published by Macmillan and Co.

N.B.—An elementary knowledge of German Grammar as contained in Macmillan's Course of German Composition, pp. 101–224, Ed. 1926, will be expected.

For 1939.

1. Same as for 1938.
2. Freytag .. Die Erhebung Preussens gegen Napoleon im Jahre 1813, edited by Otto Siepmann. Macmillan and Co.
3. Same as for 1938.

N.B.—An elementary knowledge of German Grammar as contained in "A School Grammar of Modern German" by McLellan (Cambridge University Press, 1932) will be expected.

PHILOSOPHY.

For 1938 and 1939.

PAPER A.

LOGIC (DEDUCTION).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Logic. The place of Logic among the Sciences. Logical standpoint compared with the standpoints of Psychology and Grammar. The Laws of Thought.

2. Terms and their Distinctions. Denotation and Connotation of Terms. Predicables. Definition. The Process of Division. Logical Division distinguished from Physical and Metaphysical Division. Division by Dichotomy.

3. Judgments and Propositions. The Classification of Propositions. Distribution of Terms in a Proposition. Reduction of Statements to the Logical Form. Import of a Proposition—The Attributive, the Predicative and the Class-Inclusion views. Diagrammatic representation of Propositions.

4. The nature of Inference. Immediate inferences—Opposition, Conversion, Obversion.

5. The Structure of the Syllogism. Rules of Syllogistic Reasoning. Figures and Moods. Determination of Valid Moods. Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms. The Dilemma.

6. Fallacies of Deductive Reasoning.

LOGIC (INDUCTION).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Induction. Observation, Testimony and Experiment. Regulative Principles for Observation and Experiment.

Advantages of Experiment over Observation. Classification and Nomenclature. Generalisation.

2. Perfect and Imperfect Induction. Imperfect Inductions. Simple Enumeration. Analogy. The Assumptions of Scientific Induction. Uniformity of Nature. The Law of Causation. Different Theories of the Nature of Cause. Causes and Conditions. Plurality of Causes. Intermixture of Effects. Discovery and Proof as the object of Induction.

3. The Nature of Hypothesis. Conditions of Validity of an Hypothesis. Empirical Generalisations and Laws of Nature. Explanations and its various forms.

4. Fallacies of Induction.

PAPER B.—PSYCHOLOGY.

An elementary course designed to introduce the student to the general problems of Psychology and to its more important branches.

The following syllabus indicates the range of topics, of which an elementary knowledge will be expected :—

1. *General*.—Definition, Mind, Consciousness, Behaviour. Methods—Introspection, Observation, Experiment. The Branches of Psychology.
2. *Mind and Body*.—Elementary discussion of the Central Nervous System, and the Mind-Body relation.
3. *Attention*.—Kinds of Attention; Conditions of Attention; Bodily Attitude in Attention.
4. *Analysis of Mental Phenomena*.—Cognition, Affection, Conation.
5. *Sensation*.—The Sense Organs; Classification of Sensations; General Attributes of Sensations; More detailed study of Visual Sensations, with experimental demonstration when possible.
6. *Perception*.—Sensation and Perception. Apperception. Illusions. Hallucinations.

7. *Movement and Action*.—Reflex movement; Instinctive action. Habit. The chief human instincts; modification of instincts.
8. *Affection and Feeling*.—Kinds of Feeling; relation of Feeling to Cognition and Conation.
9. *Emotion*.—Nature of Emotion; relation to Instincts; bodily expression. Moods and Sentiments.
10. *Habit and Learning*.—The nature of Habit; formation and fixation of habits. The unlearning of habits. Learning; effect of repetition; methods of learning and study. The curve of learning.
11. *Images and Ideas*.—Percepts and Images; types of Imagery; the Laws of Association.
12. *Memory*.—Retention; recognition; recollection. Memory types. The training of memory.
13. *Thought and Language*.—Images and Ideas. Judgment; reasoning; belief. Relation of thought and language.
14. *Voluntary Action*.—Deliberation and choice. Attention and volition.
15. *Personality*.—Its psychological basis and development.
16. *Abnormalities of Mental Life*.—Sleep; dreams; hypnosis; insanity.

Book prescribed : Titchner's Primer of Psychology.

Note.—Attention is called to the useful exercises at the end of each chapter in the prescribed book.

Supplementary material may be obtained by the teacher from the following books, which, however, are not to be treated as text-books :—

Stout and Thouless : Groundwork of Psychology (University Tutorial Press).

Hunter : General Psychology (Part 1) (University of Chicago Press).

ECONOMICS.

For 1938.

Special stress will be laid on the following :—

Indian Village, Municipal and District Administration, Public Works.

SYLLABUS.

PAPER A.—CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION.

The subject-matter of Economics. Departments of Economics and the relations between them.

Consumption.

Meaning of consumption, Wants, Utility, Demand. The kinds of demand and their inter-relation.

Total utility, marginal utility, the law of diminishing utility.

Elasticity of demand, the law of demand price.

Value, Goods, Wealth, Necessaries, Comforts and Luxuries.

Production.

Meaning of production. Agents of production and their efficiency.

The physical basis of production. Effect of climate and rainfall upon production. The main features of Indian Geography. The mountains and great rivers of India. Indo-Gangetic plain and the Deccan. The different kinds of soils. The monsoons and the harvests. Means of communication and transportation. The principal agricultural and mineral products of India. General knowledge of the trade and products of the leading countries of the world (chiefly United Kingdom, Germany and Japan).

Density and distribution of population in India. Health and strength of the population. Occupations of the people.

The division of labour. How it led to the rise of markets.

"The division of labour is limited by the extent of the market." The extension of the boundaries of a market made possible by the development of means of communication and transportation. The great modern markets for commodities in universal demand.

The development of economic life : hunting and fishing ; the pastoral stage ; agriculture ; handicrafts ; capitalistic production.

What is capital ? The function of capital in the modern system of production.

The use of machinery in production : its advantages and disadvantages. The industrial transition in India. India's cottage industries and power industries. General account of the development of Indian manufacturing industries during the last fifty years.

Manufacture and the law of increasing returns. Limitations of large scale production.

Agriculture and the law of diminishing returns. How to counteract the law of diminishing returns ? Improvements in the methods of cultivation. The work of Government departments of Agriculture. Development of irrigation as a factor bearing on production in India. The Punjab Canal Colonies.

Famines. Development of Government's famine policy.
 Famine protection and famine relief.
 Indian Village and District Administration.

PAPER B.—EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Competition. Market Price. Demand and supply schedule and curves. Price in long and short periods.

International trade. Why goods are exported and imported.

Advantages of foreign trade. A general view of India's exports and imports. The direction of trade.

Mechanism of exchange. Money. Difficulties of barter and emergency of money. Coinage. The value of money.

Banking.—The function and value of banks. Hoarding an economic evil. Banking facilities in India. Development of co-operative credit in India and its advantages.

Distribution.

Interest. Why capital is saved. The demand for capital. How the rate of interest is determined.

Rent. The idea of economic rent, and how it arises. Elementary treatment of Indian land revenue. Peasant proprietorship in the Punjab.

Profits. The nature and constituent elements of profits.

Wages. The influence of supply and demand in the determination of wages. Real and nominal wages. Wages and the standard of living. Wages in relation to the efficiency of the labour.

Industrial and rural wages. Hours of labour in India and the chief features of the Indian factory legislation.

Taxation.

Sources of revenue. The sources of Central and Provincial revenues in India. Direct and indirect taxes.

Municipal Administration and Public Works.

Papers A and B as outlined in the Syllabus will each carry 75 marks.

Books recommended :—

J. W. Thomas and Chiranjiva Lal—Elements of Economics for Indian Students, 1933.

Silverman—Groundwork of Economics (Pitman).

R. Pallande—Indian Administration.

The attention of teachers is drawn to the following books :—

Lyde—Man and His Markets.

Douie—The Panjab.

Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India.

Morison—Economic Transition in India.

Chisholm—A Smaller Commercial Geography.

Morison—A New Geography of the Indian Empire.

For 1939.

Syllabus.—The same as for 1938.

Books recommended :—

Read J. W. Thomas and Chiranjiva Lal—Elements of Economics for Indian Students, *new edition, in place of 1933 edition.*

Add : Jathar and Beri—Elements of Indian Economics.

Rest as for 1938.

URDU (FOR GIRLS ONLY) : 1938 AND 1939.

Paper (a)—

Manāzir-i-Qudrat, Part I only (3rd Edition), by Ilyās Barnī (Usmāniya University, Hyderabad, Deccan). To be had of Sh. Mubarik Ali, Inside Lohari Gate, Lahore.

Paper (b)—

1. Tūfān-i-Hayāt, by Rāshid-al-Khairī.
2. Ibn-ul-waqt, by Mawlawī Nazir Ahmad.
3. Intikhāb-i-Maḍāmīn-i-Sir Syed.
4. Muqaddima She'r-wa-Shá'irī, by Hali.

URDU (FOR EUROPEAN CANDIDATES OR INDIAN STUDENTS
IN LAWRENCE COLLEGE, GHOAGALI).

For 1938 and 1939.

(a) *Poetry.*—Manāzir-i-Qudrat, Part I (3rd Edition), by Ilyās Barnī (Usmāniya University, Hyderabad, Deccan). To be had of Sh. Mubarik Ali, Inside Lohari Gate, Lahore.

The following poems only :—

9 to 18, 21, 24, 27 to 29, 31, 37, 39, 42, 44, 49,
50, 55, 60, 62, 65 to 70, 72, 73, 78, 83, 85, 87, 91,
94, 97, 98, 100, 103, 105 to 110.

Urdu Grammar.—As in St. Clair-Tisdall's *Hindustani Conversation Grammar*.

(b) *Prose.*—*Khṇáb-o-Khayál.

HINDI (FOR GIRLS AND FOR EUROPEAN CANDIDATES OR INDIAN STUDENTS IN LAWRENCE COLLEGE, GHORAGALI).

For 1938.

Paper (a)—

1. Bāla Kāṇḍa of Tulasī Rāmāyaṇa.
2. Mudrārākṣasa, by Haris Chandra.
3. Translation from English into Hindi.
4. Grammar—

Note.—Questions on Grammar should not be set from any particular Grammar or text-book on Grammar. They should rather be general and such as arise from the prescribed text-books and elicit thought from the candidates.

“Saṅkṣipta Hindi Vyākaraṇa”, by Kamata Prasada Guru (Indian Press, Allahabad), price Annas 14, is recommended for study.

Paper (b)—

1. “Nāṭya Sudhā”, by Kailash Nath Bhatnagar (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-8-0.
2. “Gadya-Prakāśa”, by Avasthi (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-4-0, *omitting* (प्रेम और विरह), pages 221-237.
3. Free Composition—
 “Prastāva Pradīpikā”, by Raghunandan Shastri (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0.

For 1939.

Paper (a)—The same as for 1938.

Paper (b)—

1. “Gadya Prasana”, by Kailash Nath Bhatnagar (Sahitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-5-0.

* Edited with notes by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1911.

2. "Gadya Prakāśa", by Avasthi (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-4-0, *omitting* pages 145-156 and (प्रेस और विरह), pages 221-237.
3. Free Composition—
 "Prastāva Pradīpikā", by Raghunandan Shastri (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0.

PANJABI (FOR GIRLS AND FOR EUROPEAN CANDIDATES OR INDIAN STUDENTS IN LAWRENCE COLLEGE, GHORAGALI).

For 1938 and 1939.

(a) *Poetry*—

1. Waran Bhai Gurdas, first 10 only.
2. Shalok Farid.
3. Lehran de Har, by Bhai Vir Singh.

(b) *Prose*—

1. "Sikh Itihas", Part I, by Max Macauliff and Sujjan Singh, published by Phulwari Agency, Amritsar.
2. "Khule Lekh", by Prof. Puran Singh. Price Annas 12.

BENGALI (FOR GIRLS).

For 1938.

The following Courses of Reading are recommended :—

Paper (a) : Poetry—

1. Britra-Samhar, Canto IX, by Hemchandra Banerjee.
2. Phalguni, by Rabindranath Tagore.

Paper (b) : Prose—

3. Himalaya Paribhraman, by Ratnamala Devi.
4. Life of Raja Rammohan Roy, by Sashibhushan Bose.

For 1939.

Paper (a) : Poetry.—Same as for 1938.

Paper (b) : Prose—

1. Samkalan by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Pallee Samaj by Dr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.

PASHTO (FOR GIRLS): 1938 AND 1939.

The following Courses of Reading are recommended :—

1. *Kimyā-i-Saādat*.
2. *Fawā'id-i-Sharī'at*.
3. *Jannāt al-Firdaws*.

URDU (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The following books are suggested as models of style for the part (a) of the paper :—

1. *Khayālastan*, by M. Sajjad Hyder.
2. *Ūrdū-i-Mu'allā*.
3. *Intikhāb-i-Maḍāmīn* Sir Syed (Aligarh, 1920).

This part will contain only an Essay.

Part (b) : The candidates are expected to be acquainted generally with the literary activities of Maulana Hālī and to have particularly studied *Diwan Hālī* with *Muqaddima She'r-wa-Shā'iri*.

HINDI (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The following books are suggested as containing models of style for Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

1. "*Hindi-Gadya-Taraṅgiṇī*", by Gokul Chand Sharma (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Re. 1-8-0.
2. "*Galpa-ratnāvalī*", compiled by Chatura Sena Shastri (Punjab Sanskrit Pustakalaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-6-0 (bound).

In part (b) of the paper, candidates will be asked general questions on modern Hindi Literature and will be expected to have read :—

1. "*Aśoka*", by Chandra-Gupta Vidya-Lankara (Visva Sahitya Granthamala, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Annas 12 (unbound) and Annas 14 (bound).
2. "*Sūktastabaka*", by Raghunandana Shastri (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Punjab Sanskrit Pustakalaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Annas 8 (unbound) and Annas 10 (bound).
3. "*Dāhara*", by Udaya Śaṅkara Bhaṭṭa (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1.

PANJABI (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The following books are suggested as models of style for Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

- (i) "Ranjit Singh", by Prem Singh of Hoti Mardan.
- (ii) ਮੇਰਾ ਵਲਾਇਤੀ ਸਫਰ ਨਾਮਾ ਭਾਗ ੨, (Mera Walayati Safar Nama, Part II), published by Phulwari Book Depot, 12, Railway Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

Part (b) : The candidates are expected to be acquainted generally with the literary activities of Professor Puran Singh and to have particularly studied Khule Maidan.

BENGALI (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

Part (a) Essay.—The following books are suggested as models of style :—

1. Ramayani Katha, by Dinesh Chandra Sen.
2. Prachin Sahitya, by Rabindranath Tagore.

Part (b).—The candidates will be asked questions on the following novels :—

1. Niskritee, by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.
2. Pather Panchani, by Bibhuti Bhushan Banerjee.

In this part the candidates will be asked to write in simple Bengali the substance of some passages and general questions on the books.

PASHTO (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

Books recommended as models of style for the Essay, part (a) of the paper :—

1. Zaming Muhammad Nabi.* Price Re. 1.
2. Hagha Dagha.† Price Rs. 5.
3. Da Qissa Khanai Gap.† Price Rs. 5.

* To be had of the author M. Pir Bakhsh Khan, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

† To be had of the author K.S. Munshi Ahmad Jan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar.

In part (b) of the paper, candidates will be asked general questions on Pashto Poetry and will be expected to have read the following books :—

1. Diwan Abdur Rahman Sahib. Price Annas 8.
2. Qissa Fateh Khan. Price Annas 4.

*FRENCH (OPTIONAL).

For 1938.

1. A. Daudet: *La Belle Nivernaise*, ed. by W. M. Daniels (Harraps).
2. *Le Gendre Monsieur Poirier*, by Augier et Sandeau. (Any good edition as in Siepmann's French Course. Macmillan or edited by B. W. Wells—Harraps.)
3. A. de Musset—Carmosine—(Siepmann's French Series, Macmillan).
4. French Narrative Poetry (Nelson and Son, Ltd.). *The following selections only :—*

Victor Hugo	..	<i>La Conscience.</i>
A. de Vigny	..	<i>Le Cor.</i>
La Fontaine	..	<i>Le Renard et le Bouc.</i>
"	..	<i>Le Coche et la Mouche.</i>
"	..	<i>La Laitiere et le Pot au lait.</i>
"	..	<i>Les Deux Pigeons.</i>
Chenedolle ..	..	<i>Le Chien du Saint-Bernard.</i>
A. de Vigny	..	<i>La Mort du Loup.</i>
Jean Aicard	..	<i>Le Travail Consciencieux.</i>
"	..	<i>La Fin du Monde.</i>
Victor Hugo	..	<i>Les Lions.</i>
Sully-Prudhomme	..	<i>Le Gue.</i>
Andrieux	..	<i>Le Meunier de Sans-Souci.</i>
"	..	<i>La Visite Academique.</i>
Brizeux ..	..	<i>Jacques Le Macon.</i>

+ The distribution of marks shall be as below :— *Marks.*

(i) Translation from French Verse into English	
Prose, both seen and unseen	8
(ii) Translation from French Prose into English	
Prose, both seen and unseen	12
(iii) Translation from English Prose into French ..	20
(iv) Elementary Composition	10
	—
	50
	—

For 1939.

1. The same as for 1938.
2. Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier, by Augier et Sandeau.
(Any good edition as in Siepmann's French Course,
Macmillan or edited by B. W. Wells—Harraps.)
3. Voltaire. Selections (Oxford-Clarendon Press. 3/6).
Pages 40–134.
4. The same as for 1938.

GERMAN (OPTIONAL).

For 1938.

1. Heine—Die Harzreise, edited by Dr. O. Schlapp, published by Harraps.
2. Freytag—Die Journalisten, edited by W. D. Toy, published by Harraps.
3. Uhland—Ballads and Romances, edited by G. E. Fasnach. Macmillan and Co.
4. Kurz—Die Humanisten, edited by A. Voegelin. St. Paul's School, London.

The distribution of marks shall be as below:—

Marks.

(i) Translation from German Verse into English	
Prose, both seen and unseen	8
(ii) Translation from German Prose into English	
Prose, both seen and unseen	12
(iii) Translation from English Prose into German ..	20
(iv) Elementary Composition	10
	—
	50
	—

For 1939.

1. The same as for 1938.
2. The same as for 1938.
3. Buchheim—Balladen und Romanzen (Macmillan's Foreign School Classics). *The following poems only:—*

Goethe	..	5 poems.	(Omit poems 9, 10, 12, 13 and 16.)
Schiller	..	5	„ (Omit poems 20, 21, 23. 24 and 25.)
Ruckert	..	5	„
Heine	..	3	„
Geibel	..	2	„
Beck	..	1 poem	
Dahn	..	1	„
4. The same as for 1938.

N.B.—An elementary knowledge of German Grammar as contained in “A School Grammar of Modern German” by Mclellan (published by Cambridge University Press, 1932) will be expected.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1938.

For U.T.C. Candidates.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Squad Drill ..	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. IV, Sec. 21.
2. Squad Drill with Arms ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. IV, Secs. 58–62.
3. Knowledge of Battalion Standing Orders.	Battalion Standing Orders, Secs. IV, VI, XI, XII, XIV.
4. Care and Cleaning of the Rifle.	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Sec. 19.
5. Aiming Instruction ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Secs. 25 and 26.

For A.F. (I) Candidates.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Squad Drill ..	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Secs. 46–53.
2. Bayonet Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Sec. 41.
3. Aiming Instruction ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Secs. 25 and 26.
4. Lewis Gun ..	S.A.T., Vol. II, 1931, Secs. 4 and 5.
5. Hygiene and Sanitation	Army Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chap. II.

For 1939.

For U.T. Candidates.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Squad Drill ..	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. IV, Secs. 46–55.
2. Squad Drill with Arms ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. IV, Secs. 56–63 and 66–74.
3. Saluting ..	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. V.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
4. Knowledge of Battalion Standing Orders.	Battalion Standing Orders, Secs. II, IV, VI, VII, IX, XII and XIV.
5. Care and Mechanism and Aiming Instructions.	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chap. III, Secs. 19, 25 and 26.

For A.F. (I) Candidates.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Squad and Platoon Drill	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chap. VI also Chap. IV, Secs. 50-53.
2. Bayonet Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chap. IV, Lessons 1, 2 and 3.
3. Stripping and Assembling Lewis Gun.	S.A.T., Vol. II, 1931, Chap. I, Secs. 6 and 8.
4. Hygiene and Sanitation ..	Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chap. VII.
5. Aiming Instructions ..	S.A.T., Vol. 1, 1931, Chap. III, Sec. 26.

**Courses of Reading for the B.A. Examination of
1938 and 1939.**

*Arts Faculty.***ENGLISH.***For 1938.**Poetry :—*

Shakespeare—{ Hamlet.
As You Like It.

The Queen's Treasures Book of Verse, edited by Compton (George Bell and Sons). Re. 1-9-9.

Prose :—

A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens (Collins). Re. 0-13-9.

Men's Business (A Selection of Essays), by Harold Loukes (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Re. 1-12-0.

Modern English Prose, selected by Guy Boas (Macmillan). Re. 1-11-6.

One Act Plays of To-day, Fourth Series, selected by Marriott (Harraps). Re. 1-12-0.

A Book of Tales, edited by E. Wilkinson (Ram Lal Suri and Sons). Re. 1-12-0.

For 1939.

Poetry :—

Shakespeare—{ Julius Caesar.
As You Like It.

The Queen's Treasures Book of Verse, edited by Compton (George Bell and Sons). Re. 1-9-9.

Prose :—

A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens (Collins). Re. 0-13-9.

Men's Business (A Selection of Essays), by Harold Loukes (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Re. 1-12-0.

Modern English Prose, selected by Guy Boas (Macmillan). Re. 1-11-6.

Short Modern Plays, by Guy Boas (Macmillan). Re. 1-11-6.

A Book of Tales, edited by E. Wilkinson (Ram Lal Suri and Sons). Re. 1-12-0.

HISTORY.

For 1938.

Paper (a) : (i) History of India, 1526-1707.

India under the Mughals :

1. Condition of India in the 16th century ; advent of Europeans.
2. Rise of Mongol power in Asia ; the Mughal invasion of India.
3. Establishment of the Mughal Empire : Baber, Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.
4. Akbar : his policy, conquests and administration.
5. India under Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
6. Aurangzeb : struggle for succession ; wars, policy and administration.
7. The Rise of Sivaji and the Maratha power.
8. Civilisation and culture of Mughal India.

Useful Books.

For general use :

History of India, by V. A. Smith (relevant portions).

Ishwari Pershad : A Short History of Muslim Rule in India.

Elphinstone : History of India (relevant portions).
 Garrett and Edwards : Mughal Rule in India.
 Sir J. N. Sarkar : Mughal Administration.
 Datta and Sarcar : Text Book of Modern Indian History.

For reference :

Cambridge History of India (relevant portions).
 V. A. Smith : Akbar; Beni Pershad : Jahangir; Sarkar :
 Aurangzeb.
 Rulers of India Series : Relevant Biographical Sketches.
 R. P. Khosla : Mughal Kingship and Nobility.

Or,

(i) *Islamic History.*

The Orthodox Caliph (632–661) :

1. Election of Abu Bekr—Apostasy crushed—Syrian and Chaldean campaigns—Nomination of 'Omar.
2. 'Omar's accession—Expansion of the Muslim Empire—Organisation of the Civil and Military administration—Death of 'Omar and appointment of Electors.
3. 'Othman—campaigns in East and West—Discontent in the Provinces and attack on Medina.
4. Election of 'Ali—Battle of the Camel—Battle of Siffin—Khawarij rebellion.
5. Political and social institutions of the early caliphate : the Caliph : the Diwan ; Military institutions.

The Omayyid Caliphate (661–750) :

1. Establishment of the Omayyid Dynasty : the *Sufyanids* : Muawiya ; Yezid ; and Muawiya II.
2. The Civil War ; Merwan.
3. The *Mervanids*. The Caliphate of 'Abd al-Melik ; Ibn al-Zobair ; al-Mukhtar ; the Khawarij ; al-Hajjaj ; reforms of 'Abd al-Melik.
4. Expansion of the Muslim Empire under al-Welid Sulaiman.
5. Consolidation of the Empire under 'Omar II.
6. The decadence of the Omayyid Dynasty : Yezid II.
7. Continued decadence of the Omayyid Dynasty under Hisham—Abbasid Propaganda.
8. Al-Welid II ; Yezid III ; Merwan II, the last of the Omayyids.
9. The organisation of the State under Muawiya and his successors ; Modification of the Mechanism of the State by Muawiya ; the Provinces ; the Prefects ; Chancery ; Posts ; Money ; Religious foundations.

10. Political and religious movements of the period; the Sunnis, the Shia and the Khawarij; the Mawali; the Murji'a, the Mutazila and the early Sufi's.
11. Culture in the Omayyid period.

Useful Books.

- Muir: The Caliphate, Chapters XLV-LIX.
 Amir Ali: History of the Saracens. Chapters on the Orthodox Caliphs only.
 Brunnow: The Kharijites. Translated by S. Khuda Bakhsh and published by the Muslim Institute, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
 Nicholson: A Literary History of the Arabs, Chapter V.
 Browne: A Literary History of Persia, Vol. I, pp. 188-247; 279-307.
 Encyclopædia Britannica (9th edition): Article on Muhammadanism, Part 2, Section 3

Reference Books.

To be used under the direction of the teachers.

- Zaidan: The Umayyids and 'Abbasid (Gibb Trust Publication).
 Le Strange: Lands of the Eastern Caliphate.
 Butler: The Arab Conquest of Egypt. Pages 154 to 446.
 Dozy: Spanish Islam. Pages 215 to 241.
 Barthold: Turkistan (Gibb Trust Publication). Pages 180 to 195.
 Encyclopædia of Islam: The article on the Umayyids and on the important men of the period.

(ii) *History of India, 1707-1919.*

Disintegration of the Mughal Empire; rise of independent powers:

1. Expansion of Maratha power in India, 1719-1761.
2. The Maratha system of administration.
3. Establishment of independent States in Bengal, Bihar and Oudh.
4. Rise of the Nizam and his struggle with the Marathas.
5. Anglo-French rivalry in Southern India: Clive and Dupleix.
6. Origins of British power in Bengal.
7. Afghan invasions: Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
8. Rise of the Sikh power in the Punjab.

Establishment of the East India Company as Paramount Power in India, 1761–1858 :

9. Overthrow of the Maratha Confederacy.
10. Growth of British power in Southern India.
11. Extension of British dominion in Northern India.
12. The kingdom of Ranjit Singh and its downfall.
13. Anglo-Afghan relations : the First Afghan War.
14. Government of India Acts : 1773–1858.
15. Administrative system of the East India Company : its evolution ; Charter Acts.
16. Land revenue system and judicial administration.
17. Political relations with Indian States.
18. Beginnings of English education.
19. Religious and social movements.
20. The Mutiny : causes and results.

India under the British Crown :

21. The administrative system : India Office ; Governor-General and Council.
22. Foreign relations : Persia, Afghanistan, Burma and Tibet.
23. Policy regarding frontier tribes and their territory.
24. The Paramount power and the Indian States.
25. Financial administration.
26. Legislative development.
27. Evolution of Provincial Governments ; development of local self-government.
28. Material development.
29. Development of educational policy ; growth of the press.
30. Social and religious movements.
31. Growth of political consciousness in India.
32. The political and administrative system of India to-day.

Useful Books.

For general use :

History of India, by V. A. Smith (relevant portions).
Elphinstone : History of India (relevant portions).
Ranade : The Rise of the Marathas.
Roberts : Historical Geography of British India.
Lyall : The Rise of British Dominion in India.
Ilbert : Historical Introduction to the Government of India.
Sardesai : Main Currents of Maratha History.
Datta and Sarcar : Text Book of Modern Indian History.

For reference :

Cambridge History of India (relevant portions).
Rulers of India Series ; Relevant Biographical Sketches.

- R. C. Dutt : Economic History of Early British Rule in India.
 R. C. Dutt : India in the Victorian Age.
 Ramsay Muir : The Making of British India.
 Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, edited by
 A. B. Keith.
 Banerjee : The Indian Constitution.
 Palande : Indian Administration.
 Gadgil : The Economic Evolution of India.
 Gurmukh Nihal Singh : Landmarks in Indian Constitution.

Paper (b) : British History.

1. The legacy of Rome in Britain.
2. The origin and composition of the English people.
3. The Norman Conquest and its effects in England.
4. The feudal and manorial systems.
5. Mediæval English town life ; the Gilds.
6. The origin and growth of the judicial system.
7. Magna Charta.
8. Mediæval government and administration : the Council ;
 Parliament ; finance ; land system.
9. Anglo-French relations from the Norman Conquest till the
 Tudors.
10. Decline of the mediæval system : decadence of manor-
 ialism ; peasant revolts ; enclosure of land ; rise of a new
 administrative class.
11. The Renaissance and the Reformation in England.
12. Rise of nationalism ; the Tudor despotism.
13. Economic and financial changes under the Stuarts ;
 decline in money values : new economic thought and
 policy—Mercantilism.
14. Constitutional conflicts of the 17th century.
15. Colonial expansion of England ; development of the Old
 Colonial System.
16. The Hanoverian succession : its political and constitu-
 tional importance.
17. The origin of Great Britain ; union with Scotland.
18. Development of the Cabinet ; the Party System in the
 18th century.
19. Social conditions in town and country in the 18th century.
20. Trade and war in the 18th century.
21. The ascendancy of the Whigs and their policy.
22. George III : an attempt at personal rule.
23. Parliamentary reform before 1832.
24. The end of the Old Colonial System ; American indepen-
 dence ; India.
25. England, the French Revolution and Napoleon.
26. Anglo-Irish relations until 1800.

27. The industrial and agrarian revolution; application of new inventions; growth of capitalism and the factory system; the condition of workers.
28. The foreign policy of Pitt, Castlereagh, Canning and Palmerston.
29. A century of parliamentary reform from 1832 to 1928.
30. A new economic policy: origin and extension of Free Trade.
31. Great Britain and the Eastern Question, 1820-1878.
32. The new British Empire, from 1783 to 1867; the Durham Report and its sequel.
33. Great Britain and India to 1858.
34. Liberalism and Conservatism; the policy of Gladstone and of Disraeli.
35. The Irish Question from 1800 to 1922.
36. British foreign policy, 1878-1914: "splendid isolation"; alliances.
37. Social advances of the 19th century: Trade Unions; Factory Acts; education; the new democracy; the rise of the Labour Party.
38. The British Commonwealth of Nations and its dependencies, 1867-1914.
39. The World War: origins; peace settlement; the League of Nations.

Useful Books.

Introductory :

Keating and Frazer : History of England for Schools (Black).
 Pollard : History of England (Home University Library).
 R. S. Rait : British History (Nelson).

For general use :

Mowat : History of Great Britain (O.U. Press).
 Trevelyan : History of England (Longmans).
 J. A. Williamson : The Evolution of England (C.U. Press).
 C. M. Waters : Short Economic History of England (O.U. Press).

For reference :

Fletcher : Introductory History of England.
 Ramsay Muir : British History (Philip).
 Egerton : The Origin and Growth of Greater Britain (O.U. Press).
 Bell's Special Periods of British History.
 "The Teaching of History" Series, ed. Buchan (Nelson).
 Source-book of British History, ed. J. Turrel (O.U. Press).
 Muir : New School Atlas of Universal History (Philip).

Or,

Paper (b) : History of Europe and U.S.A., 1500-1919.

1. The nature of the Renaissance : the beginning of Modern Europe.
2. Political and social condition of Europe at the beginning of the 16th century.
3. The contest of France and the Empire in Italy.
4. Growth of scientific curiosity ; exploration and discovery.
5. The Protestant Reformation, the Catholic Reformation and wars of religion.
6. The expansion of Europe : the Portuguese and Spanish Empires.
7. Rise of England and Holland as colonial powers.
8. France under Louis XIV.
9. The rise of modern Russia and Prussia.
10. The contest for empire : decline of Spain and Portugal : the struggle between England, Holland and France for supremacy.
11. Victory of England ; the loss of American colonies ; the New Empire.
12. The Age of Reason : origins of the French Revolution.
13. The French Revolution.
14. Europe and Napoleon.
15. The settlement of 1815.
16. The Age of Metternich.
17. The Eastern Question : (a) before 1815 ; (b) 1815-1919.
18. The industrial revolution in Europe.
19. Progress of nationalism : unification of Germany and Italy.
20. Revolution and reaction in France, 1815-1875.
21. The socialist movement in Europe.
22. Development of the U.S.A. since 1783.
23. The new imperialism : Partition of Africa.
24. Diplomatic revolution of 19th century ; Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
25. Rise of Japan as a World Power.
26. Russia, 1815-1917.
27. Origins of the World War ; the peace settlement ; the League of Nations.

Useful Books.

Introductory :

- R. H. Davies : An Outline History of the World, Chapters XXIII-XXXII (Oxford).
 Mowat : The European States System (O.U. Press).
 Williamson : Europe Overseas (O.U. Press).

For general use :

- Reddaway : Modern European History.
 Mowat : Europe and the Modern World (O.U. Press).
 Robinson : Mediæval and Modern Times, from Chapter XIII (Ginn and Co.).
 H. Webster : Mediæval and Modern History, from Chapter XIII (Heath).
 Bell's Special Periods of European History.
 Ramsay Muir : The Expansion of Europe.
 Caldwell : History of America.

For reference :

- Abbott : The Expansion of Europe.
 Grant : History of Europe : 1494–1610 (Methuen).
 Clark : The Seventeenth Century (O.U. Press).
 Mowat : Europe, 1715–1815 (Arnold).
 Marriott : Europe, 1815–1923 (Methuen).
 Grant and Temperley : Europe in the 19th Century.
 Robinson's Readings in European History, Vol. II (Ginn).
 Select Documents in European History, edited by Laffan (Methuen).
 Philip's Historical Atlas, Mediæval and Modern.

For 1939.

Under "For reference" for Paper (a) (i) and (ii) add at both places the following :—

1. Moreland and Chatterji: A Short History of India (Longmans).
2. Cambridge Shorter History of India (Cambridge University Press).

Other Papers : The same as for 1938.

GEOGRAPHY.

*For 1938.**Paper A : Part I.—Physical Basis of Geography.*

A broad knowledge of Physical Geography of the world to serve as a basis for the study of Regional Geography.

The Earth as a Planet.—Its movements and relation to the Sun; the consequent distribution and seasonal variation of insolation over the Earth's surface.

The Atmosphere.—Distribution and periodic variation of the pressure and temperature of the air, of air movements and wind systems, of humidity and precipitation; climate types and regions, elementary meteorology.

The Oceans.—Form of sea and ocean-beds. Temperature and salinity of oceans and seas; wave and tidal movements and their effects; ocean circulation, its origin and effects.

The Lands.—General classification of the materials of the Earth's crust—sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks; crustal movements—folding and faulting; processes of denudation and deposition; chief effects of glaciation; typical land forms; coasts, river systems and lakes, soils.

Part II : Option (i) Biogeography.

(i) Distribution of Animals and Plants.—

1. The life of plants, and the influence of climate and soil.
2. The great plant formations of woodland, grassland and desert and their chief divisions.
3. Economic plants, their distribution and the factors that control their cultivation.
4. The influence of environment upon the development, habits and migration of animals.
5. The zoo-geographical regions, their characteristics and distribution.
6. Aquatic Life—(a) its relations to the conditions of the water and to food supply, (b) the divisions of aquatic life, (c) the important fishing areas and their physical and biological conditions.

(ii) Distribution of Man.—

1. The basal facts of human biology studied as illustrating the relation between a particular type of organism and its environment.
2. Factors determining human distribution.
3. Human communities and their inter-relations between human groupings and their environment.

Option (ii) History of Geographical Science.

1. The early discoveries of Egyptians, Greeks, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Arabs, Northmen, and Mediæval Travellers.
2. The "Age of Discovery", Prince Henry the Navigator and the sea-route to India, Columbus, Vespucci, etc., and American Discovery.
3. The Unveiling of the Pacific and the Discovery of Australia—Magalhaens to Capt. Cook.

4. Arctic voyages in search of North-East and North-West Passages in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

5. Commercial and missionary enterprise and colonisation in America and Asia.

6. 19th Century land exploration: Africa, Central Asia, Australia, Causes of late inception; gateways of entry and controls of Physical Geography.

7. Modern exploration towards the Poles.

8. An account of expeditions to regions of more recent interest, *e.g.*, the Gobi Desert, Mt. Everest, etc.

In each epoch special attention should be paid to the inter-relations between the discoveries and the geographical ideas of the age, and to the progress of geographical science.

Option (iii) Human Geography.

The conditions and distribution over the Earth's surface of man's economic activities, *e.g.*, production, manufacture, exchange and transport. The influence of physical and human conditions upon economic activities and the reaction of these activities upon physical and human conditions.

The consideration of the subject matter from the following points of view :—

1. A general survey of the conditions of, and the geographical factors affecting, (a) the great industries, *e.g.*, the production of important raw materials and foodstuffs, and the chief manufacturing industries, (b) the organisation of commerce and transport, and the great trade-routes.

2. A study of India, with reference to the localisation of its industries and trade, and their relations to the physical environment and the life of the inhabitants.

Paper B : Part I.—Regional Geography of the World.

The relief and land forms in relation to structure and climate. The distribution of soils and minerals. The neighbouring seas and oceans, and their influence on the lands and their inhabitants. The distribution of natural vegetation, cultivated products and animals. The sources of mechanical power. The distribution of industries as related to the foregoing physical factors. Trade centres and trade-routes; the character of trade. The distribution of trade; the chief racial, religious and linguistic characteristics of the people. A synthetic study of geographical regions. States and inter-relations of political, economic and physical conditions.

Part II.

The present conditions, the inter-relations and the evolution of the various physical, human and other biological elements in the geography of the following areas :—

- (i) The Monsoon Lands.
- (ii) The Mediterranean Region.
- (iii) Eastern and Western margins of the North Atlantic.

Note.—Applications of practical methods to regional work will be demanded. *E.g.*, candidates may be required (a) to interpret and to discuss the value and use of the various maps, (b) to interpret, and to construct from data supplied, weather and climate charts and graphs, and to relate the facts indicated to such matters as relief, economic activities, etc., (c) to make and discuss maps and other graphic means of indicating human conditions, *e.g.*, agricultural production, pastoral work, mining, communications and distribution of population.

Paper C : Map Work.

(i) The study and interpretation of topographical maps of the principal countries, *viz.*, Great Britain, India, U.S.A. Methods of showing relief and other features. Scales and their transformations.

(ii) Simple methods of survey, including the use of the chain, the plane table, prismatic compass, clinometer and theodolite.

(iii) The collection of data relating to climatic, economic, and population conditions and cartographical and diagrammatic methods of expression of such data.

(iv) The principles of the following map projections :—

Cylindrical Equal Area, Mercator's, the Sinusoidal, Conical with one and two Standard Parallels, the International, Zenithal, and Mollweide's.

In dealing with these, no mathematical knowledge beyond Matriculation Standard is required. Candidates must know the principles underlying each projection, its defects, and its suitability for particular purposes or areas. They should be able to construct these projections by simple Graphical Methods where possible, or by simple tables, and they should be able to identify each projection so far as possible by inspection or rough measurement.

Note.—1. The practical work done by students during their course of study will be inspected and credit given for it.

2. Candidates will be expected to be able to draw for themselves geographical maps and charts.

*Books suggested.**Paper A.—**Part I—*

- Physical Geography, by P. Lake (C.U. Press).
 A Shorter Physical Geography, by E. DeMartonne, translated by E. D. Laborde (Christophers).
 The Groundwork of Modern Geography, by Wilmore (G. Bell and Sons).

*Part II—**Option (i)—*

- Animal Geography, by M. I. Newbigin (ex-University Press).
 The Geography of Plants, by M. E. Hardy (ex-University Press).
 The Races of Man, by J. Deniker (Scott).

Option (ii)—

- Geographical Discovery, by Baker.

Option (iii)—

- The Geography of Commerce and Industry, by R. S. Bridge (Hodder and Stoughton).
 Economic Geography, by Dr. O. Buchanan.
 Economic Geography, by Wilbrek and Finch.
 Economic Geography of India, by Mukerji.

*Paper B.—**Part I—*

- The World, by E. D. Laborde.
 The World, Vols. I and II, by J. F. Unstead.
 Economic Geography, by Macfarlane.

Part II—

- The Mediterranean Lands, by M. I. Newbigin.
 Lyde's Asia (Monsoon Lands only).
 North America, by Leonard Brooks.
 Western Europe, by Cundall.
 The British Isles, by Dell.

*Paper C.—**Map Work—*

- Map Work, by John Bygott.
 Map Work, by Bryant and Hughes.
 An Introduction to Regional Survey, by S. Branford and A. Farquharson.
 Map Projections, by J. A. Steers.
 Bartholomew's Atlas.

For 1939.

Paper A.—Part I—

Delete The Groundwork of Modern Geography, by Wilmore and substitute Experimental Geography, Parts I, II and III, by A. D. Merriman.

Part II—

Option (i)—

Substitute Plant and Animal Geography, by Newbigin for Animal Geography, by Newbigin and The Geography of Plants, by M. E. Hardy.

Option (ii)—

Substitute The Background of Geography, by W. Spillhouse for Geographical Discovery, by J. N. L. Baker.

Add : Geography in the Making, by Dickinson and Howarth.

Option (iii).—No change.

Paper B.—

Part I.—Delete : The World, Vols. I and II, by J. F. Unstead.

Part II—

Delete (1) The Mediterranean Lands, by M. I. Newbigin,
(2) Lyde's Asia,
(3) North America, by L. Brooks,
(4) Western Europe, by Cundall, and
(5) British Isles, by Dell;

and substitute A Systematic Regional Geography, Vols. I, II, III and IV, by J. F. Unstead and N. America, Europe, Asia, by Allen.

Paper C.—

Delete Introduction to Regional Survey and Bartholomew's Atlas.

Add : Bartholomew's Oxford Advanced Atlas.

ECONOMICS.

For 1938 and 1939.

I.—THEORY OF ECONOMICS.

Nature and Scope of Economics. Economic laws. Methods.

Economic organisation ; general structure and evolution of modern industry and commerce. Broad features of methods of production, transport and marketing. Large scale production. Joint Stock Companies.

Production. Agents of production, their importance in the evolution of society. Capital, its meaning and functions.

Labour, causes affecting its efficiency. Specialised labour and use of machinery. Land and other natural agents of production.

Laws of production; laws of increasing and decreasing returns.

Markets; produce-exchanges; dealings in "futures", speculation and its effects.

Demand: general study of consumption. Law of diminishing utility. Variation in the intensity of demand; influences affecting demand.

Exchange. Relation of production and exchange. General theory of Value. Study of value during long and short periods. Concept of normal value. Value under monopoly conditions. Brief view of the more important theories of value.

Money, Credit and Prices. Broad facts as to the evolution of money. Definition of money. The functions of money. The Quantity Theory of money. Money as the standard of deferred payments. Gresham's Law.

The evolution of credit; instruments of credit; inflation and deflation. The functions of Banks; the principal types of Banks. Bank notes and inconvertible paper money. Systems of money.

Measurement of changes in the purchasing power of money.

Stock exchange: position and function of, in advanced industrial economy; Legitimate and illegitimate speculation.

Crises, their causes and nature. Trade Depression and methods of Recovery.

International Trade. General theory of international values. Free Trade and protection. Policy of State bounties and subsidies to industries. International aspects of credit and currency. Foreign exchanges; equation of international indebtedness.

Distribution: general theory of. The nature of interest and profits, the theory of wages and rent.

Labour problems; the hours of labour. Trade unions; methods of industrial peace.

Laissez-faire and State Regulation of Industry: the Factory Acts, Insurance schemes, etc. Socialism, its meaning and criticism.

Public Finance. Public Expenditure. Sources of public revenue. General principles of taxation. Kinds of taxes.

In the study of topics in the above Syllabus, special attention should be paid wherever possible to conditions in India both for the purposes of illustration and application.

Paper I.—Books recommended in connection with the syllabus:—

Ely—*Outlines of Economics*, as revised and enlarged by Ely, Adams, Lorenz and Young (Macmillan).

Chapman—Outlines of Political Economy (Longmans).

Henry Clay—Economics for the General Reader (Macmillan).

S. E. Thomas—Elements of Economics, new edition (published by Gregg Co.).

The following books in addition may be consulted for selected topics :—

Gide—Political Economy (translated by Archibald).

Robertson—Money (O.U.P.).

Paper II.—Application of Economic Principles to Indian topics ;
Study of economic conditions of India relating to
Agriculture including Forests and Irrigation ; Industries ; Communications ; Commerce and Trade.
Currency and Banking. Taxation, Revenue and Home Payments.

Famine and plans of famine relief. Co-operative Credit. Prices and Wages. Systems of Land Tenure. Fiscal Policy.

Books recommended for reference :—

Jathar and Beri—Indian Economics, 2 vols. (O.U.P.).

Kale—Indian Economics (Aryabhushan Press).

Anstey—The Economic Development of India.

Gadgil—The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times (Milford).

Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (Oxford University Press), Chapters I, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII.

Brij Narain—Indian Economic Life (Kapur).

Chablani—Indian Currency, Banking and Exchange.

Report presented to Parliament by the Government of India, latest volume.

Report of Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926.

India before the Crisis, by Prof. Brij Narain, 1935.

MATHEMATICS.

For 1938.

*A COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and Triangle of Forces. Resultant of parallel forces. Couples. Moments. Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium.

* *Note.*—Any proofs, analytical or geometrical, will be accepted.

librium of any coplanar forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Friction. Simple cases of tension of strings. Hooke's Law.

(b) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy. Laws of motion. Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion—(1) in a straight line, (2) in a parabola. Motion in a circle. Simple cases of impact. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Units and dimensions.

(c) *Differential Calculus*—

Definition of differential coefficient. Differentiation of function of a single variable. Successive differentiation. Rolle's Theorem and Mean Value Theorem. Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and their simpler applications. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable. Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, double points. Tracing of curves. Envelopes and Evolutes.

(d) *Integral Calculus*—

Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational fractions. Integration by formulæ of reduction. Determination of lengths and areas of curves. Volumes of Solids of Revolution.

*B COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Trigonometry*—

De Moivre's Theorem. Hyperbolic and inverse functions. Expression of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ as infinite products. Factors of Binomial Expressions.

(b) *Analytical Geometry*—

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates. Transformation of co-ordinates. The straight line. Harmonic pairs of points. The circle. The parabola. The ellipse. The hyperbola. Tracing of Conics given by the general equation of the second degree. Tangents, polars, asymptotes and axes of the Conic given by the general equation of the second degree. Geometry of three dimensions—equations of line and plane. Simpler properties

* *Note*.—Any proofs, analytical or geometrical, will be accepted.

of spheres. Equations of Cylinder and Cone of the second degree.

(c) *Theory of Equations*—

Relations between the roots and coefficients of an Equation. Easy Transformation. Cardan's Solution of Cubics. Descartes' Solution of a Biquadratic. Newton's Methods of Divisors and Horner's Rule.

(d) *Algebra*—

Development and elementary properties of determinants and their applications to the solution of linear equations. Simple ratio and comparison tests of convergency of Series. Partial Fractions.

(e) *Differential Equations*—

Formation of a differential equation. Equations of the first order, and the first degree. Standard forms for equations of the first order. Clairaut's equation. Linear equations with constant coefficients. Homogeneous Linear Equations. Applications to Geometry and Mechanics.

For 1939.

A COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Statics*.—After Centre of Gravity add "excluding cases of surfaces and solids".

(b) *Dynamics*.—In place of "Simple harmonic motion" put "Simple cases of motion of a particle along a straight line with variable acceleration including simple harmonic motion".

(c) *Differential Calculus*.—Before "Definition of differential coefficient" add "Limit, Continuity of Functions".

(d) *Integral Calculus*.—No change.

B COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Trigonometry*.—No change.

(b) *Analytical Geometry*.—After "Rectangular" in first line add "Oblique". After "Geometry of three dimensions" omit "equations of line.....second degree" and add "straight line, plane and sphere, cylinder and cone of second degree".

(c) *Theory of Equations*.—After "Descartes" add "and Ferraris".

(d) *Algebra*.—Omit "Simple ratio.....Series" and put "The following Tests of Convergency for positive term series: Comparison Test, D'Lambert's Test, Cauchy's Radical Test, Cauchy's Integral Test and Raabe's Test. Convergence of Alternating Series".

(e) *Differential Equations*.—No change.

PHILOSOPHY.

For 1938 and 1939.

Pass :—

- I. Ethics : one paper.
 - II. Psychology : one paper.
- I and II Syllabuses. Books suggested for reading.

I.—ETHICS.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. The Problem, Scope and Method of Ethics. Relation of Ethics to Psychology, Sociology, Metaphysics and Religion.

2. The Evolution of conduct. Transition from Customary to Reflective morality. A general comparison of Customary morality and Reflective morality.

Greek views on morality—Plato, Aristotle, Stoics and Epicureans.

Medieval Ideals—The rise of individualism. The transition to Modern Ideals.

Psychological Basis of Ethics, Psychological Analysis and Ethical Significance of Character, Conduct, Will, Desire, Motive, Intention and Habit.

3. Judgments. Appreciative and Descriptive Judgments. The Nature of Moral Judgments.

The Ethical Significance of Naturalistic accounts of conduct. The Fallacies of Naturalism.

The Ethical Significance of Indeterminism, Determinism and Self-determinism. Fatalism.

4. Critical Analysis of the chief theories of the Moral Standard. The Standard as Law. The Law of the Tribe. The Law of God. The Law of Nature. The Moral Sense. The Law of Conscience. Intuitionism. The Law of Reason. The Doctrine of Kant. Hypothetical and Categorical Laws.

The Standard as Pleasure. The Varieties of Hedonism. Psychological Hedonism. Ethical Hedonism—Egoistic and Universalistic. Evolutionary Hedonism.

The Standard as Perfection. Spencer's view of Ethics. The views of other Evolutionists. Natural Selection in Morals.

Metaphysical. Moralists. Green's view of Ethics. The True Self. General character of Eudamonism.

The Standard as Value. Ethical Value. Intrinsic and extrinsic Value. Comparison of values. Problems of Plurality of intrinsically good things and intrinsically bad things. Higher and Lower Goods. Complete Good and Moral Good.

5. The Concept of Duty or Moral Obligation. Duties or Right Actions. The Problem of Determination of Duties. The significance of the Distinction of Duties into Individual and Social. Rules of Conduct. Casuistry. The Fundamental Unity of Moral Conduct. Fallacies of Egoism. Hedonistic and Non-hedonistic. Altruism. The Ethics of Cardinal Virtues—Individual and Society. The Nature and Presuppositions of Virtue. Theories of Punishment.

6. The Ideal. The Ideal as simple and as complex. The Ideal as Pleasure, Wisdom, Love, realisation of individual personality and social health. The Ideal as an organic whole of intrinsically Valuable Parts. The Nature of such a whole. The method of estimating the Value of a good whole.

Moral Progress.

7. The Relation of the different theories to Practice.

Books recommended :—

1. A Manual of Ethics, by Mackenzie (sixth edition).
2. Ethics, by Dewey and Tufts, 1932 edition, Part I only, with special reference to section 2 of the syllabus.

II.—PSYCHOLOGY.

For 1938 and 1939.

I. *The subject-matter.*—The problem, scope and methods of Psychology. The relation of Psychology to Physiology, Social Science, Logic and Ethics.

II. The structure and functions of the Nervous System. The Body-Mind problem. Psychological Hypothesis.

III. *Sensation.*—The sense organs. Elementary Sensations, Blends and Patterns. Stimulus. General characteristics of sensations. Cutaneous, Kinæsthetic, Organic, Gustatory and Olfactory sensations. Auditory and Visual sensations.

IV. *Attention.*—The Motor Response in attending. The shifting of Attention. What attracts attention. Sustained Attention and Distraction. Effort in attention. Selectivity of Attention and conditions determining selection. Span of attention. Attention of Perception.

V. *Perception.*—Fundamental characteristics of Perception, Figure and Ground. The Span of Apprehension. Signs and

Meanings in Perception. Perception of Space, Change and Movement. Illusions.

VI. *Imagination*.—The Image and the Percept. The play of Imagination. Empathy. Day-dreams. Dreams. The enjoyment of Imaginative Art. The Psychology of Inventive production.

VII. *Learning*.—Various forms of Learning. The Conditioned Reflex. The Establishment of a Conditioned Reflex. Effect of distracting Stimuli. Is all learning simply conditioning? Animal and Human Learning.

VIII. *Memory*.—How we memorize and remember. Improvement of Memory. The immediate Memory Span. The Learning Curve. The process of Memorizing. Intentional Learning and Unintentional Learning. Retention. Recall and Recognition. Memory Images. Image Types. Eidetic Images. Hallucinations. Synæsthesia.

IX. *Thinking*.—Characteristics of Thinking. Free Association and controlled Association. Reasoning Inference and the relation of thought with language. Concepts and their development.

X. *Feeling and Emotion*.—The relation of Feeling to Activity, Emotion. The relation of Instinct with Emotion. Emotion and its organic accompaniments. James-Lange Theory of Emotion. Moods and Sentiments.

XI. *Activity*.—Stimulus and Response. Motivation. Reflex action. Playful activity. Purposive activity. Dependable motives or instincts. Instinct and Intelligence. Conflict of motives, the State of Indecision, the Process of Decision. Will.

XII. *Personality*.—The development of Personality. Factors in Personality. Personality. Types. Integration and Disintegration of Personality. The Unconscious.

XIII. *Practical Applications of Psychology*.—Intelligence Tests. Maladjustment and Psychotherapy. Industrial Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Woodworth's Psychology: A Study of Mental Life, 10th edition (Methuen). Rs. 6-6-0.

Stout—A Manual of Psychology, 4th edition (University Tutorial Press). Rs. 8-10-0.

Bernard Hart's Psychology of Insanity.

PHYSICS : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

CHEMISTRY : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

ZOOLOGY : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

BOTANY : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

GEOLOGY : 1938 AND 1939.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Science Faculty.

SANSKRIT.

For 1938 and 1939.

- Paper (a)*—1. Śakuntalā. Price Annas 12 (unbound) and Annas 14 (bound).
 2. Kirātārjunīya, Cantos I and II.
 3. Grammar.

Note.—Under Grammar, special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar.

- Paper (b)*—1. Translation from English into Sanskrit.
 2. Keith : Classical Sanskrit Literature (Association Press, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta), *omitting* Chapters I and X. Candidates will be expected to possess some information about Bhāsa, Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti and Rāja Śekhara.
 3. Gadya-Puṣpāñjali, by M. K. Sircar, published by the Panjab University, *omitting* pages 10-16, 37-43 and 81-83 and lines 21-22 at page 5 of Kam Sutra. Price Rs. 3. (Can be had from Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.)

ARABIC.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. Tawáhir-ul-Buḥúr (Edition 1935), price Rs. 2-12-0, published by the University of the Panjab.
2. Grammar as per Syllabus :—
 - (1) *Khawās-ul-Abwāb.*
 - (2) *Al-Mudhakkār wal-Mua'nnath.*
 - (3) *Al-Jam'ul-Mukassar.*
 - (4) *At-Tawábi'.*
 - (5) *Al-Mabniyyát (al-Asma).*

PERSIAN.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. *Gulshan-i-Ma'ání* (published by the University of the Panjab). Price Rs. 2-12-0.
2. *Levy's Persian Literature* (Oxford University Press, 1923).

HEBREW : 1938 AND 1939.

Paper A.—(Poetry)—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| (i) <i>Psalms</i> , 42 to 150. | \| | (iii) <i>Joel</i> . |
| (ii) <i>Amos</i>. | \| | (iv) <i>Nahum</i> . |

Recommended (especially the Introductions) :—

- "Psalms", Vol. I, by Davison, and } in the Century
 "Psalms", Vol. II, by Dr. Wilson Davies } Bible (Jack).
 "The Minor Prophets", by Canon Driver, in the Century Bible.

Paper B.—(Prose)—

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|
| I <i>Kings</i> , and | \| | II <i>Kings</i> . |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|

Recommended (especially the Introductions) :—

- "I and II Kings", by Dr. Skinner, in the Century Bible (Jack).

N.B.—Some knowledge of the subject-matter and of the historical criticism of the texts prescribed will be required, such as is covered by the Introductions and Notes in the Commentaries recommended, and in Dr. C. H. H. Wright's "Introduction to the Old Testament".

Grammars recommended :—

Gesenius' *Kantzsch*, Hebrew Grammar, translated by Cosby (Clarendon Press).

"Introduction to Biblical Hebrew"—Dr. Kennedy (William and Norgate). "Introductory Hebrew Grammar"—Dr. Davidson (published by T. and T. Clark).

Lexicon :—

"A Hebrew and English Lexicon"—Brown, Driver and Briggs (Clarendon Press, Oxford).

Candidates may also consult the volumes on Psalms and the Minor Prophets in the "International Critical Commentary" (T. and T. Clark).

GREEK : 1938 AND 1939.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----|-------------|
| 1. Thucydides | .. | Book I. |
| 2. Demosthenes | .. | De Corona. |
| 3. Sophocles .. | .. | Ajax. |
| 4. Æschylus .. | .. | Prometheus. |

LATIN : 1938 AND 1939.

- | | | |
|------------|----|--|
| 1. Tacitus | .. | Germania. |
| 2. Cicero | .. | Pro Archia and Pro Milone. |
| 3. Virgil | .. | Georgics, Books I and II. |
| 4. Horace | .. | Odes, Books I and II, and Art Poetica. |
| 5. Terence | .. | Phormio. |

FRENCH.

For 1938.

Paper (a)—

Racine—Phedre.

Beaumarchais—Le Barbier de Seville.

P. Benoit—L'Oublie, ed. by W. G. Hartog (Hachette).

Paul Hervieu—La Course du Flambeau (Harraps).

W. H. Hudson—A Short History of French Literature (G. Bell and Sons).

Paper (b)—

Feuillet—Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre (Oxford Modern French Series. Clarendon Press).

Recueil de Contes Modernes (De Maupassant, Daudet, Merimee, Coppee), edited by W. H. Ainstie. (Bell's Modern Language Texts.) (G. Bell and Sons.)

Prosateurs contemporains, contes et Recits, Par Bourget, Bordeaux, R. Bazin, Henride Regnier; edited by A. M. Gibson (G. Bell and Sons).

For 1939.

Paper (a).—In place of Hudson's Short History of French Literature substitute G. L. Strachey—Landmarks in French Literature (Home University Library).

The rest as for 1938.

Paper (b).—The same as for 1938.

ASTRONOMY. OPTICS AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

For 1938 and 1939.

Astronomy.—The Celestial Sphere, Definitions, Systems of Co-ordinates. Astronomical Instruments, the Telescope. Time keepers and Chronograph, the Transit Instrument and Accessories, the Meridian Circle and Reading Microscope, the Altitude and Azimuth Instrument, the Equatorial Instrument and Micro-meters, the Sextant. Corrections to Astronomical Observations. Phenomena depending on change of position on the Earth. Dip of the Horizon. Figure of the Earth, the Sun's apparent motion in the Ecliptic, the Seasons, the Earth's orbit round the Sun. The Mean Sun and Equation of Time. The Sundial. Units of Time. The Calendar. Comparison of Mean and Sidereal Times. Atmospheric refraction and twilight. Finding the latitude of a place by observation. Finding the Local Time by observation. Determination of the Meridian Line. Finding the longitude by Observation and by Telegraph. Captain Sumner's Method. The Moon's parallax. The Moon's Distance and Dimensions. Synodic and Sidereal Months. The Moon's phases, its physical conditions. The Moon's Orbit and Rotation. The Harvest Moon. The Moon's Librations.

General Description of Eclipses. The Solar and Lunar Ecliptic limits, Determination of the frequency of Eclipses, occultations—Places at which a solar eclipse is visible. General outlines of the Solar System. Synodic and Sidereal Periods. Description of the motion in Elongation of planets as seen from the Earth. Phases of the Planets. Kepler's laws of Planetary motion. Motion relative to Stars. Stationary points, Axial Rotations of Sun and Planets. The Sun, its Distance and Dimensions, Mass and Density. Solar Eye-pieces and Study of the Sun's Surface, General views as to Constitution. Sun Spots, their appearance, Nature, Distribution and Periodicity. The Spectroscope, Chemical elements present in the Sun. The Sun-spot, Spectrum. Doppler's Principle, the Chromosphere and Prominences, the Corona. The Sun's Light and Heat.

The determination of Sun's Parallax by observations of a Superior Planet at opposition. Transit of Inferior Planets.

Annual parallax. Distances of the Fixed Stars, the aberration of Light. Precession and Nutation.

The Light of the Stars, Star Magnitudes and Photometry, Variable Stars, Stellar Spectra, Double and Multiple Stars, Clusters, Nebulae, the Milky Way and Distribution of Stars in space, Statement of the Nebular and Planetesimal Hypothesis.

Optics.—Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Reflection and Refraction of Direct Pencils. Reflection at two or more Plane Surfaces. Refraction of direct pencils through Prisms, Plates and Lenses. Images and simple optical Instrument. Astronomical Telescope. Dispersion and Achromatism.

Spherical Trigonometry.—Spherical Triangles. Spherical Geometry. Relations between the trigonometrical functions of the sides and angles of a spherical triangle. Solution of Right-angled Triangles.

The following books are recommended for study :—

- (i) Elements of Astronomy, by Parker.
- (ii) Geometrical Optics, by W. S. Aldis.
- (iii) Spherical Trigonometry, by Todhunter and Leatham.
- (iv) Elements of Astronomy, by Fath.

The following Practical Course is prescribed for the Pass B.A. Examination :—

1. The use of the Transit Instrument and the Equatorial and the determination of their errors.
2. The use of the Nautical Almanac.
3. Conversion of time.
4. Determination of latitude.
5. Identification of principal stars and constellations.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

For 1938.

Paper I.—

Books suggested :—

Leacock : Elements of Political Science.
Rowe : How States are governed.

Paper II.—

The constitutions of the following countries :—

1. Great Britain.
2. U.S.A.
3. France.
4. Canada
5. India.

Books for study :—

1. Marriot: English Political Institutions.
2. Poincare: How France is governed.
3. Garner: American Government.
4. Keith: Governments of the Empire (for the constitution of Canada only).
5. Bannerjee: The Indian Constitution.

For 1939.

Paper I.—The same as for 1938.

Paper II.—*Omit* Poincare: How France is governed.

Add Borthelmy: The Government of France.

The rest as for 1938.

HINDI (OPTIONAL).

For 1938.

“Cúne Hue Hindi-Nibandha”, by Raja Ram (Bombay Machine Press, Mohan Lal Road, Lahore), price Re. 1-10-0, is recommended for the purposes of the Essay, part (a) of the paper.

In part (b) of the paper candidates will be asked general questions on Hindi Literature and will be expected to have read the following books :—

1. “Ratnamāla”, compiled by Prema Nidhi Śāstri (Sahitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound).
2. “Padya Pramoda”, by Jagannatha Prasada Sarma, M.A. (Hindi-Sahitya Kutira, Benares). Price Re. 1-8-0.

For 1939.

In part (b) of the paper, for “Padya Pramoda” substitute “Hindi Kavita-vali”, by Har Deva Bahri and Brij Lal (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore). Price Re. 1-2-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-4-0 (bound).

The rest as for 1938.

PANJABI (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

Part (a) of the paper.—

An essay in Panjabi on a subject connected with the Panjabi Literature or Language.

Part (b).—The candidates are expected to be acquainted with the literary activities in Panjabi of Bhai Vir Singh and to have particularly studied Rana Surat Singh.

URDU (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

Part (a) of the paper.—

An essay in Urdu on a subject connected with the Urdu Literature or Language.

Part (b).—The candidates are expected to be acquainted with the literary activities in Urdu of Ghālīb and to have particularly studied Diwān-i-Ghālīb.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For U.T.C. Candidates.

For 1938.

Practical.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI, Sections 102-104; also Chapter IV, Sections 46-53; Chapter IX.
2. Firing Instruction	.. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Sections 30, 31, 33, 34, 46, 47.
3. Map Reading	.. Notes on Map Reading, Chapter III, less Sections 14-16; Chapter IV; Chapter V; Chapter VII, less Sections 47, 50, 51.
4. Small Arms Training	.. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Sections 30, 33, 34, 46, 47.

Written Paper.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Working Knowledge of Standing Orders. | |
| 2. Firing Instruction | .. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 28-34; Chapter V, Sections 46-47. |
| 3. March Discipline | .. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter IX, Sections 122-123; Chapter X, Sections 125-131. |

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
4. Map Reading	.. Notes on Map Reading, Chapter IV.
5. Section in Attack	.. Infantry Section Leading, 1934, Chapter IX.

For 1939.

Practical.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI, also Chapter IV, Sections 46-53 and Chapter IX.
2. Firing Instructions	.. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 30-31.
3. Map Reading	.. Notes on Map Reading, Chapters I and II.
4. Small Arms Training	.. S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 30, 31 and 33; Chapter V, Sections 46 and 47.
5. Principles of Instruction	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter I.

Written Paper.

1. Knowledge of Standing Orders.	Battalion Standing Orders.
2. Firing Instructions, Aiming Instructions.	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 25, 26, 28 and 29.
3. March Discipline	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter X, Sections 125 and 126.
4. Map Reading	.. Notes on Map Reading, Chapter IV.
5. Principles and System of Training.	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter I.

For A.F. (I.) Candidates.

For 1938.

Practical.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill	.. I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI, Sections 102-104; also Chapter IV, Sections 46-53; Chapter IX.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
2. Firing Instruction ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 28-34; Chapter V, Sections 46-47.
3. Bayonet Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter IV, Section 42, Lessons 1, 2 and 3.
4. Hygiene and Sanitation	Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chapter VII.
5. Lewis Gun ..	S.A.T., Vol. II, 1931, Chapter I.

Written Paper.

1. A Working Knowledge of Platoon in Attack.	Infantry Section Leading, 1934, Chapter IX.
2. Firing Instruction ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 28-34; Chapter V, Sections 46-47.
3. March Discipline ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter X, Sections 125, 126, 129, 130, 131.
4. Principles and System of Training.	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter I, Sections 2, 3, 4.
5. Hygiene and Sanitation	Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chapter VII.

*For 1939.**Practical.*

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
1. Platoon Drill ..	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI, also Chapter IV, Sections 46-52 and Chapter IX.
2. Firing Instruction ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 30 and 31.
3. Bayonet Training ..	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter IV, Section 41.
4. Hygiene and Sanitation	Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chapter II.
5. Lewis Gun ..	S.A.T., Vol. II, 1931, Chapter I, Sections 4 and 5.

Written Paper.

1. Ground and Formations	Infantry Section Leading, 1934, Chapter VI.
2. Care and Mechanism of the Rifle.	S.A.T., Vol. I, 1931, Chapter III, Sections 18-23.

SUBJECT.	REFERENCE BOOKS.
3. General Rules, Platoon Drill.	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter VI.
4. Principles and System of Training.	I.T., Vol. I, 1932, Chapter I, Sections 2, 3 and 4.
5. Hygiene and Sanitation	Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, 1934, Chapter II.

HONOURS PAPERS.

ENGLISH.

For 1938.

Paper I.—The Novels of Jane Austen, with special reference to *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility* and *Emma*.

The following books are recommended for study :—

Jane Austen, by R. Brimley Johnson.

Jane Austen (*Englishmen of Letters Series*).

Paper II.—The Romantic Movement, with special reference to Coleridge.

The following books are recommended for study :—

Coleridge (*Englishmen of Letters Series*) and *Essays on Coleridge*, by Peter in *Appreciations*, Oliver Elton in *A Survey of English Literature (1780–1832)* and in *Cambridge History of English Literature*.

Paper III.—

(a) History of English Literature.

Broad Features of the History of Literature from Chaucer to Swinburne, with special reference to the following authors :—

Swift, Addison, Burke, Carlyle, Ruskin, Fielding, Scott, Jane Austen, Dickens, Meredith, Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Sheridan, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Dryden, Swinburne.

The following books are recommended for study :—

A History of English Literature, by Strong.

English Novel, by Priestley.

A History of English Literature, by Moody and Lovett (*Scribners*).

The Elizabethan Age, by J. M. Robertson.

(b) Literary Criticism.

The following are recommended for study :—

- Introduction to the Study of Literature, by Hudson.
- Training in Literary Appreciation, by Pritchard (Harraps).
- The Study of Poetry, by Entwistle (Nelson).
- The Study of Literature, by Soares (Macmillan).
- Books and Readers, by Pritchard.

For 1939.

Paper II.—

Substitute The Pre-Raphaelite Movement, with special reference to William Morris *in place of* The Romantic Movement, with special reference to Coleridge.

The following books are recommended for study :—

- William Morris, by John Drinkwater and Essays on Morris in A Survey of English Literature (1830–80), by Oliver Elton and in Cambridge History of English Literature.

Other Papers : The same as for 1938

HISTORY.

For 1938.

Paper I.—Either (a) History of India from Buddha to Harsha.

Or,

- (b) A period of Islamic History supplementary to that prescribed for the Pass Examination.

Or,

- (c) History of the Punjab from 1761 till 1849.

Paper II.—Either (a) British Constitutional History.

Or,

- (b) History of Europe from about 1492 till 1815 (provided that the candidate has not submitted European history as a subject in the Pass B.A. Examination).

Paper III.—Indian Constitutional Development from 1772 till 1919.

Paper I (a): Early Indian History.

1. Sources of Early Indian History.
2. Buddha and his times.

3. Mahavir and Jainism.
4. The rise of the kingdom of Magadha, the Sisunagas and the Nandas.
5. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
6. Asoka and the spread of Buddhism.
7. The Sungas, the Kanvas, and the Andhras and the Indo-Bactrian and the Indo-Parthians.
8. The Kushans and Mahayana Buddhism.
9. The foundation and expansion of the Gupta Empire.
10. Indian civilisation and culture under the Guptas.
11. The Hunas and the overthrow of the Gupta Empire.
12. Harsh-varhdhana and his times.
13. India and the Western World.
14. Expansion of Indian culture and civilisation outside India.
15. Development of Indian Art.
16. Development of Indian political thought and institutions.

Books recommended.

Introductory :

1. Mukerji: Men's Thought in Ancient India.
2. Mazumdar: Ancient Indian History and Culture.

Essential :

1. Smith: Early History of India.
2. Mazumdar: Corporate Life in Ancient India.
3. Banerji: Imperial Guptas.
4. Masson-Oursel, Grabowska and Strin: Ancient India.

For reference :

1. Bhandarkar: Asoka.
2. Mukerji: Harsha.
3. Venkteswara: Hindu Culture through the Ages, Volume II.
4. Cambridge History of India, Volume I.

Paper I (b): Islamic History, 570-661.

1. Geography of Arabia and of countries and kingdoms on its borders; its previous relations with surrounding countries. Had Arabia suffered desiccation? Migrations of populations and leading tribes.
2. Origin and development of Arabic language; its relations with other semitic tongues; its pre-Islamic literature; the Mu'llaqat; the position of 'Ukaz and Mecca.
3. State of religion in pre-Islamic Arabia; nature of its paganism; old Sabaeen religion.

4. The Jews in Arabia; their settlements; causes of their dispersion; Greek influences on Judaism; Jews in Khyber and Central Arabia; in Yaman and Hadramant.

5. Christians in Arabia; kingdom of Hira; influences from Syria; influences from Egypt and Roman Empire; influences from Abyssinia; the sects which were chiefly known in Arabia; Nestoriana; Najran Colony.

6. Influences from Persia; in Yaman, in the Persian Gulf region, on the border-land between Byzantine and Persian Empires.

7. State of the world in 570; Western Asia; Naushirwan and Khusraw Parwiz; Justinian and Heraclius; Abraha and his attack on Mecca; Christian churches and Jewish sects and their relations to one another.

8. The Prophet Mohammad; his birth and family history; growth of his mind and personality in childhood and youth; marriage with Khadija; first contact with revelation; strong pagan opposition to him and its causes; the band of early disciples; persecution and the reactions of Muslims to it; history to be gleaned from the Meccan Suras; social and ethical ideas.

9. First covenant of 'Aqaba; growth of Islam outside Mecca; migration to Abyssinia; Hijrat to Medina; state of parties at Medina; the Ansar and the Muhajirin; how the Muslim Community grew and was organised for self-defence; educational instruction and social brotherhood; battle of Bedr, its causes and consequences; battle of Ohod and after; battle of the Ditch, its significance for Islam, Medina and Mecca; Hodeibiya; pledge of the tree; expedition to the North; contact with the Byzantine Empire; retrospect about relations of Byzantine Empire with Persia; the Prophet's despatches to the contemporary rulers; reoccupation of Mecca and surrounding territory; consolidation; farewell pilgrimage and fulfilment of mission; ethical and religious ideas in the Farewell Sermon.

10. Election of Abu Bakr as Khalifa; expedition of Usama to Syrian border; movements of apostasy crushed; Syrian and Chaldean campaigns; nomination of Umar.

11. Umar's accession; expansion of the Muslim Empire; conquest of Syria, Egypt and Persia; land settlement of Iraq; civil and military administration; foundation of Basra and Kufa; death of Umar and appointment of electors.

12. Uthman elected Caliph; Hashimites and Umayyads; conflict between the tribal idea and the spirit of Islam; campaigns in East and West; discontent in the provinces; unpopularity of Uthman.

13. Election of Ali; spiritual divergence between the idea of an elective state and the idea of Ahl-al-Bait; Kufa seat of

Government; hostilities between Ali and Mu'awiya; arbitration of empires; Khariji rebellion against Ali.

14. Political and social institutions of the early Khilafat; the Khalifa; the Diwan; land settlement; military institutions; religious organisation; teaching by sermons; position of women; poor relief.

Spruner's Historical Atlas: Maps 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87 and 88.

Paper I (c): History of the Punjab, 1761 to 1849.

1. Political condition of the Punjab about the middle of the eighteenth century.

2. The origin and early history of the Sikh Misals.

3. The Afghan dominions in the Punjab.

4. The Sikh Misals and their struggle against the Afghans.

5. The Sikh Misals, their territorial distribution and administrative organisation towards the end of the eighteenth century.

6. The rise of Ranjit Singh and the conquest of the territories of the Sikh Misals.

7. The trans-Satluj Misals, their relations with Ranjit Singh and the East India Company till 1849.

8. The expansion of Ranjit Singh's dominions.

9. Ranjit Singh and his relations with the East India Company.

10. Ranjit Singh's system of government and the organisation of the Sikh Army.

11. The Court of Ranjit Singh.

12. Ranjit Singh's successors, Karak Singh, Naun Nihal Singh and Sher Singh.

13. The rising influence of the Khalsa Army, Dalip Singh and the ministries of Hira Singh, Jawahar Singh and Lal Singh.

14. The origins of the First Sikh War.

15. The First Sikh War and the establishment of the British authority and influence in the Punjab.

16. The origins of the Second Sikh War.

17. The conquest and the annexation of the Punjab.

Books recommended :—

1. Cunningham: History of the Sikhs

2. Latif: History of the Punjab.

3. Chopra: Ranjit Singh.

4. Singha: Ranjit Singh.

Paper II.

(a) As for Course V (Constitutional History of England and the British Empire), Honours School of History, topics 1-29 inclusive.

(b) As for Course II (History of Europe and U.S.A. from 1500 to 1815), Honours School of History.

Paper III.

The following topics to be studied in detail within the scope of the books recommended below for reading :—

- (i) The beginnings of British Rule.
- (ii) The period of "double government".
- (iii) India under the Crown, 1858–1892.
- (iv) Constitutional development, 1892–1909.
- (v) Progress of constitutional reform, 1909–1919.

Books recommended :—

Lyall: The Expansion of British Dominion in India.
 C. L. Anand: History of Government in India, Part II.
 Sapre: The Growth of the Indian Constitution and Administration.
 G. N. Singh: Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development.
 R. Muir: The Making of British India.
 Keith: Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy (2 volumes).
 Mukerjee: Indian Constitutional Documents (Volume I).

For 1939.

Paper I (a).—Add under "For reference": 5. Mukerji's Hindu Civilization.

The rest as for 1938.

MATHEMATICS.

For 1938.

Paper I.—

(a) *Statics*.—Resultant of Forces, Couples, Moments, Conditions of Equilibrium of coplanar. Forces acting on a particle or on a rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of gravity of arcs, of curves, plane areas, surfaces and solids of revolution. Virtual work.

Friction. Hooke's Law.

Books suggested :—

Elementary Treatise on Statics, by Loney.
 Statics, by Dobbs.

(b) *Dynamics*.—Laws of Motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, in a parabola and in a circle. Impact. Simple Harmonic motion. Planetary motion. Units and Dimensions. Moments of Inertia. Pendulum, simple and compound.

Books suggested.—

Dynamics, by Ramsay.

(c) *Hydrostatics*.—Fluid Pressure. Thrust on a plane area or on any surface. Equilibrium of Floating Bodies. Specific Gravity. Boyle's Law and Charles' Law. Centre of Pressure. Application of methods of Calculus.

Books suggested :—

Greaves' Hydrostatics and Loney's Hydrostatics.

Paper II.—

(a) *Pure Geometry*.—Properties of triangles. Segment formulae. Euler's Theorem, Stewart's Theorem, Menelaus's and Ceva's Theorems. Cross ratio and harmonic ranges and pencils. Harmonic properties of a circle and Chasle's Theorem $P(ABOD)=\text{Const.}$ Coaxal circles. Circle of Similitude. Inversion. Orthogonal Projection. Poles and Polars.

Books suggested :—

A Sequel to Elementary Geometry, by Russel and Modern Geometry, by Godfrey and Sidden.

(b) (i) *Analytical Plane Geometry*.—Conics given by General Equation of the 2nd degree in xy . Tangent, polar, asymptotes. Conjugate points and conjugate lines. Diameters of a conic. Pair of tangents from a pt. Director circles. Eccentricity, foci, axes, centre of a conic. Normals. Conics through four fixed pts. Centre locus of such conics. Diagonal triangle of a quadrangle self-polar for circum conics. Parabola touching the axes. Confocal conics. Circle of curvature.

(ii) *Trilinear Co-ordinates*.—Distance between two points and area of a triangle. Straight lines. The line at infinity. Conics given by the General Equation of the 2nd degree. Conditions for a circle, a parabola and a rectangular hyperbola. Tangents. Polars and asymptotes. Circum conic, self-polar conic and inconic of the triangle of the reference. Circles connected with a triangle. Conics through four fixed pts. Conics touching four fixed lines. Conics referred to a self-conjugate triangle.

Books suggested :—

Smith and Askwith.

(c) *Solid Geometry*.—Rectangular co-ordinates. Plane. Straight line. Surfaces of the Second Degree with the centre at the origin. Tangent. Polar. Conjugate. Diametral and principal planes of the general conicoid and its special forms like the cone and the paraboloid. Enveloping cones and cylinder. Axes and areas of plane sections of conicoids with centre at the origin as in the first five chapters of Smith.

Books suggested :—

Bell and Smith.

Paper III.—

(i) *Differential Equations*.—VIII, IX and X chapters, *omitting* integration in series as in Murray's *Differential Equations*.

(ii) *Elementary Analysis* as in Hardy, Chapters I–VI, *omitting* articles 101–109.

(iii) *Essays* on the subject-matter of papers I and II.

For 1939.

Paper I.—

(a) *Statics*.—In the second line remove the Full Stop after “coplanar” and add “or non-coplanar” after “coplanar”.

(b) *Dynamics*.—After “Laws of Motion” add “Tangential and Normal accelerations”.

(c) *Hydrostatics*.—No change.

*Paper II.—*No change.

*Paper III.—*No change.

ECONOMICS.

For 1938.

Paper I.—Outstanding facts and features of Indian Currency, Finance and Fiscal Policy.

Books recommended :—

Report of the Fiscal Commission, 1922.

The following Reports on Currency :—

Herschell Committee, 1893.

Fowler Committee, 1898.

Chamberlain Commission, 1914.

Babington Smith Committee, 1919.

Hilton Young Commission, 1926.

Brij Narain—India in the Crisis (Chapters III to VII).

Brij Narain—India before the Crisis, 1935.

Paper II.—Rural Economics, with particular reference to India and the Punjab.

Books recommended :—

Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (O.U.P.).

Carver—Principles of Rural Economics, *omitting* Ch. II, Sec. III and Ch. VI.

The following chapters from the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture : V, VII, X and XIV.

Brij Narain—India in the Crisis (Chapter I).

Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.

Brij Narain—India before the Crisis, 1935.

Paper III.—

Either,

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Books recommended :—

Leacock—Elements of Political Science.

Sapre—Indian Constitution and Administration.

Or,

*THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA FROM THE TIME OF
AKBAR TO THE PRESENT DAY.

Books recommended :—

Brij Narain—Indian Economic Life—Past and Present,
Chapters I to V inclusive.

Moreland—From Akbar to Aurangzebe.

Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.

For 1939.

Paper I.—Same as for 1938.

Paper II.—Same as for 1938.

Paper III.—At the end add—

Or,

ELEMENTS OF STATISTICS.

Scope and utility of Statistics, Collection, classification and tabulation of data. Averages. Index Numbers, simple mea-

* *Note.*—Questions on the pre-British period not to bulk more largely than one-third of the whole.

tures of dispersion—Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation. Graphical methods especially as employed in commerce and industry.

Books recommended :—

Rhodes—Elements of Statistics.

D. S. Dubey—Elements of Statistics.

PHILOSOPHY.

For 1938 and 1939.

Either,

(a) General Philosophy,

or,

(b) Psychology.

(a) *General Philosophy.*

For 1938.

Paper I.—History of Modern European Philosophy from Descartes to Hegel.

Books recommended :—

Thilly's History of Philosophy, Modern period, pages 250–477.

Roger's History of Philosophy, Modern period.

Paper II.—Elements of Philosophy.

1. The problem of Philosophy. Its relation with Common Sense, Science and Religion. The Method of Philosophy. The Divisions of Philosophy.

2. Theories of Knowledge—Scepticism, Idealism, Realism, Intuitionism, Pragmatism.

3. Theories of Being—Dualism, Monism—Pluralism. Materialism, Spiritualism. Neutral Monism. Emergent Evolution.

Practical Philosophy.—The concept of value. Morality, Art. The bearing of Philosophy on life.

Books recommended :—

Hocking—Types of Philosophy.

Russell—Problems of Philosophy (Home University).

Joad—Modern Philosophy.

Note.—The above books are not to be treated as text-books, but are only intended for general reading.

Paper III.—Special Philosopher.

The candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the Philosophical system of the prescribed Philosopher, together with first-hand knowledge of some of his writings as specified from time to time.

For 1938 : Plato with special reference to Books V to X of the Republic.

Books recommended :—

Plato—The Republic.

Burnett—Greek Philosophy, Vol. I.

Nettleship—Lectures on the Republic.

Or,

Paper III.—Philosophy of Upanishads—Ish, Kana and Kath.*Books recommended :—*

Hume's translation of the Upanishads.

Radha Krishnan's Philosophy of the Upanishads.

(b) Psychology.

For 1938.

Paper I.—History of Modern Psychology from the 17th century to the present day.*Books recommended :—*

Gardner Murphy's History of Psychology, Parts I and II and the first five chapters of Part III.

Paper II.—Experimental Psychology.

An Introductory Course introducing the students to the main problems of Experimental Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Collins and Drever's Experimental Psychology, Vol. I.

Myer's Introduction to Experimental Psychology.

Paper III.—Practical Examination.

Topics for Experimental study in the Laboratory :—

1. Stereoscopic Vision.
2. Colour Zones of Retina.
3. Colour Mixture.
4. The Mullar-Lyer Illusion (Method of mean error).
5. Spatial Threshold ; Method of Limits ; Serial Groups ; Right and Wrong Cases.

(۳) رسم عاشق نیست بایک دل دو دلبر داشتن

(۴) عید است و جام زر نشان از می گرانبار آمده

(۵) بنفشه رسته از زمین بطرف جوئبارها

(۶) مگر باز بر فروخت گل از هر کنار نار

(۷) باد نو روزی شمیم عطر جان می آورد

(۸) نسیم خلد می و زد مگر ز جوئبارها

2. Literary History—Browne, Vol. 2—The Seljūq period only.
3. Translation of unseen Persian passages into English. Set and free composition in Persian (*i.e.*, Translation from English into Persian and Essay in Persian).

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICS.

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the B.Sc. Honours Papers.

HONOURS SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

For 1938 and 1939.

Part I.—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| I. History of India to 1707. | } Year I. |
| II. History of Europe and U.S.A., 1500–1815. | |
| III. Principles of Economics. | |
| IV. History of India, 1707–1919. | } Year II. |
| V. Constitutional History of England and the British Empire. | |
| VI. Political Science. | |

**Part II.—*

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| VII. Special study of prescribed documents. | Year III. |
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* The following options only can be offered for Part II :—

- (a) Ancient India.
- (b) India under the Mughals, with special reference to the Punjab, 1526–1707.
- (c) Modern India, 1818–1919.
- (d) Islamic History.
- (e) History of Europe and U.S.A. from 1815 to 1919.

VIII { Two of the following, of which not more
and { than one may be chosen from subjects } Year III.
IX. { (i) to (vi) :—

- (i) Ancient India.
- (ii) Mediæval India.
- (iii) India under the Mughals, with special reference to the Punjab, 1526–1707.
- (iv) India under Maratha ascendancy, 1707–1817.
- (v) Modern India, 1818–1919.
- (vi) Islamic History.
- (vii) British History from 1760 to 1919.
- (viii) History of Europe and U.S.A. from 1815 to 1919.
- (ix) Economic History.

DETAILED SYLLABUS : PART I.

Course I : History of India from the beginning to 1707.

1. The sources of early Indian history.
2. Vedic religion and culture.
3. Development of philosophic thought in ancient India.
4. Buddhism and Jainism.
5. Ancient Indian polity.
6. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
7. Kushan kings and Indian culture.
8. The decay of Buddhism and the Hindu renaissance.
9. Foreign invaders and Hindu society.
10. Harshavardhana and his times.
11. India and the outside world.
12. Rise of the Rajputs.
13. Indian society, 10th–12th centuries.
14. Historical sources for study of the Muhammadan period.
15. The rise and spread of Islam.
16. Muhammadan invasion of India : early raids on Sindh ; Muhammad bin Qasim : Mahmud of Ghazni and the Ghaznavide Empire.
17. Muslim domination of Northern India : Muhammad Ghori ; the Slave Dynasty.
18. The Khilji Dynasty : Firoz Shah ; Ala-ud-Din.
19. The Tughlaqs : their conquests ; administrative system ; condition of the people.
20. Decline of the Sultanate ; invasion of Timur ; Sayyids and Lodis ; Panipat.
21. Mediæval Hindu India ; Chola and Chalukya dynasties ; southern Hindu kingdoms.

22. Muslim invasion of Southern India.
23. Vijayanagar ; its power and culture ; duel with Muslims ; decline and fall.
24. The condition of India on the eve of Mughal conquest.
25. Foundation of the Mughal Empire : Babur and Humayun.
26. Sher Shah and the new Pathan experiment in government.
27. The Mughal conquest of India.
28. Mughal administration : the emperors ; military and civil services ; revenue system.
29. Religious and social reformers of Mughal India : religious policy of the emperors.
30. Relations of the Rajput States with the Mughal emperors.
31. Social and economic state of India in the 16th and 17th centuries.
32. Literature, education and the arts under the Mughals.
33. Sivaji and the welding of the Marathas.
34. Downfall of the Mughal Empire ; its legacy to India.
Sources of study.

Useful Books.

- V. A. Smith : Oxford History of India, Books I-VI.
 Cambridge History of India. (For general reference.)
 V. A. Smith : Early History of India.
 Havell : Aryan Rule in India.
 R. C. Dutt : History of Civilisation in Ancient India.
 Radhakrishnan : Hindu Philosophy (chapters on Vedic religion and philosophy).
 Elliot : Buddhism and Hinduism.
 Majumdar : Ancient Indian History.
 Bhandarkar : Asoka ; Smith : Asoka ; Mukerjee : Harshavardhana.
 Elphinstone : History of India (edited by E. B. Cowell).
 Ishwari Pershad : History of Mediæval India or History of Muslim India.
 S. L. Poole : Mediæval India under Muhammadan Rule.
 C. V. Vaidya : Hindu Mediæval India.
 Elliot and Dowson : History of India as told by its own Historians.
 Garrett and Edwards : Mughal Rule in India.
 Sarkar : Mughal Administration.
 S. L. Poole : Babur ; V. A. Smith : Akbar ; B. Prashad : Jahangir ; Sarkar : Aurangzeb.
 Sarkar : Shivaji.
 Ranade : Rise of the Maratha Power.
 Moreland : From Akbar to Aurangzeb ; and, India at the Death of Akbar.
 Rawlinson : Source Book of Maratha History, Vol. I.

Translations of Babur Nama ; Ain-i-Akbari ; Akbarnama.
 V. A. Smith : History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon.
 R. P. Khosla : Mughal Kingship and Nobility.

*Course II : History of Europe and U.S.A. from
 1500 to 1815.*

1. Transition from mediæval to modern Europe ; the Renaissance ; its causes, phases and influence.
2. Political condition of Europe at the end of the 15th century : Italy, the Holy Roman Empire, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Ottoman Empire.
3. The expansion of Europe : (i) exploration and discovery.
4. Social condition of Germany on the eve of the Protestant Revolt ; Erasmus.
5. Charles V and his empire.
6. The Protestant Revolt : Luther, Calvin, Zwingli.
7. The Catholic counter-movement : Loyola.
8. Political effects of the Reformation : wars of religion in France, Netherlands and Germany.
9. The expansion of Europe : (ii) the Spanish and Portuguese empires.
10. The expansion of Europe : (iii) rise of England and Holland as colonial powers.
11. The aggrandisement of France : Mazarin and Richelieu.
12. The Age of Louis XIV in France : Colbert.
13. Origins of modern Prussia and Russia.
14. The expansion of Europe : (iv) decline of Spain and Portugal ; contest for colonial empire between England, Holland and France.
15. Intellectual and social progress of Europe in the 17th century.
16. Europe in the 18th century : (i) the despots, Frederick II, Joseph II and Catherine II.
17. Europe in the 18th century : (ii) the Age of Reason ; the Old Regime in France.
18. Europe in the 18th century : (iii) dynastic diplomacy, trade and war.
19. The expansion of Europe : (v) colonial supremacy of England ; the Old Colonial System ; American revolt ; beginnings of the New Empire.
20. Poland, 1699–1815.
21. The Ottoman Empire in Europe ; the Eastern Question before 1815.
22. The French Revolution.
23. Napoleon.
24. The beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

*Useful Books.**Introductory :—*

- H. J. Fleure : The Peoples of Europe (The World's Manuals, Oxford).
 Mowat : The European States System (The World's Manuals, Oxford).
 Williamson : Europe Overseas (The World's Manuals, Oxford).
 Webster : Mediæval and Modern History, Chapters XIII–XX (Heath).
 Robinson : Mediæval and Modern Times, Chapters XIII–XXV (Ginn).
 Hayes and Moon : Modern History, Parts I–III (Macmillan).

For general use :—

- Reddaway : Modern European History.
 Robinson and Beard : The Development of Modern Europe, Vol. I (Ginn).
 Abbott : The Expansion of Europe (Bell).
 Mowat : Europe and Modern World, Chapters I–XIV (Oxford).
 Ramsay Muir : The Expansion of Europe.
 Robinson : Readings in European History, Vol. II (to 1815). (Ginn.)
 Caldwell : A Short History of the American People, Vol. I.

For reference :—

- Bell's Special Periods of European History, vols. by Happold, Innes, Cameron and Higgs-Walker.
 Rivington's Periods of European History, vols. by Johnson, Wakeman, Hassall and Stephens.
 Grant : History of Europe, 1494–1610 (Methuen).
 Clark : The Seventeenth Century (Oxford).
 Mowat : Europe, 1715–1815 (Arnold).
 Mowat : A History of European Diplomacy, 1451–1789.
 Mowat : The Diplomacy of Napoleon.
 Bradby : The French Revolution (Oxford).
 W. A. Phillips : Poland, Chapters I–VII (Home Univ. Lib.).
 Lives of Richelieu (Lodge), Phillip II (Hume), William the Silent (Harrison), Frederick the Great (Reddaway), Napoleon (Fisher).
 Reddaway : The Rise of Prussia.
 Marriott : The Eastern Question.
 Philip's Historical Atlas—Mediæval and Modern.
 Thompson : Historical Geography of Europe, Chapters V–IX (Oxford).
 McIlwain : The American Revolution : a Constitutional Interpretation.

Course III : Principles of Economics.

Nature and Scope of Economics. Economic Laws. Methods.

Economic Organisation ; general structure and evolution of modern industry and commerce. Broad features of methods of production. Large scale production.

Production. Agents of production, their supply changing importance in the evolution of society. Capital, its meaning and functions. Labour, causes affecting its efficiency. Specialised labour and use of Machinery. Land and other natural agents of production. The business unit, growth of business, specialisation ; the idea of normal magnitude of a business.

Laws of production. Laws of increasing and decreasing returns. Dealing in " futures ", speculation and its effects.

Demand ; general study of and general view of consumption. Law of diminishing utility. Variation in the intensity of demand ; influences affecting demand.

Exchange. Relation of production and exchange. General theory of Value. Study of value during long and short periods. Concept of normal value. Value under monopoly conditions. Brief view of the more important theories of value. An elementary treatment of Banking and Currency as far as it is necessary to illustrate the principles of Value and Exchange.

International Trade. General theory of international values. Free Trade and protection. Policy of State bounties and subsidies to industries. Foreign exchanges ; equation of international indebtedness.

Distribution ; general theory of. The nature of interest and profits, the theory of wages and rent.

Socialism ; general meaning, various important plans. Appreciation and criticism of.

Public Finance. Public Expenditure. Sources of public revenue. General principles of taxation. Kinds of taxes. Incidence of taxes.

In the study of topics in the above Syllabus, special attention should be paid wherever possible to conditions in India both for the purposes of illustration and application.

Books recommended :—

- | | | |
|----------|----|-------------------------------------|
| Marshall | .. | Economics of Industry. |
| Edie | .. | Economics, Principles and Problems. |

Or,

- | | | |
|---------|----|-----------------------------------|
| Clay | .. | Economics for the General Reader. |
| Chapman | .. | Outlines of Political Economy. |

The following may be consulted in addition for selected topics :—

Moreland	..	Introduction to Economics for Indian Students.
Taussig	..	Principles of Economics.

Course IV : History of India, 1707–1919.

For syllabus, see Syllabus of B.A. Pass Paper I : History of India, 1526–1919, for the years 1934 and 1935, respectively, *omitting* topics 1–8. Topics 9–40 of that syllabus shall be the subject of more intensive study.

Useful Books.

Introductory :—

- V. A. Smith : History of India, Books VII–IX.
 Roberts : Historical Geography of British India.
 Dodwell : History of India from 1858 to 1918.

For general use :—

- Lyall : The Rise of British Dominion in India.
 Ranade : The Rise of the Marathas.
 Sarkar : Sivaji.
 Kincaid and Parasnis : History of the Maratha People.
 Dodwell : Dupleix and Clive.
 Monckton Jones : Hastings in Bengal.
 Strachey : Hastings and the Rohilla War.
 Weitzmann : Warren Hastings and Phillip Francis.
 H. Furber : Henry Dundas, First Viscount Melville.
 Seton-Karr : Cornwallis.
 Aspinall : Cornwallis in Bengal.
 Roberts : Wellesley.
 Malcolm : Political History of India, 1784–1823.
 Dutt : India in the Victorian Age.
 Muir : The Making of British India.
 Warner : Life of Dalhousie.
 Smith : Life of Lord Lawrence.
 Wolf : Life of the First Marquess of Ripon.
 Ronaldshay : Life of Lord Curzon, Vol. II.
 Buchan : Lord Minto.
 Morley : Recollections.
 Frazer : India under Curzon.
 Strachey : India.
 Curzon : British Government in India.
 Ilbert : The Government of India.
 Horne : The Political System of British India.
 Lovett : History of the Indian Nationalist Movement.

Cambridge History of India, Vol. V.

Palande : Indian Administration.

Lee Warner : The Native States.

Documents :—

Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons,
1772-73.

Letters of Warren Hastings to Sir J. Macpherson, edited by
Dodwell.

Correspondence of Cornwallis, edited by Ross.

The Wellesley Papers.

Private Letters of Dalhousie, edited by Baird.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Report of Calcutta University Commission, Vol. II.

Report of the Simon Commission.

*Course V: Constitutional History of England and the
British Empire.*

1. Old English Government and justice.
2. Administrative and legislative innovations of the Norman kings.
3. The judicial system of Henry II.
4. The significance of Magna Charta.
5. The rise of Common Law.
6. Mediæval local government.
7. Feudalism and manorialism.
8. The growth of Parliament ; the early franchise.
9. The laws of Edward I.
10. Evolution of the Curia, and its powers.
11. Development of the jury system.
12. The power of the purse : mediæval finance and parliament.
13. The Council under the Tudors.
14. Growth of judicial authority of the Council : Star Chamber, etc.
15. Development of a national Church : the Act of Supremacy.
16. Constitutional conflict under the Stuarts.
17. The Restoration of 1660 ; legislation under Charles II : Habeas Corpus.
18. " The Glorious Revolution " ; the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement.
19. Union of England and Scotland.
20. The rise of Cabinet Government.
21. Constitutional relations with Ireland in the 18th century.
22. The nature of sovereign power in the 18th century.
23. The regency problem.
24. Poor Laws.

25. Parliamentary reform.
26. Industrial, social and educational reform during the 19th century.
27. The improvement of justice; the Judicature Act; the modern system.
28. Growth of parliamentary procedure; modern law-making.
29. Constitutional relations of the Houses of Parliament in modern times.
30. Recent financial legislation.
31. The constitution of the Old Empire.
32. The rise of the New Empire; the Canada Acts; the Durham Report.
33. Early Victorian colonial legislation.
34. Origin of the British Dominions: Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand.
35. The British Government of India: (a) 1773-1857; (b) 1858-1919.
36. Constitutional relations with Ireland from 1800 to 1922.
37. The British Commonwealth of Nations to-day.

Useful Books.

Introductory :—

- D. G. E. Hall : Brief Survey of English Constitutional History (Harraps).
 S. Low : The Governance of England.
 Dicey : The Law of the Constitution.

Essential :—

- Maitland : Constitutional History of England.
 Taswell-Langmead : Constitutional History of England. (New edition by Poole.)
 Jenks : The Government of the British Empire (Murray).
 Anson : The Law and Custom of the Constitution.

For reference :—

- Medley : Constitutional History of England.
 Carter : History of English Legal Institutions.
 G. B. Adams : The Origin of the English Constitution.
 Baldwin : The King's Council in the Middle Ages.
 Pollard : The Evolution of Parliament.
 McIlwain : The High Court of Parliament.
 H. J. Robinson : The Power of the Purse (Murray).
 H. D. Hall : The British Commonwealth of Nations (Methuen).
 A. B. Keith : Responsible Government in the Dominions.

Documents :—

- Adams and Stephens : Select Documents of English Constitutional History.
 Medley : Original Illustrations of English Constitutional History.
 Tanner : Tudor Constitutional Documents.
 Tanner : English Constitutional Conflicts of the 17th Century.
 C. G. Robertson : Select Cases and Documents.
 Thomas : Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.

Course VI : Political Science.

As described in Paper IV for the M.A. Examination in History.

DETAILED SYLLABUS : PART II.

Course VII (Option I).

Selections from the following documents :—

I. *Buddhist Traditions.**Indian :—*

1. Majjhima Nikaya.
2. Dialogues of Buddha.
3. The Book of Kindred Sayings.
4. Anguttara Nikaya.

Tibetan :—

5. Life of Buddha from the Tibetan.
6. Rockhill, Life of Buddha.
7. Tara Nath.

Ceylonese :—

8. Dipvamsa.
9. Mahavamsa.

II. *Jain Traditions.*

10. Anupatika.
11. Jambudvipagnapati.

III. *Chinese Travellers.*

12. Fa Hien.
13. Huen Tsang, Travels.
14. Huen Tsang's Life.
15. Itsing's Account of India.

IV. *Greek and Roman Writers.*

16. Arrian's Invasion of Alexander.
17. Q. Curtius Rufus's Invasion of Alexander.
18. Plutarch's Alexander.
19. Justin.
20. Strabo.
21. Quintus Curtius.
22. Herodotus.
23. Pliny.
24. Aelian.
25. Bardasanes.
26. Philostratos.
27. Megasthenese.
- 27(a). Diodorus Siculus.

V. *Muslim Notices.*

28. Majmul-Tawarikh.
29. Albaruni.
30. Sulaiman.

VI. *Indian Traditions.*

31. The Puranas.
32. Yug Purana.
33. Harshcharita.
34. Raj Tarangani.
35. Mudra Rakashasa.

VII. *References in Indian Literature*

36. Malvikagnimitram.
37. Vrihat Katha.
38. Questions of Menander.
39. Dash Kumar Charita.

VIII. *Works on Politics.*

40. Arth Shastra.
41. Kamandkiya Nitisar.
42. Sukr Nitisar.

IX. *Inscriptions.*

43. Asokan Inscriptions.
44. Hathigumpha Inscription.
45. Rudra Daman (Juna Garh) Inscription.
46. Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
47. Kumar Gupta.

48. Yasodharman Inscription.
49. Grant of Harsh Vardhan.
50. Pipravakot Inscription.
51. Inscriptions from Greater India.
52. Prabhachandar Rock Inscription.
53. Rudra Daman Inscription of the year 52.
54. Isan Varman Inscription.
55. Kanishka Inscription of the year 41.
56. Pulumoyi Inscription of the year 8.
57. Taxila Inscription of the year 136.
58. Prabhavati Gupta Inscription.
59. Kumar Gupta Inscription of the year 129.
60. Buddha Gupta Inscription of the year 603.
61. Bhanu Gupta Inscription of the year 214.

Courses VIII and IX (Option I).

From the earliest times to 1200 A.D.

1. Pre-historic India, Indus valley civilisation, its nature, extent and period.
2. Early Aryan settlements, Solar and Lunar kingdoms, Lunar-Solar contests, Conquest of the Deccan and South India, Mahabharat Events, Pre-Buddhistic dynasties of the Kali Age. Evolution of political thought in the Vedic period.
3. Vedic India—Vedic Literature. Vedic Religion, Philosophy and Culture. Structure of Society. The religion of the Upanishadas.
4. Buddhism and Jainism, their rise and development. The comparison and contrast between Hinduism—Buddhism and Jainism.
5. The Shishunagas and the Nandas, and the rise of Imperialism.
6. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
7. Asoka. The spread of Buddhism.
8. The Shungas, the Kanvas, the Greco-Bactrians and the Parthians.
9. The Kushans and Indian Culture.
10. The Andhras and Indian Culture.
11. The decay of Buddhism, and revival of Hinduism.
12. The Gupta Empire.
13. Hindu Culture and Civilisation under the Guptas.
14. The Hunas and the overthrow of the Guptas. The Later Guptas in Bengal and Upper India.
15. The Vakatakas, the Kadambas and the other South Indian States.

16. Harshavardhana. Hindu Culture and Civilisation in his times.
17. The Early Chalukyas and the Pallavas.
18. The Rajput Kingdoms in Bengal, Bihar, Oudh, the Punjab, Kashmir, Kabul, Sindh, Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India.
19. The Rashtrakutas.
20. The Later Chalukyas and the Yadavas.
21. The Pandyas, the Cheras and Cholas.
22. The Introduction of Arab Rule in Sindh and Multan.
23. The Introduction of Turkish Rule in Kabul and the Punjab.
24. Expansion of Indian Culture and Civilisation to Central Asia, Tibet, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, the East Indies Islands and Ceylon.
25. India and the Western World.
26. Indian Culture and Civilisation during the Rajput Period.

Useful Books.

1. Cambridge History of India, Volume I.
2. Early History of India, by Vincent A. Smith.
3. Ancient Indian History, by Mojumdar.
4. Pre-historic India, by Rangachari.
5. Hindu Medieval India, by C. V. Vaidya, 3 volumes.
6. Havell : Aryan Rule in India.
7. History of Indian and Indonesian Art, by Coomarswamy.
8. History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon, by V. A. Smith.
9. Indian Historical Tradition, by Pargiter.
10. Dynasties of the Kali Age, by Pargiter.
11. History of India, 150-350 A.D., by K. P. Jayaswal.
12. Asoka, by Bhandarkar.
13. Harshavardhana, by Mukerjee.
14. India and the Western World, by Rawlinson.
15. History of Sanskrit Literature, by Winternitz, A. B. Keith and C. V. Vaidya.
16. Hindu Philosophy (chapters on Vedic Religion and Philosophy), by Radhakrishnan.
17. Buddhism and Hinduism, by Elliot.
18. Shaivism and Vaishnavism, by Bhandarkar.
19. Dynastic History of Northern India, by Dr. Ray.
20. Corporate Life in Ancient India, by Mazumdar.
21. Early History of the Deccan, by Bhandarkar.
22. Arth Shastra, by R. Shastri.
23. Mauryan Administration, by Dikshitar.

*Course VII (Option III).**Selected Documents on Mughal Rule in India*

1. Selections from Elliot and Dawson : History of India, Vols. IV, V and VI.
2. Sarkar : Anecdotes of Aurangzeb.
3. Sharma : Bengal under Jahangir.
4. Sen : Shiva Chhatrapati.
5. Memoirs of Babar.
6. Bernier, Tavernier, Roe and Terrys' Accounts of India.
7. De Laet's Empire of the Great Mogol.
8. Selected Inscriptions.
9. Selections from Rajput Chronicles.
10. Ain-i-Akbari.
11. Humayun Namah.
12. Memoirs of Jahangir.
13. Moreland and Geyl : Jahangir India.
14. Margaret Irvine : A Pepys of Mugul India.
15. Locke, J. C. : The First Englishmen in India.

Courses VIII and IX (Option III).

1. History and historians of the Mughals.
2. India in the beginning of XVI century.
3. The Mongols in Central Asia.
4. Babar and the foundation of the Mughal empire.
5. India as Babar saw her.
6. Rana Sangram Singh and the Rajput States.
7. Humayun's loss and recovery of the empire.
8. Sher Shah and his experiment in government.
9. The Mughal conquest of Northern India.
10. Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal empire.
11. Mughal conquest of the South.
12. The Rajputs and the Mughal emperors.
13. Mughal administration—The emperors.
14. " " —The Secretariat.
15. " " —Civil and Military officers.
16. " " —Revenue administration and tenures.
17. " " —Police and Justice.
18. " " —Religious policy.
19. Frontier policy and foreign relations.
20. Trade, commerce and Industry.
21. European merchants in India.
22. Fine Arts, Literature and Education.
23. Some Makers of Mughal India—Todar Mal, Abul Fazal, Nur Jahan and Tulsi Dass.

24. The Sikhs.
25. Other religious movements.
26. Shivaji and the establishment of the Maratha State.
27. Maratha administrative system.
28. Punjab under the Mughals.
29. The decline and fall of the Mughal empire.
30. Legacy of the Mughal rule in India.
31. The people—their social and cultural life.

Bibliography.

1. Ishwari Prashad : History of Muslim Rule in India.
2. Edwards : Babur.
3. Qanungo : Sher Shah.
4. Binyon : Akbar.
5. Sarda : Sangram Singh.
6. Sharma : Maharana Pratap.
7. Beni Prashad : Jahangir.
8. Sarkar : A Short History of Aurangzeb.
9. Sarkar : Mughal Administration.
10. Sardesi : Main Currents of Maratha History.
11. Moreland : Agrarian System of Muslim India.
12. Irvine : The Armies of the Indian Mughals.
13. Sarkar : India of Aurangzeb.
14. Law : Promotion of Learning in India under Muslim Rule.
15. Keay : A History of Hindi Literature.
16. Narang : Transformation of Sikhism.
17. R. P. Khosla : Mughal Kingship and Nobility.

For reference :—

- Williams, Rushbrook : An Empire Builder of XVI century.
 Smith, V. A. : Akbar the Great Mogul.
 Sarkar, J. N. : Shivaji ; History of Aurangzeb.
 Moreland, W. : India at the Death of Akbar ; From Akbar to Aurangzeb.
 Cunningham, C. : History of the Sikhs.
 Macauliffe : The Sikh Religion.
 Memoirs of Babar.
 Erskine : Babar and Humayun.
 Maclagen, E. : The Jesuits and the Great Mogul.
 Binyon : Indian Painting under the Moguls.
 Smith, V. A. : History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon.
 Coomarswamy, J. : History of Indian and Indonesian Art.

Course VII (Option V).

A selection of documents from the following works :—

1. Ramsay Muir : The Making of British India.

2. Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, edited by A. B. Keith.
3. Correspondence of Sir Alexander Burnes with the Governor-General of India, during his mission to Kabul in 1837-38. (Printed by the order of the House of Commons on 8th June, 1859.)
4. Private Letters of Dalhousie, edited by Baird.
5. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, No. LXXVI. (A collection of despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854-1868.)
6. Mutiny Correspondence and Reports, Vols. VII and VIII of Punjab Government Record.
7. Smith : Life of Lord Lawrence, Vol. II.
8. Wyllie : Essays on the External Policy of India, edited by Hunter.
9. Lady Betty Balfour : The History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration,

or

Personal and Literary Letters of Earl of Lytton, edited by Lady Betty Balfour.

10. Wolf : Life of the First Marquess of Ripon.
11. Ronaldshay : Life of Lord Curzon, Vol. II.
12. Buchan : Lord Minto.
13. Frazer : India under Crown.
14. Lovett : History of the Indian Nationalist Movement.
15. Report of the Simon Commission.
16. Lee Warner : The Native States.

Courses VIII and IX (Option V).

Syllabus of topics, option (v), Modern India, 1818-1919.

1. The extension of the British Power to the North-West.
2. The consolidation of British Power and social reforms (1830-57).
3. The Anglo-Afghan relations during the 19th century.
4. The Indian Mutiny.
5. The growth of the Indian constitution to the present day.
6. The political relations with Indian States, 1823-1919.
7. History of education during the 19th century.
8. The growth of administration in the Punjab and in Bengal.
9. The Frontier problem.
10. Growth of political consciousness in India.

Course VII (Option VIII).

A selection of documents from the following :—

1. Select Documents of European History (ed. Laffan), Vol. III (Methuen).
2. Great European Treaties of the Nineteenth Century (ed. Oakes and Mowat). (Oxford.)
3. Hertslet : The Map of Europe by Treaty.
4. Metternich : Memoirs.
5. Bismarck's Reflections and Reminiscences.
6. British Documents on the Origins of the War (H.M. Stationery Office).
7. German Diplomatic Documents, ed. Dugdale (Methuen).
8. Texts of Treaties of Peace, 1919.

Courses VIII and IX (Option VIII).

The following general topics will be included :—

1. The European Settlement of 1815.
2. The Concert of Europe : The era of congresses.
3. Revolution and reaction in France.
4. Reaction and reform in Germany.
5. The Hapsburg Empire.
6. The Unification of Germany.
7. The Unification of Italy.
8. The Eastern Question.
9. Russia : its internal development and its foreign relations.
10. The German Empire.
11. The Third Republic in France.
12. The expansion of Europe : the partition of Africa " World Policy ".
13. The era of Armed Peace : the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
14. The Origins of the World War.
15. The Peace Settlement.
16. Development of U.S.A. : (i) 1815–1863, (ii) 1863–1919.
17. The development of Socialist doctrine.

The following books will be found useful :—

Introductory :—

- European History, 1814–1878, Conttwell (Bell).
- European History, 1878–1923, Mowat (Bell).
- Europe in the Nineteenth Century, by Grant and Temperley.

General :—

- Fyffe's History of Modern Europe (to 1878). (Cassell.)
- Gooch : History of Modern Europe (1878–1919). (Cassell.)

Phillips : Modern Europe, 1815–1899 (Rivington).
Mowat : Modern Europe, 1899–1923 (Rivington).
Rose : Development of the European Nations since 1870.
Brandenburg : From Bismarck to the World War.
G. L. Dickinson : The European Anarchy.
Cromer : Modern Imperialism.

Special :—

G. L. Dickinson : Revolution and Reaction in Modern France.
Bourgeois : France.
Ward : Germany.
Dawson : Imperial Germany.
King : History of Italian Unity.
Forbes and others : Russia.
Steed : The Hapsburg Monarchy.
Muzzey : History of the American People.
Marriott : The Eastern Question.

Biographies of—

Castbreagh (Webster), Talleyrand (Cooper); Metternich (Herman); Mazzini (King); Garibaldi (Trevelyan); Cavour (Whyte); Bismarck (Robertson); Palmerston (Dalling Ashley); Gladstone (Morley); Beaconsfield (Buckle and Manypenny).

Reference :—

Cambridge Modern History (Vols. X and XI).
Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy.
Encyclopædia Britannica (11th and 12th editions).

Maps :—

Robertson and Bartholomew : Historical Atlas of Modern Europe.

Note.—Syllabus and Courses of Reading in Islamic History are under consideration.

**Outlines of the Tests for the Combined Honours
School (Arts).**

Reference may be made to pages 713 to 716 of the Panjab University Calendar (1928-29).

Courses of Reading for the M.A. Examination of 1938 and 1939.

The following are the special readings in Languages
for 1938 and 1939:—

ENGLISH.

For 1938.

Paper I.—Shakespeare, with special knowledge of Macbeth, King Lear, Twelfth Night and Winter's Tale, and Marlowe's Edward II and Ben Jonson's Volpone or the Fox.

The following books are suggested for study:—

Sir Walter Raleigh : Shakespeare (Englishmen of Letters).

Moulton : Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist.

Bradley : Shakespearean Tragedy.

Hereford : Recent Advances in Shakespearean Criticism.

John Bailey : Shakespeare (English Heritage Series).

William Archer : Play-Making.

J. W. Mackail : The Approach to Shakespeare (Oxford University Press).

Paper II.—

Byron, Shelley and Keats, with special reference to Prometheus Unbound, Shelley (Golden Treasury Series), Byron (Golden Treasury Series), Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Keats' Poetical Works, *omitting* his Dramas, and Cap and Bells.

The following books of criticism are suggested for study:—

- (i) A Survey of English Literature (1780–1830), by Elton.
- (ii) The Age of Wordsworth, by Hereford.
- (iii) The Romantic Movement, by Symons.
- (iv) The Pilgrim of Eternity, by Drinkwater.
- (v) Byron : the Last Journey, by Nicolson.
- (vi) Byron : the Last Phase, by Richard Edgcumbe.
- (vii) Shelley, by A. Clutton-Brock.
- (viii) Ariel, by Andre Maurois.
- (ix) Shelley, Godwin and Their Circle, by H. N. Brailsford.
- (x) Keats, by Garrod.
- (xi) Keats, by Sir Sidney Colvin.
- (xii) Keats, by E. deSelincourt.
- (xiii) Keats, by Amy Lowell.
- (xiv) Shelley, by Dowden.

Paper III.—English Literature : (Special Period):—

Victorian Prose up to Meredith.

The following texts are recommended for study :—

- Carlyle—Sartor Resartus.
- Macaulay—Milton.
- Newman—Idea of a University.
- Huxley—Selected Essays and Addresses (Macmillan and Co.).
- Ruskin—Sesame and Lilies.
- Ruskin—The Crown of Wild Olive.

The following books are suggested as indicating the line of criticism expected :—

- Saintsbury—Nineteenth Century Literature.
- Oliver Elton—A Survey of English Literature (1830–1880).
- Hugh Walker—Victorian Age.
- Bagehot—Literary Studies.
- Sir Leslie Stephen—Hours in a Library.

Paper IV.—The Growth of the English Novel during the later part of the Nineteenth Century. Candidates will be expected to have an acquaintance with the works of Hardy, Meredith and Stevenson and a special knowledge of the following texts :—

- Hardy—The Mayor of Casterbridge. Tess of the D'Urbervilles.
- R. L. Stevenson—Weir of Hermiston and the Master of Ballantrae.
- Meredith—Evan Harrington and The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.

The following books suggest the line of criticism expected :—

- Hugh Walpole—English Novel.
- L. P. Johnson—The Art of Hardy.
- John Freeman—The Moderns.
- Hardy—L. Abercrombie (Writers of the Day Series).
- Swinerton—Robert Louis Stevenson, a critical study.
- Sir Walter Raleigh—R. L. Stevenson.

Paper V.—The Study of the Principles of Literary Criticism as found in the following :—

1. *Loci Critici*, by Saintsbury (*omitting* Chapters I, III, IV, VII, IX, XI, XII, XVII).
2. *A History of English Criticism*, by Saintsbury.
3. *Dramatic Essays*, by John Dryden (*Every Man's Library*). (*An Essay of Dramatic Poesy; On Comedy, Farce and Tragedy of Heroic Plays; The Dramatic Poetry of the Last Age; Heroic Poetry and Poetic License: The Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy; Preface to Sylva; Musical Drama; Rhyme and Blank Verse; The Proper Wit of Poetry; On Translating the Poets.*)

4. Practical Criticism, by Richards.
5. Greek Literary Criticism, by J. D. Demniston (J. M. Dent and Sons) (*omitting* Chapters II, VII, VIII, IX and X).
6. English Critical Essays (XX Century)—Oxford University Press.

Paper VI.—Essay.

N.B.—(a) The subjects of papers II, III and IV will be changed from time to time (probably every two years).

Paper I will, generally speaking, remain unaltered, though slight changes in the set plays will be made from time to time.

- (b) Paper V will include translation as in former years.
- (c) *Examiners* shall be instructed to give alternative questions in all papers.

For 1939.

Paper III.—English Prose from Bacon to the Nineteenth Century, with special reference to the following :—

The Oxford Book of English Prose; Bacon—Essays (1st edition); Browne—*Religio Medici*; Swift—*The Battle of the Books*; Addison—*Selections*—Ed. Lobban (C.U. Press); Burke—*Thoughts on the Present Discontent*; Hazlitt—*The Spirit of the Age*; Carlyle—*Selections* (Methuen); Ruskin—*The Crown of Wild Olive*; Macaulay—*Essay on Milton*; Matthew Arnold—*Essays in Criticism* (1st Series); Huxley—*Selected Essays and Addresses* (Macmillan); Pater—*Appreciation*.

The following books are recommended for study :—

English Prose Style—Herbert Read.
 Cambridge History of English Literature.
Elizabethan Literature, by Saintsbury.
Eighteenth Century Literature, by Gosse.
Nineteenth Century Literature, by Saintsbury.

The remaining Papers to be the same as for 1938.

SANSKRIT.

For 1938.

Paper I.—(a) *R̥gveda* and *Atharvaveda Hymns*.

R̥GVEDA.

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----------------------|
| 1. | x. | 71 | .. | .. | Praise of Knowledge. |
| 2. | vi. | 75 | .. | .. | Battle Song. |

3.	viii.	103	..	..	Frog Hymn.
4.	v.	83	..	..	To Rain.
5.	x.	168	..	..	To Wind.
6.	x.	159	..	..	Triumphant Woman.
7.	x.	34	..	..	Gamblers Lament.
8.	ix.	112	..	..	Pursuit of Gain.
9.	x.	117	..	..	Praise of Generosity.
10.	III.	33	..	..	Viśvāmitra and the Rivers
11.	x.	10	..	..	Yama and Yamī.
12.	x.	108	..	..	Saramā and Paṇis.
13.	vii.	18	..	..	(Historical) Battle of Sudāsa.
14.	x.	75	..	..	(Geographical) Rivers.
15.	x.	90	..	..	Puruṣasūkta.
16.	x.	121	..	..	Hymn of Creation.
17.	x.	129	..	..	Philosophy.
18.	II.	12	..	..	To Indra.
19.	viii.	100	..	..	"
20.	I.	143	..	..	To Agni.
21.	I.	66	..	..	"
22.	v.	85	..	..	To Varuṇa.
23.	vii.	88	..	..	"
24.	I.	115	..	..	To Sūrya.
25.	II.	38	..	..	To Savitr̥.
26.	vi.	71	..	..	"
27.	vi.	54	..	..	To Pūṣaṇa.
28.	I.	116	..	..	To Aśvins.
29.	I.	157	..	..	"
30.	I.	113	..	..	To Dawn.
31.	I.	124	..	..	"
32.	II.	35	..	..	To Apāmnāpāta.
33.	ix.	63	..	..	To Soma.
34.	ix.	113	..	..	"
35.	I.	161	..	..	To R̥bhus.
36.	iv.	36	..	..	"
37.	x.	65	..	..	To Viśvedevās.

ATHARVAVEDA.

38.	III.	30	..	..	Hymn of Concord.
39.	iv.	15	..	..	Rain Song.
40.	iv.	16	..	..	To Varuṇa.
41.	v.	21	..	..	To Weapons of War.
42.	vii.	12	..	..	Assembly.
43.	xi.	5	..	..	A Student.
44.	xii.	1	..	..	To Earth.
45.	xix.	53	..	..	Time.

(b) Yāska Nirukta I, II and VII.

(c) Macdonell : Vedic Grammar for Students.

- Paper II.*—1. *Mṛcchakaṭika*.
 2. *Māgha*, Sargas I and II.
 3. *Sāhityadarpaṇa*, *omitting* Adhyāyas IV and V.
 4. *Bāṇa's Harṣacarita*, Chapter VI.

Paper III.—(a) *Dharmaśāstra* and *Arthaśāstra*.

Kautilya : *Arthaśāstra* : Books I, VI, VII, VIII, IX and XI.

Mitakṣarā—Vyavahāra Adhyāya Dāya-bhāga.

General questions on the development of Sanskrit Legal Literature.

Or,

- (b) *Vedāntasūtras* with Śaṅkara's *Bhāṣya*, Adhyāya I, Adhyāya II, padas 1-2.

Aitareya and *Taittirīya Upaniṣadas*.

General questions on the principal philosophic systems of India.

Or,

*(c) *Palæography* and *Epigraphy*.

1. Buhler : *The Origin of the Brāhmī Alphabet*, *omitting* Chapter IV.
2. *Aśoka Inscriptions on the Delhi Topra Pillar and Gīrnar*.
3. *Gupta Inscriptions (Corpus. Inscript. Ind., edited by Fleet)*, *omitting* Nos. 40, 41, 52, 63-70 and 81. Nos. 2, 13, 14, 17, 19, 39, 42, 46 and 79 are to be read for subject-matter only.

Paper IV.—History of Sanskrit Literature.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

Ghate : *Lectures on Rīgveda*.

Rapson : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I.

Keith : *Indian Drama*.

Keith : *A History of Sanskrit Literature*.

Winternitz : *A History of Indian Literature*, Vol. I.

* Three hours' paper carrying 60 marks for the theoretical portion and two hours' paper carrying 40 marks for the practical test (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 5th June, 1925, paragraph 21).

- Paper V.*—1. Translation from and into Sanskrit.
 2. General principles of Comparative Philology, with illustrations from the development of the Indian Sanskritic Languages.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

Macdonell : Vedic Grammar for Students.
 Woolner : Introduction to Prākṛta.
 Grierson : Articles in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.
 Gune : Introduction to Philology.

For General Phonetics and the general principles of Comparative Philology, especially of the Indo-European family, no books are recommended.

Paper VI.—A Thesis on some subject approved by the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and Hindi.

The Thesis may take the form of an exercise in critical editing.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory, may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

The Thesis shall be submitted by the end of the first week of January of the year in which the Thesis is to be examined and there shall be no extension of time.

For 1939.

Paper I.—The same as for 1938.

Paper II.—1. *Mṛcchakaṭika*.

2. *Māgha*, Sargas I and II.

3. *Sāhityadarpaṇa*, omitting “नायिका भेदा” and “दूतौ भेदा” in Chapter III and Adhyāyas IV and V.

4. *Bāṇa's Kādambarī* up to कथारम्भः the last sentence being श्रूयतां यदि कुतूहलम् (corresponding to the first 84 pages of Kale's edition of the *Kādambarī*).

Paper III.—The same as for 1938.

Paper IV.—The same as for 1938.

Paper V.—1. *Siddhānta Kaumudī Kāraka Prakaraṇa*, excluding *Phakkikās* . . . 15 marks.

2. General principles of Comparative Philology with illustrations from the development of the Indian Sanskritic Languages.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study:—

- Macdonell: Vedic Grammar for Students.
 Woolner: Introduction to Prākṛta.
 Grierson: Articles in Encyclopædia Britannica.
 Gune: Introduction to Philology.

For General Phonetics and the general principles of Comparative Philology, especially of the Indo-European family, no books are recommended 85 marks.

Paper VI.—Under consideration.

ARABIC.

For 1938 and 1939.

- Paper I.*—1. The Diwan of Tufail al Ghanawi (*omitting appendix or Tāliqa*). (Gibb Memorial Trust Series Publication.)
 2. The Diwān of Al-Tirimmāḥ (*omitting Dhail*). (Gibb Memorial Trust Series Publication.)

- Paper II.*—1. Al-Kāmil, by Al Mubarrad (the chapter on *Khawārij* only, pp. 119–188 of the Egyptian edition).
 2. Kitāb-al-*Shi'r* (ed. DeGoeje), pp. 1–100, excluding the portions not included in the Egyptian edition.
 3. Futūḥ-al-Buldān, by Balādhuri (ed. DeGoeje), from p. 372 to the end.
 4. Hadith Isa b. Hisham, by al-Muwailiḥi (Cairo, 4th edition), the first 150 pages.

- Paper III.*—1. The Quran, Sūra *Al-i-Imrān*, with the Commentary of Baidāwī.
 2. Tajrīd Bukhārī (*i.e.*, al-Tajrīd al-*Ṣarīḥ* li-*Aḥādith al-Jāmi' al-Ṣaḥīḥ*), by al-Zabīdī. The second half only.

N.B.—Questions on this paper will be more literary than theological in character.

- Paper IV.*—1. Nöldeke's Article on Semitic Languages in the Encyclop. Britannica, 9th edition.
 2. Talkhīs al Miftāḥ, 2nd and 3rd Fans.
 3. Muḥīṭ-al-Dā'irah.
 4. The Article on Arabic in the Encyclopædia of Islam, Vol. I, pp. 367–395 only.

Paper V.—History of Arabic Literature.

1. Pre-Islamic Poetry.
2. The Prophet; the Koran; Traditions; beginnings of the Arabic Prose.
3. The Omayyad period; Poets of the Omayyad period; Prose-writers of this period.
4. The Abbasid period, development of poetry, literature and Science; Koranic Exegesis; the Science of tradition; Jurisprudence; Scholastic Theology; History; Biography; Philosophy; Mysticism; Medicine; Lexicography; Astronomy; Mathematics, etc.
5. The Arabs in Europe; The Arab Culture, Poets and Prose-writers of the period.
6. The Arabic Literature from the Mongol Invasion to the present day; European Orientalists; Arabic Journalism and Press.

*Paper VI.—**Either,*

1. Translation—English into Arabic.
2. Translation—Arabic into English.
3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the Arabic Literature or Language.

Or,

A Thesis on some subject approved by the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian, etc. The Thesis may take the form of an exercise in critical editing.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

PERSIAN.

For 1938.

- Paper I.*—1. Akhlāq-i-Jalāli, Lāmi' I.
 2. Chahār Maqāla (Gibb Memorial Edition).
 3. Abulfadl Daftars I and III.
 4. Tārīkh-i-Wassāf, volume I only (edited by Professor Mohammad Iqbal).

- Paper II.*—1. Diwān of Nazīrī.
 2. Nizāmī: Shīrīn Khusraw.
 3. Matla'-al-Anwār.
 4. Diwan Farrukhi (Tehran, 1311)—the first 151 pages (up to

همايونت بادای امیر همايون - همايون مه و روز عيد ييمبر)

5. Rubā'iyāt Bābā Ṭāhir.
6. Dabīr-i-'Ajām.

Paper III.—1. The following Persian Plays : *Hakīm Nabātāt*, *Qissa Yūsuf Shah Sarrāj*, *Wazīr Khān-i-Lingrān*.

2. *Hājī Bābā* of *Ispahān*, Col. Phillott's edition (*Asiatic Society of Bengal*).
3. *Siyāhat Nāma-i-Ibrāhīm Beg*, Col. Phillot's edition. Vol. 2 only.
4. Selections from *Qāāni* (published by the Panjab University). Can be had from *Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons*, Lahore.

Paper IV.—The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are suggested for study :—

1. *Browne's Literary History of Persia*, Vols. 1 and 2.
2. *Browne's Persian Literature under the Mongols* (*Cambridge University Press*).
3. *Browne's Persian Literature in Modern Times*.

Paper V.—History of Pre-Islamic Persia :—

Books recommended for study :—

1. *Syke's History of Persia*, Vol. I, pages 284–502.
2. *Roger's History of Ancient Persia*.
3. *The Shah Nāmāh of Firdausi* (the Sasanian Period only).
4. (i) *Ancient Persia and Iranian Civilisation* (London, 1927), Ch. II, pp. 12–23.
(ii) *Haug's Essay on the Religion of the Parsis*, by E. W. West (*Trubner's Oriental Series*), pp. 65–92 only.

Paper VI.—

Either,

Translation Essay :—

1. Translation, English into Persian.
2. Translation, Persian into English.
3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the Persian Literature or Language.

Or,

A Thesis on some subject approved by the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian, etc. The Thesis may take the form of an exercise in critical editing.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

For 1939.

Paper II.—4. *Substitute Diwan Farrukhi.* The expurgated edition (available at the Qaumi Kutubkhana, Railway Road, Lahore. Price 12 annas) for Diwan Farrukhi (Tehran, 1311) —the first 151 pages (up to

همابونت نادای امیر همایون - همانون مه و روز عبد بیمبر)

HEBREW : 1938 AND 1939.

Paper I.—(i) Job.
(ii) Proverbs.
(iii) Ecclesiastes.

Paper II.—(i) Isaiah.
(ii) The Minor Prophets.

Paper III.—(i) Exodus.
(ii) Leviticus.
(iii) Deuteronomy.

For all these books, the volumes in the *International Critical Commentary* (T. and T. Clark) dealing with them are recommended; and the notes in the "Variorum Bible", ed. by Dr. Cheyne (Eyre and Spottiswoode).

For the text Kittel's *Testamentum Vetus* (Critical Hebrew Old Testament) should be used.

Paper IV.—(i) Translation of unseen passages from Hebrew into English, and from English into Hebrew.
(ii) Advanced questions on Grammar, Syntax and Prosody.

In addition to the Grammars and Lexicon recommended for the B.A., Canon Driver's "Uses of the Tenses in Hebrew" (Oxford, Clarendon Press) is recommended.

W. H. Cobb's "Criticism of the System of Hebrew Metre" (Clarendon Press).

Paper V.—

(i) *Historical and Critical Study of Hebrew Literature*, as covered by—

"Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament"—Canon Driver (International Theological Library—T. and T. Clark).

"The Old Testament in the Jewish Church"—Dr. W. Robertson Smith.

"Canon and Text of the Old Testament"—T. C. Burkitt (International Theological Library).

"The Students' Old Testament"—Dr. Charles Foster Kent (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York).

(ii) *History of the Jewish people*, as covered by—

"History of the Hebrew People"—Dr. C. Foster Kent.

"History of the People of Israel"—C. H. Cornill.

"History of the Hebrews"—R. Kittel (translated by Taylor, Hogg and Spiers).

"Contemporary History of the Old Testament"—Francis Brown (International Theological Library).

The following are also recommended for reference and study :—

"The Literary Study of the Bible"—R. E. Moulton (Isbister).

"Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament"—G. Adam Smith (Hodder and Stoughton).

Articles in—

"The Encyclopædia Biblica"—ed. by Dr. Cheyne.

"The Dictionary of the Bible"—ed. by Dr. Hastings.

"The Encyclopædia Britannica" (especially "Israel", by Wellhausen).

Paper VI.—An Essay on some theme connected with the Language, Literature, or History of the Hebrews.

GREEK : 1938 AND 1939.

Homer	..	..	Iliad, VI-XII ; Odyssey.
Pindar	..	..	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	..	..	Agamemnon and the Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles	..	..	Antigone and Electra.
Euripides	..	..	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	..	..	The Nights, Clouds and Wasps.
Herodotus	..	..	Books II and III.
Thucydides	.	..	Books V-VIII.
Demosthenes	..	..	Orations against Leptines and Aristocrates.
Plato	..	..	Republic.
Aristotle	..	..	Nicomachean Ethics, I-V.

LATIN : 1938 AND 1939.

Paper I.—Virgil, Horace, Lucretius.

Paper II.—Satires and Drama, Catullus.

Paper III.—Prose Authors.

Paper IV.—Unseen from Latin.

Paper V.—History of Literature and Philology.

Paper VI.—Latin Prose and Essay.

HISTORY (*OLD STYLE).

For 1938.

Paper I.—History of India, 1707–1919.

Paper II.—British Constitutional History.

Paper III.—European History, 1815–1919.

Paper IV.—Political Science.

Paper V.—A Thesis on a subject of Indian History to be approved by the Board.

Paper VI.—One of the following :—

- (a) History of India to 1707.
- (b) A special period of English History.†
- (c) Economic History of England.
- (d) A period of Islamic History.

Paper I.—*History of India, 1707–1919.*

Introductory :—

V. A. Smith: *History of India, Books VII–IX.*

Lyll: *The Rise of British Dominions in India.*

For general use :—

Roberts: *Historical Geography of British India.*

Dodwell: *Dupleix and Clive.*

Weitzmann: *Warren Hastings and Philip Francis.*

Aspinall: *Cornwallis in Bengal.*

Roberts: *Wellesley.*

Warner: *Life of Dalhousie.*

Ronaldshay: *Life of Lord Curzon, Vol. II.*

Curzon: *British Government in India.*

Dodwell: *History of India from 1858–1918.*

Cambridge *History of India, Vols. V and VI.*

Gurmukh Nihal Singh: *Landmarks in Indian Constitution.*

Documents :—

R. Muir: *The Making of British India.*

Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1772–73.

* *i.e.*, Two years' course after the Pass B.A.

† Until further notice this shall be : 1815–1914.

The Wellesley Papers.
 Private Letters of Dalhousie, edited by Baird.
 Montagu-Chelmsford Report.
 Report of the Butler Commission.
 Report of the Simon Commission.
 Government of India Act (only Act).

Paper II.—British Constitutional History.

The same as for Course V, Part I, of the Honours School of History.

Paper III.—European History, 1815–1919.

The subject to be studied within the scope indicated by the following books:—

Introductory:—

Cruttwell: European History, 1814–1878	} Bell's Special Periods of History.
Mowat: " " 1878–1923	
Robinson and Beard: The Development of Modern Europe, Vol. II.	
Grant and Temperley: Europe in the 19th Century.	
Hearnshaw: Main Currents of European History, 1815–1819.	

For special study:—

Fyffe: History of Modern Europe (Vol. I, Chapters XII–XIV, and Vol. II).
 Gooch: History of Modern Europe, 1878–1919.
 Phillips: Modern Europe (Rivington).
 Mowat: Europe and Overseas, 1897–1923 (Rivington).
 " " " The European States.
 Rose: Development of the European Nations since 1870.
 Brandenburg: From Bismarck to the World War.
 Mowat: History of European Diplomacy, 1914–1925.

For reference:—

Cambridge Modern History: The Latest Age.
 " " " Atlas.
 King: History of Italian Unity.
 Ward: Germany, 1815–1890.
 Bourgeois: History of Modern France.
 Dickinson: Revolution and Reaction in Modern France.
 Dickinson: The European Anarchy.
 Fay: The Origins of the World War.
 Marriott: Europe, 1815–1923.
 Headlam: Bismarck; or, Robertson: Bismarck.
 Grey: Twenty-five Years.

Paper IV.—Political Science.

The scope of the Courses is indicated in such books as the following :—

Introductory :—

- MacCunn : The Ethics of Citizenship.
 Leacock : Elements of Political Science.
 Laski : Introduction to the Study of Politics.

Essential :—

- McIver : The Modern State.
 Laski : The Grammar of Politics.
 Ogg : The Governments of Europe (most recent edition).

Reference :—

- Brown : The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation.
 Bryce : Modern Democracies (Selected chapters).
 Burns : Political Ideals.
 Cole : Political Theory.
 Dickinson : Justice and Liberty.
 Laski : Liberty in the Modern State.
 Laski : Dangers of Obedience.
 Laski : Freedom and other Essays.
 Lewis : Remarks on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms.
 Newton : Federal and Unified Constitutions.
 Ritchie : The Principles of State Interference.
 Ritchie : Natural Rights.
 Wilson : The State.

Paper V.—A * Thesis on a subject of Indian History to be approved by the Board.

Paper VI.—One of the following :—

(a) *History of India to 1707—*

The same as for Course I, Part I, of the Honours School of History.

(b) *A special period of English History : England since Waterloo, 1815–1914.*

* (i) Candidates shall submit the subject of their Thesis for approval to the Board of Studies not later than the 15th of April in the year before which they are proposing to sit.

(ii) The Board should give its approval or otherwise not later than the end of May.

(iii) The Theses shall be accepted not later than December the 15th preceding the examination.

Introductory :—

Williamson : The Evolution of England.

Somervell : British History (i) 1815–1874; (ii) 1874–1914 (Bell).

Butler : History of England, 1815–1918 (Home University Library).

Fletcher : Introductory History of England (Vol. IV).

For special study :—

Trevelyan : British History in the 19th Century.

Marriott : England since Waterloo.

J. F. Rees : A Social and Industrial History of England (1815–1918).

Bell's England History Source Books (i) 1815–1838; (ii) 1837–1856; (iii) 1856–1887.

Davidson : Political Thought in England :

The Utilitarians.

Barker : Political Thought in England : } Ho.
From Spencer.

Cecil : Conservatism.

Hobhouse : Liberalism.

For reference :—

G. Slater : Growth of Modern England.

H. Paul : History of Modern England.

J. F. Bright : History of England.

Lives of Palmerston, by Dalling and Ashley, and by Guedalla.

Guedalla : The Duke.

Lives of Peel, by Thursfield and Ramsay.

Morley's Gladstone; Buckle and Manypenny's Disraeli.

Lee's Queen Victoria.

The Letters of Queen Victoria.

Guedalla : Queen Victoria and Mr. Gladstone.

(c) Economic History of England—

The same as for Paper IV of the M.A. Economics Examination.

(d) Islamic History—

Islamic History during the Umayyad period and the early Abbasid period, with special reference to Muslim civilisation, 661–861.

THE UMAIYAD PERIOD (661–750).

1. Muawiya's accession to Khilafat; Muslim attack on Constantinople; Yazid declared Heir-apparent; a precedent formed.

2. Yazid's accession to power; tragedy of Kerbala; religious and cultural significance of the event; Ibn az Zubeir aspires to Khilafat; accession of Muawiya II; Marwan declared successor.
3. Accession of Abdul Malik; his relations with Ibn az Zubeir; appearance of Al-Mukhtar on the scene; his capture of Kufa; the Khawarij; their religious and political ideals; viceroyalty of Al-Hajjaj; reforms of Abdul Malik.
4. Al-Walid; Muslim invasion of India, Africa, and Spain; social and political condition of these countries on the eve of the invasion; brilliance of Al-Walid's reign; early Muslim architecture.
5. Sulaiman; his attack on Constantinople.
6. 'Umar II and the Mawali; beneficent character of his rule.
7. Yazid II; decadence of the Umayyad dynasty; Hashimi propaganda; collection of traditions.
8. Accession of Hisham; continued decadence of the Umayyad dynasty; Khariji outbreaks in Iraq; campaign in France; Hisham's just rule.
9. Accession of Walid II; rebellion of Yazid, son of Walid I, against Walid II.
10. Yazid III; troubles at Kufa; Yazid's death after a reign of six months.
11. Ibrahim's accession; Marwan's advance on Damascus; is saluted Caliph as Marwan II; 'Abbasi propaganda; appearance of Abu Muslim on the scene; battle of the Zab; Marwan's death.
12. Administrative system of the Umayyads.
13. Political and religious movements of the period: the Sunni, the Shi'a, the Khawarij, the Mawali, the Murjia, the Mutazila and the early Sufis.
14. Damascus and the Court of the Umayyads.
15. Muslim culture and civilisation during this period.
16. Development of Islamic Theology and religious thought.

THE ABBASID PERIOD (750-861).

17. Transition from the Umayyad to the Abbasid period; its main features; accession of Abul 'Abbas; Abu Muslim in Khorasan.
18. Abu Jafar al-Mansur; fall and death of Abu Muslim; Muslim campaign in Khorasan and Tabristan; Baghdad founded; rise of the Barmaki family; social and literary influence of Persia.
19. Accession of Al-Mahdi; war in Asia Minor; campaign of Harun to the Bosphorus.

20. Al-Hadi; his endeavours to supersede Harun; Harun succeeds; his magnificent Court; Muslim naval operations against Crete and Cyprus; Harun's campaign against Nicephorus; glory of his reign; fall of the Barmakis.

21. Al-Amin at Baghdad; Al-Mamun at Merv; strained relations between the brothers; Al-Amin surrenders.

22. Al-Mamun's accession; peace restored in Baghdad; death of Ali-ar-Rida; brilliance of Mamun's reign; development of science and literature; educational foundations.

23. Accession of al-Mu'tasim; rise of the Turks; their original home; their internal divisions; causes of their migration; foundation of Samarra.

24. Al-Wathiq; his intolerant heterodoxy.

25. Al-Mutawakkil; his persecution of the Mu'tazila; religious controversies.

26. Organism of the Muslim State; military organisation under the Abbasi; Arab academies and libraries; Arab contribution to science and literature; social life of the period.

Spruner's Historical Atlas: maps 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87 and 88.

For 1939.

Paper I.—History of India, 1707–1919.

Same as for 1938.

Paper II.—*Either* (a) British Constitutional History (required of those who have read Political Science in the B.A.): Syllabus same as for Paper II for 1938.

Or, (b) Political Science (required of those who have not read Political Science in the B.A.): Syllabus same as for Paper IV for 1938.

Paper III.—European History, 1815–1919.

1. The Heritage of the French Revolution.
2. The Industrial Progress in Europe and the U.S.A.
3. The European Settlement of 1815.
4. The Concert of Europe: The Era of Congresses.
5. Revolution and Reaction in France.
6. Reaction and Reform in Germany.
7. The Hapsburg Empire.
8. The Unification of Germany.
9. The Unification of Italy.
10. The Eastern Question.

11. Russia : its Internal Development and Foreign Relations.
12. The German Empire.
13. The Third Republic in France.
14. The Expansion of Europe; the Partition of Africa; "World Policy".
15. The Lesser Peoples: Scandinavian States, Holland and Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, the Balkan States.
16. The Era of Armed Peace: the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
17. The Origins of the World War.
18. The Peace Settlement.
19. Development of U.S.A.: (i) 1815-1863, (ii) 1863-1919.
20. Economic, Scientific and Social Movements; the Development of Socialist doctrine.

Paper IV.—A thesis on a subject of Indian History to be approved by the Board.

Papers V and VI.—Two of the following :—

- (a) *Either* (i) British Constitutional History: Syllabus same as for Paper II for 1938.

Or, (ii) Political Science (provided that the candidate may not offer British Constitutional History as an option if he has done so under Paper II; and that he may not offer Political Science as an option if he has done so under Paper II): Syllabus same as for Paper IV for 1938.

- (b) History of India—

Either,

- (i) To 1000 A.D.

Or,

- (ii) 1000 A.D. to 1707 A.D.

History of India: (i) *From the beginnings to 1000 A.D.*

1. The Land and the People.
2. The Sources of Early Indian History; the Contribution of Archæology to our Knowledge of Prehistoric and Early India.
3. Early Aryan Settlements, Solar and Lunar Kingdoms, Lunar-Solar Contests, Conquest of the Deccan and South India, Events of the Mahabharat, Pre-Buddhist Dynasties of the Kali Age, Evolution of Political Thought in the Vedic Period.

4. Vedic India—Vedic Literature. Vedic Religion, Philosophy and Culture. Structure of Society. The Religion of the Upanishadas.
5. Buddhism and Jainism, their rise and development.
6. The Shishunagas and the Nandas; the rise of Imperialism.
7. The Mauryan Empire and its Administrative System.
8. Asoka. The Spread of Buddhism.
9. The Shungas, the Kanvas, the Greco-Bactrians, the Parthians and the Scythians.
10. The Kushans and Indian Culture in this period.
11. The Andhras and Indian Culture in this period.
12. The decay of Buddhism and revival of Hinduism.
13. The Gupta Empire.
14. Hindu Culture and Civilisation under the Guptas.
15. The Hunas and the Overthrow of the Guptas. The Later Guptas in Bengal and Upper India.
16. The Vakatakas, the Kādambas and the other South Indian States.
17. Harshavardhana and his Times.
18. The Early Chalukyas and the Pallavas.
19. The Rajput Kingdoms in Bengal, Bihar, Oudh, the Punjab, Kashmir, Kabul, Sindh, Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India.
20. The Rashtrakutas.
21. The Later Chalukyas and the Yadavas.
22. The Pandyas, the Cheras and Cholas.
23. The Introduction of Arab Rule in Sindh and Multan.
24. The Introduction of Turkish Rule in Kabul and the Punjab.
25. Expansion of Indian Culture and Civilisation to Central Asia, Tibet, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, the East Indies, China and Ceylon.
26. India and the Western World.
27. Indian Culture and Civilisation during the Rajput Period.

History of India: (ii) 1000 A.D. to 1707 A.D.

1. The Land and the People.
2. The Sources for the Middle Period of Indian History.
3. Political and Social Conditions in India in the 11th Century.
4. The Rise and Spread of Islam.
5. Muhammadan Invasion of India: Early Raids on Sindh; Muhammad bin Qasim; Mahmud of Ghazni and the Ghaznavide Empire.
6. Muslim Domination of Northern India; Muhammad Ghori; the Slave Dynasty.

7. The Khilji Dynasty ; Firoz Shah ; Ala-ud-Din.
 8. The Tughlaqs : Their Conquests ; Administrative System ; Condition of the People.
 9. Decline of the Sultanate ; Invasion of Timour ; Sayyids and Lodis ; Panipat.
 10. Civilisation, Culture and Art during the Sultanate.
 11. Muslim Invasion of Southern India.
 12. Vijayanagar ; its Power and Culture ; Decline and Fall.
 13. Social and Economic Conditions in India on the Eve of the Mughal Conquest.
 14. Babar and the Foundation of the Mughal Empire.
 15. Rana Sangram Singh and the Rajput States.
 16. Humayun's Loss and Recovery of the Empire.
 17. Sher Shah and his Administrative System.
 18. The Mughal Conquest of Northern India.
 19. Akbar and the Consolidation of the Mughal Empire.
 20. The Rajputs and the Mughal Emperors.
 21. A Detailed Study of Mughal Administration :—
 - (a) The Emperor ; the Secretariat ; Civil and Military Officials.
 - (b) Land Revenue, Tenures and Administration.
 - (c) Justice and the Police.
 - (d) Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors.
 22. Education, Fine Arts and Literature ; Industry and Commerce.
 23. Rise of the Sikhs ; other Religious Movements.
 24. Shivaji ; the Establishment and Administration of the Maratha State.
 25. The Decline and Fall of the Mughal Empire.
 26. Legacy of Mughal Rule in India.
- (c) *Either* (i) *A Special Period of English History : Syllabus under consideration.
Or, (ii) Economic History of Modern England : Syllabus same as for Paper VI (c) for 1938.
- (d) Islamic History : A Special Period : Syllabus same as for Paper VI (d) for 1938.

HISTORY (HONOURS SCHOOL).

For 1938 and 1939.

I. A thesis on a special subject, to be approved by the Board of Control ; the examination of this thesis to include an

* Until further notice the Special Period of English History shall be 1815-1919.

oral and/or written examination of the candidate upon the subject of his thesis.

II. Modern methods of historiography.

The course of instruction will include a study of such books as the following :—

Lenglois and Seignobos	Introduction to the study of History (English trans.) (Duckworth).
G. P. Gooch	.. History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century.

In addition to the critical study of such books, a seminar will be conducted upon an introduction to the philosophy of history and to the methods of a select list of famous modern historians.

A maximum of 300 marks is fixed for the thesis, and a maximum of 100 marks for the paper upon "Modern methods of historiography".

ECONOMICS.

For 1938.

Paper I.—General Theory :—

- Marshall—Principles of Economics (Macmillan).
- Keynes—Scope and Method of Political Economy (Macmillan).
- Henderson—Supply and Demand (C.U.P.).
- Robertson—Control of Industry (C.U.P.).
- Gide and Rist—History of Economic Doctrines.
- Gray—The Development of Economic Doctrine.
- Pigou—Economics of Welfare (Parts I and II).

Paper II.—International Trade, Currency, Banking and Public Finance :—

- Harrod—International Economics, 1933.
- Marshall—Money, Credit and Commerce (Macmillan).
- Goschen—The Foreign Exchanges (Effingham and Wilson).
- Cannan—Reprint of the Report of the Bullion Committee of 1810.
- Keynes—A Tract on Monetary Reform (Macmillan).
- Robertson—Money (C.U.P.) (1929 Ed.).
- Josiah Stamp—Fundamental Principles of Taxation (Macmillan).
- Dalton—Public Finance (Routledge).
- Macmillan Report on Finance and Industry, 1931 (Cmd. 3897).
- Cannan—Money, 1935.
- Future of Monetary Policy, published by the Institute of International Affairs, 1935.

Paper III.—Indian Economics.

(i) The following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. The background of the industrial and economic history of India with special reference to the last 50 years.

2. Problems of Indian Economics.

(1) The Agricultural situation :—

Systems of land-ownership, tenantry problems, subdivisions of farming land, joint ownership and intermixed holdings. New methods, machinery, farm-animals, manures, Agricultural education. Indebtedness and marketing of produce. Irrigation—well—canal—reservoir. Farmer's Associations.

(2) The Industrial situation :—

Present state of land and cottage industries, future of such industries. Machine industry, the foreign capitalist, the Indian capitalist, types of machine industry,—the cotton, jute and leather industries. Wages and conditions of labour. Lines of development. Comparison with Japan and China.

(3) The Currency and Banking situation :—

History of money in India especially since 1835. The silver problem—Herschell and Fowler Committees, the Chamberlain report, war currency, present situation. Comparison with Philippines, China and Japan.

Banking.—Indigenous methods, the *hundi*, the *shroff* and *mahajan*—banking castes. European banking in India. Presidency banks, joint-stock and Exchange banks. The present situation, the desirability of a Central State or Federal system of banks, agricultural and co-operative banks.

(4) The Trade, Railway and Tariff situation :—

Historical résumé—growth of trade since 1870, classification and direction of trade. Railways, historical résumé; State, guaranteed and company lines; Railway Policy; Railways and trade. Tariff, historical résumé. Imperial preference, protection, relation of tariff to industries.

(5) Co-operative problems :—

Remedies for the decay of village unity and vigour. A brief study of social organisation in the older village. Forces of disintegration. Chief features of co-operation in India. Comparison with European experience. The future of the village.

(6) Indian Finance :—

Chief features of Revenue and Expenditure. Provincial Finance. Local Taxation. Financial questions arising in connection with Famines.

(7) Course of prices and wages in India ; and causes of movements in them.

(ii) The following books and reports may be consulted :—

Books—

Findlay Shirras—The Science of Public Finance (Macmillan).

Keynes—Indian Currency and Finance (Macmillan).

Vakil—Financial Developments in Modern India (Tara-porevala).

Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (Oxford University Press).

Keatinge—Agricultural Progress in Western India (Longmans).

Gadgil—The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times (Milford).

Brij Narain—Economic Life of India—Past and Present (omitting Chapters I to V inclusive).

Anstey—Economic Development of India.

Wattal—Population Problems in India, 1934.

Brij Narain—India in the Crisis, 1934.

Brij Narain—India before the Crisis, 1935.

Reports—

Reports of the Indian Currency Committees of 1893, 1898, 1914, 1920 and 1926.

Report of the Famine Commission of 1880.

„ Indian Industrial Commission.

„ Indian Fiscal Commission.

„ Acworth Commission.

„ External Capital Committee.

„ Tariff Board on Coal, Iron and Steel, Paper and Cement.

„ Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee.

„ Royal Commission on Agriculture.

„ Royal Commission on Labour.

„ Central Banking Committee. (Majority.)

„ Rail Road Committee, 1933.

Paper IV.—Economic History :—

1. General Sketch of the Economic History of England in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution.

This part should not bulk more largely than one-third of the whole.

The line of study and the standard expected would be indicated by :—

Ashley—Economic Organisation of England ;
 Water—An Economic History of England (O.U.P.) ;
 Birni—Modern Economic History of Europe
 (chapters dealing with England).

2. More detailed study of the period following the Industrial Revolution in England on the following lines :—

(a) England on the eve of the change—population, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, finance, etc.

Prevailing economic thought—Mercantilism.

(b) England during the change—(1760–1820)—growth of population, inventors and captains of industry, roads and canals, the enclosure movement in agriculture, the growth of trade, etc.
 Prevailing economic thought—Adam Smith and Malthus.

(c) The new problems to which the change gave rise and their treatment—trade unions, factory legislation, poor relief, free trade, the credit economy, colonial policy, etc.

Prevailing economic thought—the growth of the philanthropic spirit.

The line of study and the standard expected would be indicated by :—

Cunningham—Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. III, for the earlier period, and by J. F. Rees—A Social and Industrial History of England (1815–1918), for the later period.

Knowles—Industrial and Commercial Revolution.

Paper V.—Thesis (including Viva Voce) on an approved subject carrying 200 marks.

The thesis shall be on a subject previously approved by the Board of Studies in Economics and examination in thesis shall include a Viva Voce test.

The candidate must submit the subject on which he proposes to write his thesis along with a synopsis for approval of the Board of Studies in Economics before the end of June preceding the year of examination.

The thesis should not be, ordinarily, less than 80 or more than 150 foolscap type-written pages and it should be presented in duplicate to the University with the candidate's application to appear at the examination.

If a candidate fails, but his thesis is reported on as satisfactory by the Board of Examiners, he may present it on one, but not more than one, subsequent occasion with or without revision.

Or,

Paper V (a).—An Essay Paper (100 marks) connected with one of the following subjects:—

- (i) Economic Depression and Suitable Remedies.
- (ii) Monetary Reconstruction.
- (iii) Rural Reconstruction in India.
- (iv) Imperial Preference.
- (v) Recent Tendencies in Democracies.

And Paper V (b).—One of the following three options, carrying 100 marks:—

Option (i).—Political Science :—

McIver—The Modern State.

Lord—Principles of Politics.

Laski—The Grammar of Politics.

Bryce—Modern Democracies—Vol. I, Part I; Vol. II, Part III.

Russel—Principles of Social Reconstruction.

Marriott—The Mechanism of the Modern State, 2 vols.

Option (ii).—Theory and Practice of Statistics :—

Scope and Utility of Statistics. Collection of Data. Tabulation. Averages. Dispersion. Skewness. Graphic Methods especially as used in commerce and industry. Index Numbers. Interpolation. Correlation. Common errors in Statistics. Periodicity (by arithmetical methods only).

Books recommended :—

1. Bowley—Elements of Statistics.
2. King—Elements of Statistics.
3. Rhodes—Elements of Statistics.
4. Harward Economic Service—Review of Economic Statistics.
5. Census of India (1931).
6. D. S. Dubey—Elements of Statistics.

Option (iii).—Indian Labour Problems :—

(Every candidate will be required to familiarise himself with the labour conditions in a city in the Punjab.)

(a) *Industrial Labour Problems.*—Life of the labouring classes in a few typical industries, e.g., Cotton, jute, coal, tea. Wages and hours. Trade Unions.

Labour Disputes. Arbitration and Conciliation. Works Committees and Trade Councils. Social welfare work in India. Unemployment. Labour Agencies and Labour Exchanges. Social Insurance. Workmen's Compensation and Factory Legislation.

- (b) *Rural Labour Problems*.—A brief study of rural labour, particularly of artisans, menials and tenants-at-will. Conditions of tenancy. Wages. Housing. Customary dues and obligations, standard of life.

Books recommended :—

1. Burnett-Hurst—Labour Problems in India.
2. Matheson—Indian Industry, 1930 (Oxford University Press).
3. Brayne—Village Uplift.
4. Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.
5. Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture (Chapters I, XIV and XVI).
6. At least one of the Village Surveys and one of the Settlement Reports of the Punjab.

For 1939.

Paper I.—

Substitute Robbins—An Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science (new edition) *for* Keynes—Scope and Method of Political Economy.

Paper II.—Same as for 1938.

Paper III.—

Add Calvert—Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab (new edition).

Substitute Jain—Monetary Problems of India (Macmillan) *for* Keynes—Indian Currency and Finance.

Paper IV.—Same as for 1938.

Paper V.—Thesis.—Same as for 1938.

Paper V (a).—

An Essay Paper (100 marks) connected with the following subjects :—

- (i) Federal Finance in India.
- (ii) Monetary Reconstruction.
- (iii) Rural Reconstruction in India.
- (iv) Trade Policies.
- (v) Recent Tendencies in Democracy.

Paper V (b)—

Option (i)—Political Science :—

Substitute Laski—The State in Theory and Practice for Lord—Principles of Politics.

Rest as in 1938.

Option (ii)—Theory and Practice of Statistics :—

Add Frequency Distribution after Averages.

Add as a separate para. :—

Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, etc., methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiment or observation.

Rest as in 1938.

Option (iii).—Same as for 1938.

MATHEMATICS : 1938 AND 1939.

The examination in Mathematics in 1938 and 1939 will be in the following subjects :—

For 1938.

Paper I.—Algebra, Trigonometry, Theory of Equations.—

Infinite series and products of real, constant or variable terms. Convergence, absolute, uniform and conditional. Divergence, Oscillation and Summation.

Indeterminate equations of first degree; Simple continued fractions. Fundamental properties of Integral Numbers. Democivres's Theorem with applications. Exponential, Logarithmic and Hyperbolic Functions.

Cubic and quartic equations. Range and nature of roots. Symmetric functions of roots. Special roots. Solution of numerical equations.

Determinants, and the fundamental operations of Algebra, with applications.

Paper II.—Plane Geometry, Pure and Analytical; Solid Geometry.—

Cartesian and Homogeneous Co-ordinates, Tangential equations. Cross ratios, Perspective, Reciprocation, Inversion, Projection, the general projectivity and involutions. The Conic, the Circle and the Triangle. The circular points at infinity. Definition and significance of invariants and covariants of two Conics.

The quadric surface and its analysis. The circle at infinity, and confocal quadrics. Elementary theory of Pencils of Quadrics, simpler properties of twisted Curves. Curves in space. Functional and Differential Equations of surfaces.

Paper III.—The Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations.—

Dedekind's definition of real numbers, and limits. Conditions of differentiability, and continuity. Partial Differentiation, Theorems of Rolle and Taylor. Applications such as Tangents and Normals, Asymptotes, Singular points, Curvature, Envelopes and Curve Tracing. Pedal, Reciprocal, and Inverse Curves; the elementary properties of well-known curves.

Riemann's Integration, the definite integral with applications to arcs, areas, surfaces and volumes. Infinite Integrals and conditions of their existence. Double integration and simpler aspects of double limit problems (not including Theory of Infinite Series).

Differential Equations:—The elements of the Theory of Differential Equations including Existence Theorems, the solution of equations of the first and second orders, Singular solutions, linear differential equations, integration in series, ordinary equations with more than 2 variables, partial differential equations of the first and second orders.

Paper IV.—Statics and Hydrostatics.—

Parallelogram of forces, Parallel forces, couples, moments. Equilibrium of forces in a plane acting on a rigid body. Conditions of Equilibrium, stable and unstable. Work. Centre of gravity. Friction. Machines. Link Polygons and Linked Mechanisms. Equilibrium of Forces in three Dimensions. Elementary Theorems on Attraction and Potential.

Fluid Pressure. Thrust on a plane area or any surface. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Specific Gravity. Boyle's Law and Charles' Law. Centre of Pressure. Rotating Liquids.

Paper V.—Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions.—

Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion. Laws of motion, Work and Energy. Motion of a Particle under constant forces, Projectiles, Impact and motion in a circle. Normal acceleration. Simple harmonic motion and the simple Pendulum. Central orbits, Units and dimensions.

Moments of Inertia of simple bodies such as rods, laminas, Parallelopipeds, Circles, Circular discs, Spheres, and ellipsoids. Kinetic Energy of a rigid body rotating about a fixed axis. Compound Pendulum. Conservation of Momentum and Energy.

*Paper VI.—Astronomy and Spherical Trigonometry.**Or,**Functions of a Complex Variable and Elliptic Functions.**Astronomy and Spherical Trigonometry.—*

The Celestial sphere, Systems of Co-ordinates, apparent-diurnal motion of the Stars. The Transit and the Equatorial Instruments with their errors of adjustment. The seasons, the Ecliptic, the Earth's Orbit round the Sun. Equation of Time, Mean, Apparent, Sidereal and Standard time. Atmospheric Refraction and Twilight. Determination of Latitude and Longitude. The Moon's Orbit and Rotation. Solar and Lunar Eclipses. Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion. Phases of Planets, Stationary Points. Axial rotations of the Sun and the Planets. Determinations of the distances of the Sun, the Planets and the Stars. Aberration, Precession Nutation, Simple treatment of Lunar and Planetary Perturbations, the Calendar, the Leading Constellations.

Functions of a Complex Variable and Elliptic Functions.—

The general bilinear Transformation and Conformal Transformation, infinite series and products, Circle of Convergence and Singularities.

Analytic functions according to Cauchy, Taylor's Series and Laurent's Series, Cauchy's Theorem and Residues with applications, Periods of definite integrals.

The Elliptic functions p ., σ ., ζ ., of Weierstrass.

Theorem of addition formula, Theorems of Weierstrass and Mittag-Leffler on resolution into fractions and into factors. Problem of Inversion and the Invariant, Applications to plane cubics and twisted quartics of genus one.

The following books are suggested as being reliable :—

Paper I.—

Infinite Series	..	Goursat (Vol. I). Knopp. Chapters I to XI, <i>omitting</i> Chapter VIII.
Algebra	..	Smith.
Trigonometry	..	Hobson.
Theory of Equations	..	Burnside and Panten.

Paper II.—

Plane Geometry	..	Askwith, Russel, Sommerville.
Solid Geometry	..	Bell, Salmon (Vol. I), Sommer- ville.

Paper III.—

Calculus	Goursat's Analysis. Phillips' Analysis.
Differential Equations ..	Goursat's Analysis. Forsyth's Differential Equations.

Paper IV.—

Statics and Attractions..	Loney, Routh.
Hydrostatics ..	Besant.

Paper V.—

Dynamics	Loney, Routh.
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Paper VI.—

Astronomy and Spherical Trigonometry.	Smart's Spherical Astronomy, excluding chapters 11, 12 and 14. Todhunter and Leathem.
Complex Variable and Elliptic Functions.	Goursat II, 1.

*For 1939.**Paper I.—*

In paragraph 1.—No change.

In paragraph 2 after "Simple" add "and Recurring".

In paragraph 3 in place of "Range and nature of roots" put "Sturms, Budan and Fourier's Theorems on real roots".
Omit "Solution of numerical equations".

Paragraph 4 to be replaced by "Determinants—Methods of Expansion; Reciprocal, Symmetrical, Skew, Skew Symmetrical and circulant determinants with applications.

Papers II, III, IV, V, VI.—No change.

PHILOSOPHY: 1938 AND 1939.

The examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy in 1938 and 1939 will be in the following:—

*For 1938.*¹ *Paper I.—Psychology.*

W. James ..	Principles of Psychology.
Stout ..	Manual of Psychology.

¹ Candidates who have taken the M.A. Degree in Psychology are exempted from taking the paper on Psychology.

- | | | |
|----------------|----|--|
| W. McDougall | .. | An Outline of Psychology (Methuen). |
| Woodworth | .. | Contemporary Schools of Psychology (Methuen, Rs. 5-10-0). |
| Gardner Murphy | .. | Historical Introduction to Modern Psychology, Parts I and II only, omitting Part III |

Paper II.—Ethics.

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------------|
| Rashdall | .. | Theory of Good and Evil. |
| Sidgwick | .. | History of Ethics. |
| G. E. Moore | .. | Principia Ethica (C.U.P.). |
| Broad | .. | Five Types of Ethical Theory. |

*Paper III.—*History of European Philosophy.*

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Windleband | .. | History of Philosophy. |
| Thilly | .. | History of Philosophy. |
| Introduction to Modern Philosophy, | | by C. E. M. Joad, |
| | | Oxford University Press. |

Paper IV.—Modern Metaphysics.

- | | | |
|---------|----|---------------------------|
| Taylor | .. | Elements of Metaphysics. |
| Bergson | .. | Creative Evolution. |
| James | .. | Pragmatism. |
| Russell | .. | An Outline of Philosophy. |

*Paper V.—Either of the following alternatives :—**(a) Logic.*

- | | | |
|----------------|----|---|
| Joseph | .. | Logic. |
| Bosanquet | .. | Essentials of Logic. |
| L. S. Stebbing | .. | A Modern Introduction to Logic (Methuen, Rs. 11-4-0). |

(b) The development of the Vedanta movement and Buddhism.

- | | | |
|---------------|----|--------------------------------|
| Radhakrishnan | .. | Indian Philosophy, 2 vols. |
| Sircar | .. | Comparative Studies in Vedant. |
| Keith | .. | Buddhist Philosophy. |

*Paper VI.—Essay.**For 1939.**Paper I.—Delete Stout's Manual of Psychology.**Paper II.—As for 1938.*

¹ Medieval Philosophy is not included and no questions shall be set on any Philosopher later than Lotze.

Paper III.—History of European Philosophy, excluding the mediæval period, and up to Lotze :—

Delete Joad's Introduction to Modern Philosophy.

Paper IV.—Modern Metaphysics.—As for 1938.

Paper V.—As for 1938.

Paper VI.—As for 1938.

*PSYCHOLOGY.

For 1938.

Paper I.—General Principles of Psychology.

Books recommended for study to be the same as for Paper I (Psychology) for the M.A. Degree in Philosophy.

Paper II.—Experimental Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Myer's and Bartlett's Text-book of Experimental Psychology, Part I.

Paper III.—Social Psychology.

Books recommended :—

W. McDougall's Social Psychology, and Group Mind.

F. C. Bartlett's Psychology and Primitive Culture.

Cyril Flowers's An Approach to the Psychology of Religion

Kimball Young's Social Psychology, omitting Part II.

Paper IV.—Abnormal Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Freud's Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis, and Interpretation of Dreams.

W. McDougall's Outlines of Abnormal Psychology.

Adler's Individual Psychology.

Jung's Psychology of the Unconscious.

Paper V.—Applied Psychology.

Educational Psychology.

Industrial Psychology.

Books recommended :—

Bannister's Elementary Applications of Statistical Method.

Myer's Industrial Psychology.

Sandiford's Educational Psychology.

Pintner's Mental Tests.

* Candidates who have already taken the M.A. Degree in Philosophy are exempted from taking Paper I.

Paper VI.—

- (a) An Essay or Thesis 50 marks.

The thesis is to be the result of two years' work and the subject therefor is to be approved by the Board of Studies in Philosophy not later than January of the year preceding that in which the candidate is to appear for his examination.

- (b) A Practical Test 50 marks.

The Laboratory Course shall consist of more thorough study of the topics for experimental study prescribed for the B.A. Honours in Psychology Examination and of the Experiments contained in Myer's and Bartlett's Text-book of Experimental Psychology, Part II, Section IV.

Successful candidates shall qualify separately in each part of this Paper, and in addition shall produce evidence of having attended 75 per cent. of the periods of laboratory instruction provided the minimum number of periods of such instruction being fixed at 40.

For 1939.

Paper I.—As for M.A. Philosophy, 1939.

Paper II.—Omit Bartlett's name from Myer's Text-book, etc.

Paper III.—As for 1938.

Paper IV.—Freud's Introductory Lectures—First and Second Series.

Delete Freud's Interpretation of Dreams.

Delete Jung's Psychology of the Unconscious and substitute the same author's Two Essays on Analytical Psychology.

Paper V.—As for 1938.

Paper VI.—As for 1938.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.*For 1938.*

Paper I.—*The Origin and Nature of the State.*

MacIver	..	The Modern State.
Laski	..	Grammar of Politics.
Laski	..	The State in Theory and Practice.
The International Crisis.		The Theory of the State (O.U.P.).
Follet	..	The Modern State.
Russell	..	Principles of Social Reconstruction.
Garner	..	Introduction to Political Science.

Paper II.—History of Political Theories.

Pollock ..	..	Introduction to the History of Political Science.
Dunning	..	History of Political Theories, 4 vols.
English Political Thought.	4 vols.	(Home University Library Series).
Watson	..	The State in Peace and War.
Lord ..	..	Politics.
Burns ..	..	Political Ideals.
Hobbes	..	The Leviathan (for special study).
McIlwain	..	The Growth of Political Thought in the West.

Paper III.—The Comparative Study of Constitutions.

Comparative study of constitutions: Great Britain, the Dominions, U.S.A., Franco, Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

Books on Paper III.

Ogg ..	..	English Government and Politics.
Keith ..	..	Dominion Autonomy in Practice.
Munro ..	..	Government and Parties in the U.S.A.
Beard ..	..	American Government and Politics.
Soltau ..	..	French Parties and Politics.
Bonjour	..	Real Democracy in Operation: The Example of Switzerland.
Brunet ..	..	The New Constitution of Germany.
McBain and Rogers	..	The New Constitutions of Europe.
Bryce ..	..	Modern Democracies.

Paper IV.—(Option i)—English Constitutional Law and History.

Maitland	..	The Constitutional History of England.
Dicey ..	..	The Law of the Constitution.
Adams ..	..	English Constitutional History.
White ..	..	The Making of the English Constitution.
Adams and Stephens	..	Select Documents of English Constitutional History.

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|----------------------|----|---|
| Robertson | .. | Selected Statutes, Cases and Documents. |
| Keith .. | .. | The British Constitutional Law. |
| Wade and Phillips .. | .. | English Constitutional Law. |

Paper IV.—(Option ii)—Jurisprudence and Principles of Law.

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| Vinogradoff | .. | Common-sense in Law (Home University Library). |
| Hibbert | .. | Jurisprudence. |
| Salmond | .. | Jurisprudence (Stevens and Haynes). |
| Allen .. | .. | The Making of Law (Oxford). |
| Gray .. | .. | The Nature and Sources of Law (Columbia University Press). |
| Brown .. | .. | The 'Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation (Murray). |
| „ .. | .. | The Austinian Theory of Law (Murray). |
| Dickinson | .. | Justice and Liberty. |
| Holland | .. | Jurisprudence. |

Paper IV.—(Option iii)—Public International Law and Relations.

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|-----------------|----|--|
| Lawrence, P. J. | .. | International Law. |
| Oppenheim | .. | International Law (edited by McNair of Cambridge), 1931 edition. |
| Wilson | .. | Hand-Book of International Law. |
| Hershey | .. | The Essentials of International Public Law and Organisation. |
| Buell .. | .. | International Relations. |
| Hall .. | .. | International Law, edited by P. Higgins. |
| Pitt-Cobett | .. | Leading Cases in International Law. |
| Dickinson | .. | Law of Nations (case book). |
| Drummond | .. | Ten Years of the League of Nations. |

Paper V.—(Option i)—Economic History of England, Recent Economic History of the United States of America and India.

- | | | |
|------------|----|---|
| Cunningham | .. | Growth of English Industry and Commerce. Vol. III only. |
| Birnie .. | .. | Economic History of Europe, 1760-1930. |
| Anstey | .. | The Economic Development of India. |

Gadgill	.. The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.
Knowles	.. The Economic Development in the 19th Century.
„	.. Industrial and Commercial Revolution.
Bogart	.. Economic History of the American People.
Lippincott	.. Economic Development of the United States.

Paper V.—(Option ii)—Principles of Economics.

Marshall	.. Principles of Economics.
Taussig	.. Principles of Economics, 2 vols.
Stamp ..	.. Fundamental Principles of Taxation.
Dalton ..	.. Public Finance.
Shirras ..	.. Science of Public Finance.
Harrod ..	.. International Economics.

Paper VI.—Evolution of the present system of Government in India.

Jayaswal	.. Hindu Polity.
Mozumdar	.. Corporate Life in Ancient India.
Sarkar ..	.. Moghal Administration.
Ilbert ..	.. Historical Introduction to the Government of India Act.
Montagu-Chelmsford Report.	
Reports of the Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1923-24.	
Bannerji	.. Indian Constitution.
Singh ..	.. Indian States.
Venketashwar	.. Indian Culture through the Ages, Vol. II.
Khosla..	.. Mughal Kingship and Nobility.
Pannikar	.. British India and Indian States.
Eddy and Lawton ..	.. The New Constitution of India.

For 1939.

Paper I.—Same as for 1938.

Paper II.—Add Laski: The Rise of Liberalism in Europe.

Paper III.—

Omit McBain and Rogers: The New Constitutions of Europe.

*Add—*Buell: New Governments in Europe.

Ogg: European Governments and Politics.

*Paper IV.—**(Option i).—*No change.*(Option ii).—*No change.*(Option iii).—**Omit—*Lawrence : International Law.

Garner : Recent Developments in International Law.

Drummond : Ten Years of the League of Nations.

Add Fenwick : International Law.*Paper V.—**(Option i).—**Omit* Knowles : The Economic Development in the 19th Century.*Add* Brij Narain : India before the Crisis.*(Option ii).—**Omit—*Marshall : Principles of Economics.

Harrod : International Economics.

*Add—*Pigou : Economics of Welfare (Chapters dealing with Government Control).

Silverman : The Economics of Social Problems.

*Paper VI.—**Omit—*Ilbert : Historical Introduction.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Reports of Reforms Enquiry Committee.

Khosla : Mughal Kingship and Nobility.

Bannerji : Indian Constitution.

*Add—*Keith : Constitutional History of British India.

Ibn-Hassan : Central Structure of the Mogul Government.

Degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

1. *The Psychological Basis of Education.*

(a) The relation between Psychology and Education.

Psychology as the study of human behaviour and Education—its modification.

(b) The methods of Psychology.

Observation, introspection, experiment and psycho-analysis.

(c) The relation between body and mind—its educational importance. Fatigue—its causes and cures. Types of temperaments and their importance to the teacher.

(d) The unconscious mind—its relation to the pre-conscious and the conscious mind.

(e) Human instincts and their modification through experience and training. Imitation, suggestion and sympathy. Routine (or tendency to repetition). Play and the Play-way in modern education.

(f) The formation of habits and their utility. The growth of the sentiments and the organisation of the instincts. The growth of the self-regarding sentiment and the formation of character. The nature of the self and the moral self; will and its training.

(g) Mental conflict, repression, the formation of complexes; delinquency. Sublimation and educational opportunities.

(h) The conscious mind. Attention and interest. Perception and the training of the Senses. Memory; methods of memorising, improvement of memory, forgetfulness—natural and morbid.

(i) Ideas and images. The importance of fairy tales in childhood. Reasoning and opportunities for its development. Learning its nature and laws. Transfer of training.

(j) Intelligence and intelligence tests—their educational importance; correlation.

(k) The psychology of the group—the classroom and the playground.

(l) The psychology of discipline—individual and social.

2. *School Organisation and Management.*

(a) *Material conditions of School work* :—School localities and sites. A study of the principles of school buildings applicable to the Punjab, with special reference to secondary school requirements. Designs of rooms for special subjects, especially for Drawing and Science. Hostel plans. The school premises (including outhouses, gymnasium, refreshment room and school garden). Sanitation and water supply.

(b) *School Administration and Organisation* :—The Educational system of the Province :—Classes and grades of schools for general education. Curricula and aims. Methods of achieving discipline. Self-government in schools and other extra-curricular activities. School spirit and its development.

Rewards and Punishment.

(c) *Rural Education* .—Problems of expansion and supervision. The village school and the community.

(d) *The Middle School* :—Lower and upper middle schools, Anglo-vernacular, Vernacular and mixed. Problems of curricula and staffing.

(e) *The High School* :—Headmaster and staff. Distribution of work (subject and class teacher plans). Time-tables. Hostel life and superintendence. Other aspects of school supervision.

(f) *Examinations* :—External and Internal. Viva voce and written tests. Control of pupils' progress and promotion. Choice of text-books. Out of school occupations (outdoor and indoor). Clubs and hobbies. Libraries and Museums.

(g) *The School as a preparation for Civic Life* :—Systems of pupil self-government. Co-operative clubs. The Boy Scout movement, and other means of developing corporate life and the habit of social service.

Care of health and physique.

The teacher's co-operation with the Medical Inspector.

(h) *School Games* :—Their moral and physical value, as compared with formal physical exercises.

Different kinds of organised games (Indian and otherwise) suitable to different ages and circumstances. Games' organisation. Use and abuse of tournaments and other forms of competition. Playgrounds.

Formal physical exercises. Principles underlying them. Their conduct and supervision in school hours. Courses in vogue in the Punjab.

3. *Methods of Teaching.*

(a) Principles governing the teaching process, such as the procedure from analysis to synthesis, from concrete to abstract, from known to unknown, from simple to complex, from whole to parts, from particular to general, from indefinite to definite, from empirical to rational; psychological and logical order.

(b) The process of teaching and its steps. Lessons in abstract and concrete studies and skill subjects. The preparation of the teaching notes of lessons.

(c) The devices of teaching. The purposes, kinds and marks of good questioning; how to deal with answers; exposition; ordinary class examinations; written exercises and their correction; marking and records of results; pupil's note-books; functions and qualities of good text-books in the various school subjects; school libraries; illustration; the use of the black-board; home work; tests and examinations.

(d) General suggestions on the teaching of English, Science, History and Geography, Nature Study, Mathematics, Drawing and Educational Handwork in Secondary Schools.

(e) Latest developments in methods of instruction, such as Heuristic method, the play-way, the project method.

4. *Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects.*

A fuller knowledge of the methods of teaching English and one other of the following branches of study selected by the candidate :—

- (a) Mathematics.
- (b) Science.
- (c) History and Geography.
- (d) A Classical Language and a Vernacular.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

(i) Comparison and contrast of aims in teaching a Vernacular, a classical language and English in schools, with consequent *main* differences in method.

(ii) (a) Characteristics of modern methods of teaching a modern foreign language as affected by the peculiar place of English in the school curriculum : a subject and a common medium of expression in and after school life.

(b) Use of the Vernacular in teaching English ; the place of translation.

(c) Extent to which English does and should replace the Vernacular as a medium for instruction in the principles of written composition and effective speech.

(iii) Close co-ordination of all "Branches" in teaching English ; their relative emphasis in each main stage of the teaching ; typical procedure of each stage.

(iv) Special measures to expedite a good pronunciation, an understanding of the spoken language and some facility in speaking English. Subject-matter of early lessons. Methods of interpretation other than the Vernacular. Choice and use of pictures in amassing vocabulary.

(v) The reader. Stage introductory to its use. Its nature and treatment in the middle stage ; in the high stage. Intensive and cursory reading.

(vi) Grammar. Aim in teaching it. Selection of grammatical material. Help from the vernacular grammar. Incidental and systematic teaching. Limits of the inductive method.

(vii) (a) Connection of written with oral composition and with reading. Choice of topic. Correlation with other subjects and with ordinary life.

(b) Correction of written exercises. Dictation. Letter writing. Exercises in definition, explanation, paraphrase, choice and treatment of passages for paraphrase. Paraphrase compared with translation as an agent in teaching.

(viii) Spelling. Handwriting.

(ix) Teaching of language a basis for the teaching of literature. Possibilities of any suggestions for imparting to Indian pupils an appreciation of literature.

(x) The use of phonetics in language teaching.

TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Mathematics*.—The educational value^b of Mathematics. The place of Mathematics in the school curriculum. The relation of Mathematics to other sciences. The place of the text-book; a consideration of some text-books in common use.

(2) *Methods of Teaching Mathematics*.—(i) Dogmatic, (ii) Inductive—Deductive, (iii) Analytic—Synthetic, (iv) Laboratory, (v) Concentric.

These methods will be illustrated by means of specimen lessons.

(3) Study of the theory and method of teaching the various parts of a high school course in all departments, with emphasis on the following :—

Arithmetic.—Decimal notation, first four rules, casting out nines, tests of divisibility, remainder in short division, G.C.M., L.C.M., vulgar fractions—their comparison and first four rules, decimal fractions, approximation, contracted multiplication and division, metric system, unitary method, proportion, percentage, interest, profit and loss, discount, square root.

Algebra.—Literal Arithmetic, opposite quantities, simple equations, simultaneous equations, graphs, graphic solution of simultaneous equations, cross multiplication, method for solving simultaneous equations, factors of the type $x^2 + px + q$, $x^3 - y^3$, etc., factor theorem, symmetry, homogeneity, principle of indeterminate coefficients, fractional and negative indices, surds and elimination.

Geometry.—Euclid's elements compared with modern Geometry. Fundamental concepts, measurement of lines and angles, areas by means of squared paper, different methods of establishing geometrical truths (*experimentally*), use of scale, geometrical excursions, areas and volumes.

(4) *Nature of a course in Demonstrative Geometry*.—How to teach definitions, and geometrical propositions, place of exercises in a course.

(5) *Typical Methods of Demonstration*.—(i) Superposition, (ii) Direct, (iii) Indirect, (iv) Exhaustion, (v) Motion and Limit, (vi) Intersection of Loci.

(6) Place and function of oral work.

(7) *Outline Notes of Lessons*.—Notes of lessons to be prepared by each student of Mathematics, as given below :—

(i) A lesson from the conceptional stage of Geometry.

(ii) A lesson from the empirical stage of Geometry.

- (iii) A lesson on the Measurement of Areas and Volumes.
 - (iv) A lesson on a problem in Demonstrative Geometry.
 - (v) A lesson on a theorem in Demonstrative Geometry.
 - (vi) A lesson on a rule in Pure Arithmetic.
 - (vii) A lesson on a rule in Applied Arithmetic.
 - (viii) A lesson in Literal Algebra.
 - (ix) A lesson in Realistic Algebra.
 - (x) A lesson in Formal Algebra.
- (8) The working of the Dalton plan in Mathematics.
- (9) The students of Mathematics while practising in schools will pay special attention to the teaching of Mathematics.

TEACHING OF SCIENCE.

(a) *Theoretical.*

(1) *General.*—The history of Science teaching in schools; reasons for the inclusion of Science in the curriculum; aim and value of class-room and laboratory teaching; undifferentiated Science and systematic courses; heuristic, demonstration and assignment methods of instruction; application to daily life; correlation with other subjects; curriculum in the Punjab; written and practical examination; the training of Science teachers; Science courses for boys and girls; aids to Science teaching, *e.g.*, films, wireless, excursions, etc.

(2) *Equipment, etc.*—Types of class-room and laboratory; arrangements of furniture and fittings; water-supply and drainage; selection and purchase of apparatus and stores; home-made apparatus; library books and charts; care and arrangement of apparatus; school museum; laboratory regulations.

(3) *Method and Technique.*—Time-tables, lesson demonstrations; use of charts and sketches; problems; text-books; note-taking; home tasks; examinations; teaching lesson notes; laboratory schemes; laboratory directions and laboratory manuals; note-books; diaries; graphs and records; supervision and correction; co-operation of pupils out of school work. Inspection methods.

(4) *Nature Study.*—A series of lectures will be given dealing (1) with the aim, scope, place and methods of Nature Study in the school curriculum.

(b) *Practical.*

(1) Teaching the Matriculation course in Physics and Chemistry to a class.

(2) A course in manual training to enable students to repair and make simple apparatus.

TEACHING OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

A.—HISTORY.

(i) *Theoretical Work.*

(1) What History is; the sources of historical knowledge; historical criticism.

(2) The aims and value of teaching history in schools.

(3) The problem of adapting history to children.

(4) Schemes of history lessons and selections of facts in the Primary, Middle and High Classes.

(5) General methods of instruction as applied to Primary, Middle and High Classes.

(6) The Chronological Method, the Regressive Method, the Concentric Method.

(7) Making the past real; special aids to visualisation; local history and its use.

(8) Relation of history to other subjects.

(9) Civics—its importance, methods of teaching; proposed syllabus for Middle and High Classes.

(10) Special study of Lord Dalhousie to illustrate the above principles of teaching history.

(ii) *Practical Work.*

(1) Drawing of plans of battles; maps of India to illustrate the political division at different periods of history.

(2) Excursions to the local museum and historical buildings in the neighbourhood.

(3) Preparation of time charts.

Teaching Work—

(1) Demonstration lessons by the Lecturer.

(2) A course of twelve criticism lessons by the students.

(3) Preparation of six notes of lessons by each student.

B.—GEOGRAPHY.

(i) *Theoretical Work.*

(1) Definition of Geography, meaning and growth of the idea; aims of Geography teaching; and scope of school Geography.

(2) Home Geography and its use in teaching the Geography of the World as a whole.

(3) Syllabuses and different methods of teaching Geography as applied to Primary, Middle and High Classes.

- (1) Relation of Geography to other subjects, especially to History and Nature Study.
- (5) The use of maps and text-books.
- (6) Equipment and apparatus ; maps, globes, illustrations.
- (7) General principles and Geography of India to illustrate the principles of teaching.

(ii) *Practical Work.*

- (1) Keeping of records of temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind direction, rainfall, humidity.
- (2) Drawing of statistical diagrams on squared paper.
- (3) Drawing of maps of India, showing relief, monsoons, distributions of rainfall, vegetation, minerals and manufactures, population, railways, etc.
- (4) Drawing diagrams on the blackboard illustrating such topics as the following :—The revolution of the earth round the sun, height of the sun at various times, the formation of springs, a section of volcano, the effect of vortical relief on rainfall.
- (5) Illustrative lessons by the Lecturer.
- (6) A course of twelve practice lessons by the students.
- (7) Drawing up a course of lessons for the High Department with notes of six consecutive lessons included in the course.

TEACHING OF A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE AND A VERNACULAR.

A.—General comparison and contrast of aims in teaching a Vernacular, a modern foreign language and a classical language, with consequent main differences in method. Distinctive features and inter-relation of classical languages and Indian Vernaculars.

B.—A classical language (Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit) :—

- (i) Standard to be aimed at in secondary schools. The so-called inherent difficulties of the classical languages. Traditional and modern methods in learning a classical language. Their merits and defects.
- (ii) The various methods of teaching reading. Peculiar sounds of the classical languages. Pronunciation. Early difficulties and how to overcome them. Various types of reading lessons and conduct of typical reading lessons in early, middle and advanced stages. Silent and expressive reading. Recitation and memorisation of striking passages in prose and poetry. The use and limitation of oral practice in dealing with a classical language.

- (iii) Aim in teaching grammar. Selection of grammatical material. Comparison with the Vernacular grammar. Incidental and systematic teaching. Inductive method and its limits. Contents of a grammar book. Typical exercises, oral and written, in grammatical usage.
- (iv) The translation method as applied to the classical languages. Translation from the Vernacular—as an art or agent in teaching. Typical exercises in translation from the Vernacular.
- (v) Handwriting. The various scripts. The place of dictation and transcription. Written work at various stages. Pupils' notebooks.
- (vi) Home study in a classical language. Preparation and revision exercises. The use of a dictionary.
- (vii) Classical language texts. Consideration of the scheme of studies obtaining in indigenous institutions. Methods of transliteration and textual preservation. Reference books. Charts and pictures. Books for a school library.
- (viii) Correlation with the History and Geography of India or the Middle East.

C.—A Vernacular (Urdu or Hindi or Panjabi)—

All relevant topics as indicated under B above, with special emphasis on—

- (i) Special measures to expedite and ensure a good pronunciation, an understanding of the spoken language and facility in speaking the Vernacular. Topics for conversation.
- (ii) Connection of written work with oral composition and with reading. Choice of topics. Correlation with other subjects and with ordinary life. Letter-writing. Exercises in definitions, explanation and paraphrase.
- (iii) Extensive reading at various stages. Class libraries. The teaching of the Vernacular as a basis for the teaching of literature. Suggestions for imparting an appreciation of literature.

D.—General outlines of the literary histories of the Vernacular and the classical languages.

5. *History of Education.*

(a) The History of educational movements from Greek times to the present day.

Greek education as exemplified by Plato.

Roman education with reference to Quintilian.

Comenius and his contribution to Method.
 Locke's "Thoughts concerning Education".
 Rousseau's "Emile".
 Pestalozzi. His work.
 Herbart and his contribution to Method.
 Froebel and the Kindergarten System.
 Present-day tendencies in Education.

(b) The rise and development of European education in India, studied in reference to the Calcutta University Commission's Report (Vol. I, *omitting* Chapters 6, 10 and 11; Vol. II, Chapters 16, 17 and 18).

6. *Practical Skill in Teaching.*

Each candidate must submit records of at least twelve lessons delivered during the session. This record and his College Report will be taken into consideration in estimating the practical skill of the candidate.

The candidate will be required to prepare and submit full teaching notes of four lessons taken from two at least of the following groups of subjects :—

- (a) Language and Literature.
- (b) History and Geography.
- (c) Mathematics.
- (d) Natural History and Physical Science.
- (e) Classical and Vernacular Languages.

At least one of these lessons must be delivered in the presence of the Examiner under ordinary school conditions.

The Notes should indicate (i) the age of the pupils for whom the lesson is intended; (ii) the previous knowledge which they are assumed to possess; (iii) the diagrams, maps, apparatus or other visible illustrations which it is proposed to use.

In giving the lessons candidates will be expected to follow, in the main, the course described in the notes.

Books recommended.

For 1938.

- I. *The Psychological Basis of Education*—
 Ground Work of Educational Psychology, by Ross.
 The New Psychology and the Teacher, by Crichton Miller.
- II. *School Management and Organisation*—
 School Organisation for Indian Schools, by Ryburn
 (Oxford University Press).
 Recent Reports on Public Instruction in the Punjab.
 Administration and Supervision, by Franklin and
 W. Johnson.

III. *Methods of Teaching—*

Macnee: Indian Secondary School Instruction (Oxford University Press).

J. Adams: The New Teaching.

Suggestions for the consideration of Teachers, issued by the English Board of Education.

IV. *Methods of Teaching Selected Subjects—*

The scope of the course to be covered may be ascertained by consulting—

- (a) The Teaching of English, by Thompon and Wyatt.
- (b) Suggestions for the Teaching of English in India, by Ryburn (Oxford University Press).
- (c) Oral Methods of Teaching Languages, by Palmer.
- (d) The Teaching of Mathematics in Secondary Schools, *omitting* Chapters XIII, XVIII and XXI, by Schultz (Macmillan). (4/8).
- (e) The Teaching of Mathematics in the New Education, by Kuppaswami Aiyangar (The New Education Fellowship, Mysore).
- (f) The Teaching of Science in Schools, by J. Brown (U.L. Press).
Science Teaching, by Westaway (Blackie).
- (g) The Principles and Practice of Geography Teaching, by Barnard (University Tutorial Press).
The Teaching of History, by Jarvis (Clarendon Press).
- (h) The Introduction to the "Atlas of Economic Geography", by L. W. Lyde, M.A. (Oxford University Press).
- (i) The Teaching of Geometry and Graphic Algebra in Elementary Schools (English Board of Education).
- (j) "Teaching of Latin and Greek"—Bennet and Bristol.
- (k) "The Classical Association Pamphlets."
- (l) "New Teaching"—Adams.
- (m) "Practice of Instruction"—Adamson.
- (n) "Educational Movements and Methods"—Adams.
- (o) "The Teaching of English in England"—Tomkinson.

Chapters on the teaching of classical languages.

N.B.—Methods advocated in the books (j) to (o) to be adapted to the teaching of the classical languages and Vernaculars in the Punjab.

V. *History of Education*—

The Calcutta University Commission Report (Vol. I, omitting Chapters 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 13 and Vol. II, Chapters 14, 16, 17 and 18).

The Doctrines of the Great Educators, by R. R. Rusk (Macmillan and Co.).

For additional reading—

The Panjab University Enquiry Committee Report.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1938 and 1939.

Science Faculty.

ENGLISH : 1938 AND 1939.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MATHEMATICS : 1938 AND 1939.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

AN INDIAN VERNACULAR OR FRENCH (OPTIONAL PAPER).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

GERMAN (OPTIONAL PAPER).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

French and German (for candidates appearing under Regulation 15 relating to this examination).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the Arts Faculty.

*PHYSICS.

For 1938 and 1939.

Overlapping in teaching of subjects already done in the School classes should as far as possible, but consistent with efficiency, be avoided.

Algebra.—Quadratic equations involving a single variable; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Binomial Theorem (positive index and application for negative and fractional indices).

Trigonometry and Logarithms.—Sexagesimal and Circular Units; Definitions, Simpler Properties and Graphs of the Trigonometric Functions; Addition Formulæ; Solution of a Right-angled Triangle; Formulæ connecting the sides and angles of a triangle; Limiting values of sine, cosine and tangent for small values of the angles; Principle and use of Logarithms.

Co-ordinate Geometry.—Cartesian and Polar Co-ordinates of a Point; Equations of a Straight Line, Circle and Parabola in Rectangular Co-ordinates.

Mechanics.—Accelerated Rectilinear Motion; Composition of Motions; Newton's Laws of Motion; Units and Measurement of Force; Composition and Resolution of Forces; Centrifugal Force; the Law of Gravitation; Gravity; Simple Pendulum; Work and Energy; Friction; Simple treatment of simple machines, namely, Pulleys, Inclined Plane, Lever, Weighing Machines, Wheel and Axle, Screw and Screw Jack; Simple ideas about Elasticity treated experimentally; Laws of Hydrostatic Pressure and Floatation; Simple Qualitative Experiments on Surface Tension; Barometers; Relation between Pressure and Volume in Gases; Elementary Principles of the Aeroplane and Airship.

Sound.—The Production of Sound and its Transmission through various Media; Loudness, Pitch and Quality; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air; Echoes; Experimental Investigation of the Fundamental Vibrations of Strings by means of the Sonometer and of Air Columns by Resonance to Tuning Forks; Nodes and Antinodes; Beats; and the Principle of the Gramophone.

Heat.—Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases with rise of Temperature; Change of State; Latent Heat; Vapour Pressure; Boiling Point; the Ammonia Ice Plant; Dew-point; Regnault's and the Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometers; Convection; Conduction; Definition of Thermal Conductivity; Radiation, its

* The Mathematical portion in Physics is required of those candidates who have not taken Mathematics as a separate subject.

Properties and its relation to Light; Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and its Determination by Joule's Method; Elementary Principles of the Steam Engine and the Internal Combustion Engine.

Light.—Photometry; Reflection at Plane and Spherical Surfaces and the Formation of Images; Refraction at Plane Surface; Total Reflection; Minimum Deviation; Dispersion; Formation of Images by Single Thin Lenses; the Eye as an Optical Instrument; Long and Short Sight and their Correction; Dioptric Strength of Spectacles; the Principles of the Telescope (Reflection and Refraction); the Microscope, the Cinematograph and the Binocular (Prismatic and Ordinary); Measurement of the Velocity of Light by Fizeau's Method.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnetic Induction; the Magnetic Field; Lines of Force; Deflection Magnetometer, its End-on Position; Vibration Magnetometer; Simple Ideas about the Terrestrial Magnetic Elements; Electrification by Friction and by Induction; Wimshurst's Machine; Quantity of Electricity; Distribution of Electrification on Conductors; the Electric Field; Field Strength; the Inverse Square Law of Electric Force; Potential Capacity; Atmospheric Electricity; Electric Current; the Various Cells; Description and Action of Lead Accumulators; Description of Alkaline Accumulators; the Magnetic Field due to Current; the Theory of the Tangent Galvanometer; Measurement of Current; Electro-motive Force; Resistance; Ohm's Law; the Volt, the Ohm and the Ampere; Simple Description, Principle and Use of Moving Coil Galvanometers, Voltmeters, Ammeters and Shunts; Measurements of Resistance by Voltmeter and Ammeter; Theory and Use of Slide Wire Bridge; Comparison of E.M.F.s by a High Resistance Moving Coil Galvanometer; Arrangement of Lights and Fans in an Electric Circuit; Heating and Chemical Effects of Currents; the Principle of Thermopile; Electromagnetic Induction; Faraday's and Lenz's Laws; Induction Coil; Elementary Ideas of Alternating Currents, Transformers, Dynamos and D.C. Motors; Telegraphs and Telephones; Elementary Principles of Wireless Telegraphy; Simple Spark Transmitter and Crystal Receiver; the Action of a Diode Valve; Simple Experiments on the Conduction of Electricity through Rarefied Gases; Elementary Ideas about X rays.

Practical.—The scope of work is indicated by the following. Calculations by use of logarithms and curve plotting wherever possible should be encouraged.

Quantitative Experiments.

Measurement of Length by Vernier Callipers and Screw Gauge;

Determination of the Resultant of Two Forces, Parallel and otherwise ;

Quantitative Experiments with the Lever and the Inclined Plane ;

Experiments with the Simple Pendulum ;

Accurate Determination of Density of light Solids by the application of Archimedes' Principle ;

Accurate Determination of Density of Soluble and Insoluble Substances by the Specific Gravity Bottle ;

Determination of Density of Liquids by Common Hydrometer ;

Preparation of Solutions of Definite Strengths ;

Velocity of Sound by Resonance ;

Verification of Boyle's Law ;

Determination of Specific Heats by the Method of Mixtures ;

Determination of Latent Heat of Water ;

Determination of Dew-point and Humidity with the Dry and Wet Bulb Hygrometer ;

Verification of the Sine Law of Refraction ;

Refraction through Prisms ; Minimum Deviation and Total Reflection ;

Determination of the Nature and Position of Images formed by Plane and Concave Mirrors and Convex Lenses by the Method of Parallax ;

Refractive Index of Liquids by the Concave Mirror Method ;

Tracing of Lines of Magnetic Force ;

Comparison of Magnetic Moments by Deflection Magnetometer ;

The Slide Wire Bridge—Resistance and Specific Resistance ;

Determination of Resistance by Voltmeter and Ammeter ;

Comparison of E.M.F.s by deflections of a moving coil, *Pointer Galvanometer* ;

Measurement of Fall of Potential along a Wire by a Voltmeter.

Qualitative Experiments.

An Electric Bell to be operated by Push Buttons from two different points ;

Setting up of a Two-way Telephone Circuit without bell ;

Setting up a Two-way Telegraph Circuit ;

Setting up a Lighting Circuit consisting of at least three Lamps with Independent Switches and two Fuses ;

Charging of an Accumulator or electroplating small object ;

The Ice Pail Experiments ;

Building up a Telescope with two Lenses ;

Building up a Microscope with two Lenses.

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing the original data and a concise account

of each experiment, dated by the student and initialled by the teacher in charge.

Books suggested :—

Crowther's Manual of Physics (O.U. Press), *omitting* sections 128, page 244, Flicker Photometer, 220, 223, 231–233, 287, 299, 320, 356, 360, 362, 367, 368, 371, 373, 377.

G. L. Datta's Intermediate Physics (Atma Ram), *omitting* the following sections :—

67, 89, 90, 92, 93, 108, 253, 258, 264, 293, 299, 323, 334, 335, 353, 371, 375, 403, 415, 419, 421, 430, 431–433, 436, 437, 478, 509, 512, 526, 527, 568, 569.

Chhabra's Intermediate Physics (R. S. Jaura).

Chetan Anand : Practical Physics for Junior Classes.

S. R. Suri : Text-book of Practical Physics.

"Elementary Mathematics", by S. Shiv Charan Singh.

CHEMISTRY.

For 1938 and 1939.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

1. *General and Physical—*

Methods for the purification of substances and separation of mixtures.

Chemical change—its characteristics and distinction from Physical change. Distinction between Chemical Compound and Mechanical Mixture. Conditions that influence chemical action. Different kinds of chemical action.

Chemical symbols and formulæ. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition and *vice versa*. Significance of empirical, molecular and structural formulæ. Positive and negative radicals and their valencies. Writing the formulæ of acids, bases and salts.

The Chemical Equation and its significance. Methods of balancing equations. Calculations based on equations.

Laws of Chemical Combination; (1) Conservation of Mass, (2) Definite Proportions, (3) Multiple Proportions, (4) Equivalent Proportions and (5) Gaseous Volumes.

An elementary treatment of the atomic structure of the elements of the first two periods. Atomic Numbers—Electrons—Valency—Electrovalency—Co-valency. Periodic classification of the elements. Applications of the Periodic Law.

Statement and applications of Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, Dalton's Law of partial pressures. Gaseous Diffusion. Graham's Law and its application to the determination of molecular weight.

Definition of Molecular Weight and the application of Avogadro's Hypothesis to the determination of Molecular Weights of volatile substances by Victor Meyer's Method.

Atomic Weights, Molecular Weights, Equivalent Weights, Valency.

Acids, Bases and Salts. General methods of their preparation, their general characters, classification and nomenclature.

Relation between molecular weight, equivalent weight, basicity and acidity. Determination of equivalent weights of acids and bases.

Influence of Concentration, Temperature and Pressure on chemical reactions in general without mathematical treatment. Gaseous Dissociation. (Calculation of the degree of dissociation of a gas from its density to be excluded.) Catalysis and its application in the manufacture of ammonia and sulphuric acid.

Electrolytes and non-Electrolytes, Electrolysis, the laws of Electrolysis. Important applications of electrolysis.

Ionic Theory. Explanation of electrolysis, strengths of acids and bases, neutralisation. Hydrolysis in terms of the Ionic Theory.

2. Non-Metals—

(a) Occurrence, preparations, properties and important uses of the following:—Hydrogen, Oxygen, Ozone, Fluorine, Chlorine, Iodine, Sulphur, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Carbon.

(b) The industrial preparation of (1) Oxygen and Nitrogen by the liquefaction of air process, (2) Hydrogen and Chlorine by the electrolytic process, (3) Phosphorus by the electro-thermal process and (4) Bromine and Iodine.

(c) Preparation, important properties and simple tests of the following compounds together with the composition and formulae of those printed in italics:—

Water,—hydrogen fluoride, *chloride*, bromide and iodide, Hydrogen peroxide,—*Hydrogen sulphide*,—*sulphur dioxide*,—sulphur trioxide,—*nitrous* and nitric oxides,—nitrous anhydride and nitrous acid,—nitrogen peroxide—phosphine—phosphorous trichloride—pentachloride, pentoxide—phosphoric acids—*carbon monoxide*,—carbon dioxide (.....Important methods of manufacture of *bleaching powder* and *sodium hypochlorite*, potassium chlorate, *sulphuric acid*, sodium thiosulphate, *ammonia*, *nitric acid*, *carbon dioxide*, carbon disulphide).

(d) Elementary study of the following:—

Oxidation and reduction. Important Oxidizing and reducing agents, Bleaching, Coal Gas with a brief reference to the Oil Gas used in the laboratories.

3. *Metals*—

(a) Occurrence, properties, analytical reactions and important uses of the following metals, together with the important methods of extraction of those in *italics* :—

Sodium, potassium, *copper*, *silver*, calcium, magnesium, *zinc*, *mercury*, *aluminium*, *tin*, *lead*, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and *iron*.

(b) Characteristic properties and important uses of the important alloys of the following metals :—

Copper, magnesium, zinc, aluminium, tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, iron (alloy steels).

(c) Study of the following metallic compounds including their methods of preparation and important uses together with the important methods of manufacture of those in *italics* :—

Sodium *hydroxide*, peroxide, *carbonate*, bicarbonate, chloride, sulphate, thiosulphate, nitrate, nitrite, cyanide and phosphate. Potassium chloride, *chlorate*, *bromide*, *iodide*, *carbonate* and *nitrate*. Ammonium sulphate, chloride and carbonate. Cupric oxide, cupric sulphate, cupric chloride, cuprous chloride, silver nitrate, silver halides, *calcium oxide* and hydroxide. Plaster of Paris, calcium carbonate, *carbide*, chloride and *superphosphate*. Magnesium oxide, carbonate, chloride and sulphate. Zinc oxide, chloride and sulphate. Mercurous chloride. Mercuric oxide and *chloride*. Aluminium oxide, chloride and sulphate. Potash alum. Stannous chloride. Stannic chloride. Lead nitrate and chromate, *white lead*, red lead and lead peroxide. Arsine. Arsenious oxide. Stibine, antimony trichloride, tartar emetic. Bismuth nitrate and bismuth subnitrate. (*Thromalum*, potassium *chromate* and *dichromate*, manganese dioxide, *potassium permanganate*. Ferrous sulphate, ferric chloride, potassium ferrocyanide, potassium ferricyanide.

(d) Elementary study of the following processes :—

Photography, electroplating, silvering of mirrors and tinning.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. Definition of organic chemistry : characteristics of organic compounds : theory of vital force—synthesis of urea by Wohler. Classification of organic compounds into two divisions (aliphatic and aromatic). Cry stallisation, sublimation, distillation—steam distillation, vacuum distillation, fractional distillation. Extraction of organic substances by solvents (immiscible). Extraction

by Soxhlet. Determination of M.P. and B.P. Criteria of purity of organic compounds (6 lectures).

II. Elementary analysis—qualitative and quantitative (Nitrogen by Dumas and Kjeldahl, Sulphur and Halogen by Carius). Calculation of empirical formula. Calculation of M.W. by vapour density. Calculation of M.W. by analysis of metallic salts (*e.g.*, Ag. and Pt.), M.W. by titration .. (7 lectures).

(M.W. by cryoscopic or ebullioscopic methods are omitted; the discussion of the details of vapour density method forms a part of the Inorganic syllabus.)

III. The paraffins:

- (a) General methods of preparation.
- (b) General chemical characters.
- (c) The laboratory method of preparation of methane, ethane, propane and butane.
- (d) The chemical properties of methane, ethane, propane and butane.

Isomerism of butane (3 lectures).

IV. Unsaturated hydrocarbons:

- (a) General methods of preparation and properties.
- (b) Laboratory method of preparation of ethylene and acetylene. Demonstration of their chemical reactions (2 lectures).

V. Natural sources of the paraffins—petroleum industry—the uses of different fractions of petroleum—flash point determination—its significance (1 lecture).

VI. Methyl and ethyl alcohol—properties, constitution and synthesis. Technical preparation: By-products in the manufacture: Methylated spirit. Synthesis of propyl alcohol—normal and *iso*. Distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols in their chemical behaviour .. (4 lectures).

VII. Alkyl halides: preparation and properties of (a) methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, iodoform, ethyl bromide, ethyl chloride, ethylidene chloride, dichloro-ethane.

Reactivity of aliphatic halogen compounds .. (2½ lectures).

VIII. Ethers: general methods of preparation and properties: (Special reference only to ethyl ether—its manufacture, uses, chemical properties and constitution) .. (1½ lectures).

IX. Aldehydes and Ketones :

- (a) General methods of preparation and chemical reactions.
- (b) Tests.
- (c) Additive reactions.
- (d) Oxidation and reduction.

Detailed study of formaldehyde, acetaldehyde (including its polymers), acetone (also its manufacture)—aldol condensation—crotonic aldehyde (3 lectures).

X. Acids: General methods of preparation and properties. A detailed study of (1) formic, (2) acetic (industrial preparation also), acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, acetamide, ethyl acetate and amino-acetic acid, chloracetic acid, (3) carbonic—urea—, (4) oxalic, (5) lactic, (6) tartaric. Brief mention is to be made of the principles underlying optical isomerism but not of principles of resolution, etc., (7) citric. Soaps—their manufacture (7 lectures).

XI. Glycol and glycerine (preparation, manufacture and synthesis) (2 lectures).

XII. Carbohydrates : glucose, fructose and sucrose.

- (a) occurrence, (b) isolation, (c) properties but not configuration and structure of the molecules. Sugar industry (3 lectures).

XIII. Alkyl cyanides—methyl cyanide, ethyl cyanide, preparation and hydrolysis to corresponding acids and amides (1 lecture).

XIV. Nitromethane, nitro-ethane—their preparation and properties. Methyl amine, ethyl amine—their preparations and properties. Differences in chemical properties of primary, secondary and tertiary amines (2 lectures).

AROMATIC.

I. Destructive distillation of coal: isolation of benzene, toluene and phenol.

Properties of aromatic hydrocarbons, their distinctive features, *e.g.*, sulphonation, nitration and Friedel and Crafts' reaction, the ring structure of benzene but not the theories (4 lectures).

Orientation—methods for the determination of orientation—Korner's absolute method illustrated by hypothetical cases (2 lectures).

II. Nitro compounds—general methods of nitration. Preparation of nitro-benzene (laboratory and industrial) and meta-nitro-benzene (1 lecture).

III. Laboratory preparation of aniline. Its properties—the characteristic of the aromatic amino derivatives and benzyl amine, acetanilide. Diazo transformation of aniline, Sandmeyer's reaction (3 lectures).

Mono and dimethyl aniline—distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary amines (1 lecture).

IV. Phenol: General methods of preparation and properties of. Detailed study of phenol. Kolbe's reaction (1 lecture).

V. Preparation and properties of:

(a) Benzaldehyde; (b) acetophenone .. (1 lecture).

VI. Preparation and properties of benzoic and phthalic acid, benzoyl chloride, benzamide, ethyl benzoate .. (2 lectures).

VII. Preparation and properties of salicylic acid and acetyl salicylic acid (1 lecture).

VIII. Preparation and properties of:

(a) Chlorobenzene, bromobenzene, iodobenzene.

(b) Benzyl chloride, benzal chloride, benzo trichloride.

Difference between aliphatic and aromatic halogen compounds (2 lectures).

IX. Preparation and properties of benzene sulphonic acid. Transformation of benzene sulphonic acid into (a) benzene, (b) phenol, (c) benzoic acid (1 lecture).

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Part I. Preparations and Simple Estimations.

1. Study of burners.

2. Fitting up of wash bottle.

3. Fitting up of apparatus for and the preparation and properties of the following gases:—

Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Hydrogen Sulphide, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrous Oxide, Nitric Oxide. Carbon Dioxide and Ammonia.

4. Preparation and properties of Nitric acid.

5. The determination of equivalent weights of Magnesium and Copper by the oxide method and percentage compositions of simple mixtures.

6. Purification of solids by crystallisation and determination of the melting-points and boiling-points.

Part II. Qualitative Analysis.

Detection and confirmation of the simple salts of the following radicles both by dry and wet analysis :—

Lead, Mercury, Silver, Copper, Bismuth, Cadmium, Arsenic, Antimony, Tin, Iron, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Zinc, Manganese, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium.

Sulphide, Sulphite, Sulphate, Nitrite, Thiosulphate, Carbonate, Bicarbonate, Nitrate, Acetate, Chloride, Bromide, Iodide, Oxalate, Phosphate and Borate.

With the exception of salts of Group I, the analysis of salts insoluble in water and hydrochloric acid and of those salts which require the elimination of certain acid radicles in Group III is excluded.

Part III. Volumetric Analysis.

Simple Volumetric exercises dealing with acidimetry and alkalimetry (excluding the estimation of ammonia and that of a metal by the precipitation method). Permanganate titrations against oxalic acid and ferrous salts. Silver nitrate titrations against chlorides in neutral solutions. Increasing emphasis should be laid on the candidate understanding the method of calculation. The normality method of calculation alone should be encouraged.

No book is recommended or prescribed.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

Botany.

For 1938 and 1939.

I. *A General Outline of the Study of the Living Plant.*

A. A knowledge of the external morphology of its various parts.

- (i) *The root and its modification.*—Tap and adventitious roots, tuberous, climbing, aerial and parasitic roots.
- (ii) *The stem and its modifications.*—Erect and weak stems—runner, sucker, rhizome, corm, bulb, stem-tuber, stem-tendrils, stem-spine and phylloclades.
- (iii) *The leaf and its modifications.*—(a) Descriptive terms in connection with phyllotaxis, insertion, stipules and their modifications, outline of lamina, margin, apex, insertion, venation, texture, and surface of simple and

compound leaves; (b) Leaf-tendrils, leaf-spines and phyllodes; (c) Types of compound leaves:—Pinnate of various degrees, palmate.

- (iv) *Flower*.—(a) Its chief parts with special reference to *Ranunculus*, *Brassica*, *Althaea*, *Lathyrus*, Pear, *Petunia* and *Asphodel*.

(b) Pollination:—Self-pollination and main contrivances for cross-pollination by birds, insects and wind; advantage of cross-pollination.

- (v) *Types of Inflorescence*.—Typical raceme, spike (including spadix and catkin), umbel, capitulum, uniparous, biparous and multiparous cymes. Compound and mixed inflorescences: compound raceme, compound spike, compound umbel, panicle.

- (vi) *Fruits*.—Achenial fruits (achene, cypsella, caryopsis, samara, nut).

Capsular fruits (capsule, follicle, legume, siliqua, silicula).

Schizocarpic fruits (Castor oil plant, Coriander, Hollyhock, Acer).

Succulent fruits (drupes, berries and pomes).

Aggregate fruits:—Etaerios of achenes, follicles and drupes.

Composite fruits:—Fig and mulberry.

- (vii) *Seed*.—(i) Its various parts with special reference to pea or gram or bean, castor oil, maize.

- (ii) Germination of seeds,—as illustrated by pea and castor-oil seeds.

- (iii) *Seed dispersal*:—(a) By wind: wings or hairs on seeds, wings or hairs on fruits. Censor mechanism.

(b) By water: Spongy tissue in the thalamus, fruit coat or seed coat.

(c) By animals: Fleshy fruits with conspicuous colour, sticky fruits, hooked fruits.

B. A knowledge of the internal structure.

- (i) *The cell and its contents* (tests for starch, proteids and cellulose).

- (ii) *Tissues* (merismatic tissue, thin and thick-walled parenchyma, collenchyma, sclerenchyma, tracheal tissue and sieve tubes).

- (iii) Section of young and old *stem* (sunflower and Maize), *root* (*Ranunculus*, Maize or onion), *leaf* (*chenopodium* and banyan).

- (iv) Section of anther (*Amaryllis*).

Section of ovary (*Asphodel* or onion).

II. *A knowledge of functions carried on by the plant.*

- (i) Root and Root-hairs, absorption of mineral matter, osmosis, plasmolysis. (Bean seedlings to be grown in culture solutions; entry of water into animal bladder tied to the end of a thistle funnel containing sugar solution; *Spirogyra* in strong salt solution.)
- (ii) *Movement of water and transpiration* (twigs in eosin solution, to be slit open later to show the path of ascent; potted plant to be covered by bell jar to show water vapour given out by the plant; simple potometer for measurement of rate of absorption).
- (iii) Carbon-assimilation (evolution of oxygen from submerged plants; starch printing for effect of light; variegated leaf for effect of chlorophyll; Moll's experiment for effect of CO_2).
- (iv) Respiration (germinating seeds or flower heads in a closed chamber and testing for CO_2 with KOH).
- (v) Special methods of nutrition as depicted by *Cuscuta* (parasite), *Mucor* (saprophyte) and *Drosera* or Pitcher Plant (insectivorous).
- (vi) *Movements*—Geotropism (whole plant kept horizontal in uniform light or cut shoots of *Chenopodium* stuck in moist sand in a box; use of the Klinostat); Phototropism (young plant in a window and seedlings in a dark box; use of the Klinostat); and hydrotropism (simple experiment with root).

III. *Classification of plants.*

Thallophyta—Algae:—*Spirogyra* and *Ulothrix*.

Fungi:—*Mucor*.

Bryophytes—*Marchantia* and *Funaria* (only main facts regarding external characters, reproduction and life-history).

Pteridophyta *Aspidium* or any other common fern and *Selaginella* (only main facts regarding external characters, reproduction and life-history).

Gymnosperms—*Pinus*. External features, internal structure of stem, leaf and root, sec. growth, dealt with in an elementary manner, reproduction and life-history in its main features. (Development of the various parts to be omitted.)

Angiosperms A knowledge of the following families with special reference to the types mentioned:—

Gramineae—*Oat*.

Liliaceae—*Asphodel*.

Ranunculaceae—*Ranunculus*.

Cruciferae—*Brassica*.

Leguminosae—*Lathyrus*, *Cassia* and *Albizia*

Rutaceæ—*Citrus*, *Murraya*.

Labiatae—*Ocimum*, *Salvia*.

Malvaceæ—*Malva*, *Gossypium* or *Hibiscus*.

Solanaceæ—*Solanum*, *Petunia*.

Compositæ—*Sonchus*, Sunflower.

Ecology.—Chief external features of desert plants and water plants illustrated with examples from local flora. Chief features of the climate of the Central Punjab and its seasons and their effect on vegetation.

Zoology.

For 1938.

The distinctive properties of protoplasm. Differences between living and non-living matter. The Cell.

Elements of histology as illustrated by the Frog and Rabbit.

Frog and Rabbit as examples of Chordata.

Amœba, *Paramœcium* and Malarial parasite.

Obelia. Physiological and morphological differentiation in the Metazoa.

Pheretima (excepting a detailed knowledge of the excretory and blood vascular systems). The three primary germ-layers. Metameric segmentation. Cœlom.

The Cockroach. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the Silk-worm and Mosquito.

Sexual reproduction. Ova and spermatozoa. The elementary facts of fertilisation of the ovum, segmentation of the egg, formation and fate of the three germinal layers in frog.

The outlines of the larval history of frog.

General survey, with special reference to Ecology, of Protozoa, Cœlenterate, Platyhelminthes, Nematoda, Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca and Vertebrata.

Elementary facts of Physiology.

An elementary knowledge of Organic Evolution, Variation, Heredity and Natural Selection.

Practical Examination.

In Zoology each candidate will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe the animals named in the foregoing syllabus.

In the case of specimens belonging to Phyla for which one or more types are prescribed in the syllabus, candidates will be required to refer them to their phyla and classes, in other cases to Phyla only.

Candidates will be required to submit the original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Parker and Bhatia : Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan).

Borradaille : Elementary Zoology for Medical Students (Oxf. Univ. Press, 1930).

Wells and Davis : Text-book of Zoology (Univ. Tutorial Press)—(Seventh Edition, 1929).

T. J. Moon : Biology for Beginners (George Harrap and Co.).

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1939.

Instead of "Wells and Davis : Text-book of Zoology (Univ. Tutorial Press)—(Seventh Edition, 1929)" substitute "Vishwa Nath : Zoology for Intermediate Students (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore, 1936)".

The rest as for 1938.

PHYSIOLOGY.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a) Animal Anatomy.

Amoeba and Malarial parasite as examples of Protozoa.

Obelia as an example of the Metazoa.

Pheretima as representative of segmented animals.

Detailed knowledge of the anatomy of the Frog and of the anatomy of the Rabbit.

Development of the Frog and Rabbit treated in an elementary manner.

Elementary facts of Heredity, Variation and Evolution.

The animal cell and tissues (including blood) treated in an elementary manner. The minute structure of the organs concerned in nutrition. Elementary knowledge of the apparatus of circulation. The apparatus of breathing. The structure of Kidney and Skin. Nervous system and sense organs dealt with in an elementary manner.

Paper (b) Physiology.

The functions of the organs concerned in Nutrition. Circulation of blood. Leading facts connected with the Physiology of Respiration. Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Elementary facts connected with food and its digestion. Nutrition and the balance of income and expenditure of the body. Functions of the nervous system and of the sense organs dealt with in an elementary manner. The basal facts of reproduction and lactation.

*Practical Examination.**(a) Animal Anatomy.*

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the human skeleton, to dissect and to examine microscopically the animals named in the foregoing syllabus, to prepare simple tissues for microscopic examination, and to identify prepared slides of tissues and organs of the body.

(b) Physiology.

Chemical Physiology: (1) Simple qualitative tests for different kinds of food materials, *e.g.*, Carbohydrates, Proteins, Fats and Oils; and the effect of Ptyalin and Pepsin respectively on the first two. The process of emulsification. Simple tests for Bile salts and Bile pigments.

Examination of Urine and chemical tests for the more important constituents of Urine.

Chemical test for Hæmoglobin.

Experimental Physiology: Nerve muscle preparation and the effect of electrical, thermal, mechanical and chemical stimulation.

Inhibition of Heart beat by stimulation of vagus in a frog.

Schema of circulation of blood by means of a pump and rubber and glass tubing.

Circulation of blood in frog's web, demonstration of blood pressure by a simple Manometer, and tracing of pulse by a Sphygmograph.

Measurement of vital capacity by tape.

Various reflexes in a pithed frog.

Threshold for two points for Tactile discrimination.

Demonstration of hot and cold spots.

Comparison of sensitiveness to bitter substances of the tip and of the back of the tongue

The following books are suggested :—

McGregor Robertson's Text-book of Physiology (Blackie).
Hill's Manual of Human Physiology (Arnold).

Thornton's Physiology (Longmans' Advanced Science Manuals).

Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology (Macmillan).

G. Norman Meachen's A First Course in Human Physiology.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

GEOLOGY.

For 1938.

Rock weathering by the atmosphere, the influence of running water, lakes, springs, ice, sea, plants and animals in geological changes and how they are recorded.

Igneous action: Volcanoes, their distribution, character of eruptions, volcanic products, volcanic vents, dykes, necks, fissure eruptions, different kinds of volcanic cones, field characteristics of lava, flows, fuma roles, causes of volcanic eruptions, boss, laccolite, sills.

Earthquakes: Their causes and geological effects, proofs of secular upheaval and subsidence.

The rocks of the earth's crust—igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic; their general characters; texture, structure and mineral composition of the principal types of these rocks. Contact and dynamic metamorphism. Proofs of former shores, land surfaces, concretions, unconformity, overlap.

Consolidation of sediments, disturbance of their original horizontality, dip, strike, outcrop, folds, faults—normal reversed, over-thrust—hade, throw and heave of a fault; joints, mineral veins.

Elementary knowledge of the hard parts of foraminifera, radiolaria, sponges, graptolites, corals, echinoids, crinoids, polyzoa, brachiopods, lamellibranchs, gastropods, nautiloids, ammonites, belemnites and trilobites.

Fossils: Conditions for the preservation of organic remains as fossils, fossilisation, chief value of fossils in geology; order of succession of the stratified formations of the earth's crust; general characteristics of the fauna and flora of the Palaeozoic, mesozoic, cainozoic and quaternary eras and an elementary knowledge of the development of these eras in India.

Crystal, crystal axes, planes, and axes of symmetry, classification of crystals into six systems, cube, octahedron, rhombic, dodecahedron, pentagonal dodecahedron, scalenohedron, rhombohedron, pyramid, prism, pinacoid, dome. Twinning axis and twinning plane. Physical properties of minerals—cleavage

fracture, hardness, colour, lustre, streak, specific gravity; double refraction and polarisation, isotropic and anisotropic minerals, pleochroism, polarisation colors, extinction. Physical properties and chemical composition of the following minerals :—

Quartz and its varieties, Felspar, Mica, Amphibole, Pyroxene, Garnet, the Zeolites, Chlorite, Olivine, Zircon, Beryl, Epidote, Tourmaline, Kyanite, Serpentine, Talc, Kaolin.

Diamond, Graphite, Sulphur, Gold, Silver, Iron, Copper, Platinum, Galena, Zinc Blende, Cinnabar, Stibnite, Chalcoppyrite, Pyrite, Orpiment, Argentite, Corundum, Haematite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Rutile, Spinel, Chromite, Magnetite, Bauxite, Calcite, Dolomite, Magnesite Siderite, Araganite, Malachite, Borax, Apatite, Halite, Fluorite, Barytes, Gypsum.

Practical.—Determination of the hardness of minerals : determination of Specific Gravity of minerals and rocks by Walker's and Jolly's balances. Description and identification of minerals mentioned in the syllabus.

Determination of optical properties in thin sections of the principal rock forming minerals (Quartz, Felspars, Muscovite, Biotite, Hornblende, Angite, Olivine, Garnet, Tourmaline, Calcite); Megascopic descriptions of the principal types of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks; Microscopic examination in thin sections of the simpler types of these rocks illustrative of structure and mineralogical composition; Field tests for determination of the Chemical Composition of the easy minerals. Determination of sub-kingdom and class of typical fossils. Interpretation of simple geological maps and sections.

Candidates must present Note-books containing their original notes of laboratory and field work performed in the course of their studies. These notes are to be dated by the student and initialled by the teachers.

The following books are suggested :—

Rutley	..	Elements of Mineralogy (Murby).
Smith	..	Minerals and the Microscope (Murby).
A. Geikie	..	Class Book of Geology.
Marr ..	..	Geology (Cambridge University Press).

For reference—Wadia : Geology of India (Macmillan).

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1939.

After "Bauxite" add "Pyrolusite, Psilomelane, Manganite, Rhodochrosite."

In place of "Description and identification of minerals mentioned in the syllabus", read—

"Description and identification of minerals mentioned below :—

Graphite, Galena, Zinc-blende, Cinnabar, Stibnite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Orpiment, Corundum, Hematite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Bauxite, Calcite, Dolomite, Malachite, Apatite, Fluorite, Barytes, Gypsum, Quartz, Felspar, Muscovite, Biotite, Hornblende, Augite, Olivine, Garnet, Beryl, Tourmaline, Kyanite, Talc, Chlorite, Serpentine."

After "rocks" add "Conglomerates, Breccia, Sandstones, Shales, Limestones, Plutonic and Volcanic Rocks, Quartzite, Slate, Marble, Schist and Gneiss".

Delete "and mineralogical composition".

Delete "Field" and add "Dry".

After "minerals" add "containing the following elements: Zinc, Lead, Iron, Antimony, Arsenic, Copper, Manganese, Aluminium, Sulphur, Calcium, Barium".

Delete "Interpretation of simple geological maps and sections".

Add "Drawing of diagrams illustrating various types of folds, faults, unconformity, overlap and forms of igneous intrusions".

The rest as for 1938.

AGRICULTURE.

For 1938 and 1939.

The following syllabus and courses of reading are prescribed :—

Botany.

Macroscopic and microscopic structure of roots, stems and leaves.

Functions and modifications of roots, stems and leaves.

The structure of a typical flower and the modifications of the type.

The inflorescence and its chief types.

The structure and the development of the seed.

The principal types of fruits.

The dispersal of seeds and fruits.

Spirogyra, Ulthorix, Pythium, Ustilago, Puccinia and Fern.

The classification of the flowering plants and study of the characters of the following families of which types for illustration are to be taken as far as possible from field and garden crops and weeds.

Graminaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Solanaceæ, Compositæ.

The following types to be used in the study of the families and special attention to be paid to these types :—

Graminaceæ.—Wheat, Oat.

Ranunculaceæ.—Ranunculus.

Cruciferae.—Brassica.

Palmaceæ.—Date-palm.

Caryophyllaceæ.—Silene.

Malvaceæ.—Gossypium.

Leguminosæ.—Lathyrus.

Cucurbitaceæ.—Cucurbita.

Solanaceæ.—Solanum.

Compositæ.—Sunflower.

Books as for Intermediate Botany.

Practical Examination.—

In the practical examination in Botany candidates will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and describe specimens of plants included in the above syllabus.

Zoology.

Distinctive properties of living matter or protoplasm.

Structure and life-history of *Amœba*, *Trypanosoma* and the Malarial parasite.

General account and the systematic position of the Arthropoda.

The Cockroach as type of the Insecta. Distinguishing features of the principal groups of Insects.

Life-history, habits, nature of damage and control of the common insect pests in the Punjab.

Insecticides, their preparation and application.

The Rabbit as type of the Mammalia. Elements of vertebrate histology and physiology.

General Survey of the Ungulata.

Sexual reproduction. Elementary facts of fertilisation, segmentation and formation of tissues.

Practical Examination.—

Microscopical examination of *Amœba*, *Trypanosoma* and the Malarial parasite.

Dissection of cockroach.
Examination of stages in the life-history of butterfly.
Examination of the more common insect pests in the Punjab.
Preparation and use of insecticides.
Dissection of rabbit, and of heart and eye of sheep.
Examination of the skeleton of rabbit, and of the appendicular skeletons of horse, ox and sheep.

The following book is recommended :—

Wells and Davis: Text-book of Zoology (University Tutorial Press).

Elementary Agriculture.

I. Introductory.

- (a) Brief history of the Agricultural Development.
- (b) General description of Agriculture of the Province, relationship to other industries.

II. *Soils*.—Brief study of the formation of Punjab soils, Classification, Physical and Chemical properties, Productivity, how modified by Agricultural operations.

III. Soil Moisture.

- (a) Forms in which moisture is held, movement and distribution, effect of agricultural operations; water-retaining capacity of different soils.
- (b) *Disposal* of rain water, surface and sub-soil drainage, evaporation, transpiration and how to check or minimise the losses from above, dry farming and crop-producing power of rainfall.
- (c) *Irrigation* water-cost of dry matter and how to lower the same effect of increased irrigation upon various parts of plants, best time of irrigation, general principles underlying irrigation of crops including fruits; flooding and furrow irrigation, their suitability under different conditions; Persian wheels versus pumps and relative cost of each, general information about the canal system including measurement and cost of water.
- (d) *Over-irrigation* and its effects: water-logging, formation of alkalis, methods of control and eradication, alkali resistant crops.

IV. *Plant food materials in soils*: total and available, how made available by agricultural operations.

V. *Manures* : Objects of manuring, natural and artificial manures, general composition, methods of application, their efforts upon soil, use of artificial fertilisers in India ; farmyard manure, modern system of collection, storage in pits, prevention of loss of valuable ingredients, factors determining the value of manure, nitrification and decay ; green manuring.

VI. (a) *Farm crops*.—General information about important crops, method II of cultivation, soil, climate and water requirement of each.

(b) Important fruits and vegetables, suitable climates and soils, preparation of seed bed, manuring, planting, after cultivation, irrigation, different methods of propagation, pruning, spraying, harvesting and packing of fruits, fields and returns.

VII. Rotation of crops, why essential. Rotations found best in the Punjab.

VIII. Improvement of crops by seed selection.

IX. Marketing facilities in the Punjab.

Practical Work.

1. The use and mechanics of farm implements ; such as furrow turning ploughs, drills, harrows, cultivators, etc.

2. Every student will grow important vegetables. In addition to this there would be a crop demonstration area where important crops and vegetables would be growing and the students would note every operation performed there.

3. Identification of different types of soils, determination of their moisture capacities, simple experiments to illustrate the effect of mulch in preventing evaporation.

4. Practice in seed selection in the field in case of important crops, vegetables and fruits.

5. Tours to important agricultural stations in the Province.

Books recommended :—

1. Text-book of Punjab Agriculture, by Roberts and Faulkner (Civil and Military Gazette Press).
 2. Soil Management—King (Orange Judd Company).
 3. Principles of Agriculture—L. H. Bailey (Macmillan).
 4. Principles of Irrigation Practice—J. A. Widstoe (Macmillan).
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Courses of Reading for the B.Sc. Examination of
1938 and 1939.

Science Faculty.

*ENGLISH.

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the B.A. (Pass) prose only.

Honours Papers.

The same as for the B.A. Examination.

PHYSICS.

For 1938.

An elementary knowledge of the *Calculus* is necessary.

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—Modern Concepts about Matter and Energy; Dissipation and Availability of Energy; Units and Dimensions; the Balance; Motion in a Circle; Simple Harmonic Motion; Simple and Conical Pendulums; Kinetic Energy and Work; Moments of Inertia; Kinetic Energy of a Rotating Body; Rolling Friction; Torsional Vibrations; the Compound Pendulum; Determination and Properties of the Constant of Gravitation; Young's Modulus; Bulk Modulus; Modulus of Rigidity; Surface Tension; Viscosity of Liquids and Gases; Elementary treatment of Phenomena of Diffusion and Osmosis; Osmotic Pressure; Barograph.

Sound.—Nature of Wave Motion; Longitudinal and Transverse Vibrations; Stationary Waves; Combinations of Vibrations at Right Angles to each other; Distribution of Velocity and Pressure in Sound Waves; Calculation of Velocity of Waves in Gases and on Stretched Strings; Effect of Temperature on the Velocity; Reflection and Refraction of Sound Waves; Doppler Effect; Forced and Free Vibrations; Resonance; Harmonics of Strings and Air Columns; Quality of Sound; Analysis of Compound Notes; Ratios of the Frequencies of the Important Musical Intervals; Musical Scales; Temperament; Interference

* A candidate has the option of taking up either these courses of reading or all the courses prescribed for the B.A. Examination.

of Sound ; Beats ; Explanation of Consonance and Dissonance ; Combinational Tones ; Determination of the Frequency of a Tuning Fork ; Kundt's Tube.

Heat.—Mercury thermometers (including Beckmann's) and their errors. Regnault's method of determining expansion of liquids, laboratory methods for same. Fizeau's method for expansion of crystals. Gas equation. Constant volume and constant pressure gas thermometers. Specific heat of liquids by method of mixture and by cooling curve. Radiation correction. Atomic heats. Specific heats of gases and their determination by Regnault's and Joly's methods. *Calorific values of fuels*. *Bomb calorimeter*. Conduction ; Forbes' and Lees' methods of determining conductivity of solids. Radiation ; including Prevost's theory and Stefan's law. High temperature measurements. Kinetic theory of matter, giving simple conceptions of solid, liquid and gaseous states ; explanation of change of state, latent heat, vapour pressures, triple point, etc. Derivation of gas laws and Van der Waal's equation. Reduced equation of state. Critical state. Isothermals and adiabatics. Expression for work done when a gas expands. Desormes' method of determining the ratio of specific heats of a gas. Elementary treatment of the relations between the specific heats of a gas. First law of Thermodynamics. Laboratory methods for determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. Carnot's cycle. Second law of thermodynamics. Carnot's theorem. Absolute scale of temperatures. Porous plug experiment, simple account of the theory, experiment, results and conclusions. Liquefaction of gases.

Light.—Refraction from Spherical Surfaces and through a Lens ; Combination of two thin Lenses in Contact and at a Finite Distance Apart ; Spherical and Chromatic Aberrations ; Achromatic Combination of Lenses ; Direct Vision Spectroscope ; Telescopes and Microscopes, their Magnifying Power and Simple Ideas about their Resolving Power ; Eyepieces, Ramsden's and Kellener's ; Periscope ; Elementary Theory of the Rainbow ; Measurement of Refractive Index ; Spectrum Analysis ; Absorption and Emission Spectra ; Velocity of Light ; the Wave Theory of Light ; Simple Cases and Simple Applications of Interference ; the Colours of Thin Plates ; Diffraction at a Straight Edge, Slit and Wire ; Diffraction Grating ; Plane Polarisation ; Double Refraction ; Circular and Elliptical Polarisation ; Polarimetry.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Laws of Magnetism ; Terrestrial Magnetism ; Magnetic Force and Potential ; Dia-, Para- and Ferro-Magnetism ; Magnetic Flux ; the Magnetic Circuit ; Intensity of Magnetisation ; Permeability and Susceptibility ; Hysteresis ; Magnetic Shells ; Theories of Magnetism ; Laws of Electrostatics ; Gauss's Theorem and its Simple Applications ; Electric Intensity ;

Capacity and Energy of Charge of Condensers; Simple Theory of Electrostatic Potential; Electrometers; Specific Inductive Capacity; Electrostatic Units; Atmospheric Electricity; Theory of the Voltaic Cell; Magnetic Field due to Current Circuits; Ohm's Law and its Applications; Electromagnetic and Practical Units; Electro-dynamics; Measuring Instruments; Electrical Measurements; Chemical Effects of Currents; Thermo-electricity; Electric Energy, its Distribution and Measurement; Self and Mutual Induction; Alternating Currents (single, two or three phases); Choke Coil; Rotating Magnetic Fields; Direct and Alternating Currents; Dynamos and Motors; Transformers; Relationship between Electromagnetic and Electro-static Units; Production and Properties of Electromagnetic Waves; Triode (Thermionic) Valves as Detectors, Amplifiers and Generators of Electric Oscillations; Simple Wireless Circuits; the Electromagnetic Theory of Light; Simple Ideas about Zeeman effect; Conduction of Electricity through Gases; Cathode Rays; Positive Rays; Simple facts about Photo-electricity and Photo-electric Cells; X-rays, their Nature and Properties; Characteristic X-rays; Radio-activity; Structure of the Atom.

Practical.—Spherometer; Measurement of Curvature and Thickness; Calibration of a Capillary Tube; Determination of Specific Gravities of Solids and Liquids with utmost possible Accuracy; Determination of "g" by the Reversible Pendulum; Determination of Young's Modulus and of Modulus of Rigidity; Measurement of Surface Tension; Frequency of a Tuning Fork by Sonometer.

The use of the Constant Volume and Constant Pressure Air Thermometers.

Determination of Specific Heat of Liquids and Latent Heat of Steam by the method of Mixtures.

The Verification of Newton's Law of Cooling.

Determination of the Coefficient of Linear Expansion of a Rod.

Determination of the Coefficient of Dilatation of a Liquid by the Specific Gravity Bottle.

Measurement of Focal Lengths of Concave and Convex Mirrors and Lenses.

Measurement of Angles with the Sextant.

Measurement of the Magnifying Power of a Telescope.

The Spectrometer.

Determination of Diffraction Grating Constant.

Measurement of Rotatory Power by the Shadow Polarimeter
Determination of H.

Electrical Resistance by Post Office Box.

To check the accuracy of an Ammeter by means of a Voltmeter and also by a Tangent Galvanometer.

The Comparison of E.M.F.s by the Lumsden's and Potentiometer Methods.

The Resistance of a Cell by the Potentiometer Method.

The Determination of the Resistance of a Pointer Galvanometer by Thompson's Method.

The Conversion of a Pointer Galvanometer into a Voltmeter and an Ammeter.

Determination of the Reduction Factor of a Tangent Galvanometer.

Determination of the Electro-chemical Equivalent of Hydrogen using an Ammeter.

Measurements of High Resistances and Capacities by Deflection Methods.

To set up a Valve as an Oscillator.

The student is expected to know the use of a Galvanometer, with Lamp and Scale or with a Telescope.

Students should be encouraged to draw graphs and deduce results therefrom.

The following books are suggested :—

Watson's Text-book of Physics, Books I and IV (Longmans).

Capstick's Sound (Cambridge University Press).

Edser's Heat.

Draper's Heat.

Hart's Heat for Advanced Students (G. Bell and Sons).

Barton's Heat, *omitting articles* 17, 23, 24, 68, 71, 72, 87, 105 to 108, 112, 113, 118, 128, 141 to 145, and 153 to 156.

For reference :—

Wagstaff's Properties of Matter.

Hutchinson's Intermediate Text-book of Magnetism and Electricity (Univ. Tut. Press), *omitting sections* 27, 28, 86-88, 97, 146, 161, 187, 188, 192, 193, 213, 219-221, 233, 249, 261-263, 267, 268, 276.

For Practical Work :—

Harrison's Practical Physics (Longmans).

Allen and Moore's Practical Physics (Macmillan).

College Physics, by Knowlton (published by McGraw Hill), is recommended for general study of the students.

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated and initialled by their Professor.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners shall not be precluded from

setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

• For 1939.

Note 1.—Attention is particularly directed to the portions of the syllabus printed in italics, because these are either not treated at all in the reference books recommended (marked *) or not treated too fully (marked **) or only a simple treatment being required for our purpose (marked ***).

Note 2.—Methods of Infinitesimal Calculus should be used wherever possible.

Note 3.—The syllabus given below is *in addition to* that for the Intermediate.

Properties of Matter.—Units and dimensions, dimensional equations. Balance: sensitiveness (mathematically) and stability (descriptively treated); method of weighing by oscillations; correction for buoyancy of air.*

Circular and simple harmonic motions: hodograph; centrifugal and centripetal forces; conical pendulum; rotation of rigid bodies; torque; moment of inertia of a rectangular lamina, a disc, bar of rectangular cross section, a sphere and a cylinder; energy of rotation of a rigid body; angular momentum, gyrostats (descriptively treated); simple harmonic motion; simple, compound and reversible pendulums. Elasticity: Young's modulus, its determination; yield point; Poisson's ratio, bulk modulus; modulus of rigidity; twisting of a cylinder; experimental determination of rigidity by static and dynamic methods. Gravitation: law of universal gravitation; determination of G ; variations in G due to rotation of the earth, altitude and depth. Fluids: motion of fluids in pipes; *Bernoulli's theorem: stream lined and turbulent motion* ** (descriptively treated). Poiseuille's method of determination of viscosity of liquid (theory as well as experiment) diffusion; Fick's law; osmosis; surface tension; angle of contact capillarity.

Sound.—Nature of wave motion: Longitudinal, transverse and stationary waves. Equation of simple harmonic waves. *Combination of two wave trains along the same line (in the same and in opposite directions) treated analytically.*** Interference of sound. Beats. Combination of vibrations at right angles to one another. Distribution of velocity and pressure in sound waves. Calculation of velocity of waves in gases and in stretched strings. Effect of temperature variations on velocity of sound in gases. Reflection and refraction of sound. Effects of wind on propagation of sound waves. Doppler effect.

Forced and free vibrations and resonance treated descriptively. Harmonics of strings and air columns. Melde's experiment. Quality of sound. Analysis of compound notes. Frequency ratios of important musical intervals. Musical scales. Temperament. Explanation of consonance and dissonance. Combination tones including *Edser and Rucker's experiment*.^{*} Determination of frequency of a tuning fork by the Stroboscopic and other methods. Kundt's tube for comparison of velocities of sound in gases.

Light.—Refraction from spherical surfaces and through a lens. Combination of thin lenses in contact and *at a finite distance apart*.^{**} Spherical and chromatic aberrations and their removal. Elementary theory of the rainbow. *Direct vision spectroscope*.^{*} Telescopes and microscopes, their magnifying powers and simple ideas about their resolving powers. Kellner's, Ramsden's and Huyghen's eyepieces. Measurement of refractive indices. Elementary notions about absorption and emission spectra (visible as well as invisible), and about spectrum analysis. Velocity of light. The wave theory of light. Huyghen's construction. Explanation of reflection and refraction at plane surfaces, derivation of the lens formula and explanation of rectilinear propagation of light according to the wave theory. Simple ideas about interference of light. Fresnel's biprism. Simple ideas about Michelson's interferometer. Colours of thin plates and Newton's rings. *Elementary mathematical treatment of diffraction at a straight edge* ^{**} and *simple descriptive treatment of diffraction by a slit, wire, circular hole and circular obstacle*.^{**} Plane transmission diffraction grating, its simple theory, and application to find wavelengths. Normal spectra. Simple ideas about resolving power of a grating. Elementary notions about polarisation and double refraction. Production and detection of plane, circular and elliptic polarisations. Polarimetry.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Laws of magnetism. Magnetic force and potential, "*Magnetic length*" of a magnet. Terrestrial magnetism. Dia-, para- and ferro-magnetism. Magnetic flux. The magnetic circuit. Intensity of magnetisation. Permeability and susceptibility. Hysteresis. Theories of magnetisation. Laws of electrostatics, Gauss's theorem and its simple applications. Electric intensity. Capacity and energy of charge of condensers. Simple theory of electrostatic potential. Electrometers. Specific inductive capacity, *its determination in case of solids only*. Electrostatic units. Atmospheric electricity. Theory of the Voltaic cell. Magnetic field due to current. Ohm's law and its application. Electromagnetic and practical units. Electrodynamics. Electrical measurements. Measuring instruments, including simple ideas only about the Crompton potentiometer. Chemical effects of currents. Thermo-electricity.

Electromagnetic induction, alternating currents. Choke coil. Rotating magnetic fields. Direct and alternating current. Dynamos and motors. Transformers. Relationship between electrostatic and electromagnetic waves. *Triode (thermionic) valve as detector, amplifier, and generator of oscillations. Simple wireless circuits.*** The electromagnetic theory of light. Simple ideas about Zeeman effect. Conduction of electricity through gases. Cathode rays. Simple facts about photo-electricity and *photo-electric cells*.* X-rays, their nature and properties. Characteristic X-rays. Simple facts about Radio-activity. Structure of the atom.

The standard to be attained corresponds to that of the following books:—

Wagstaff's *Properties of Matter* (University Tutorial Press), *omitting* the following sections:—

11–20, 40–51, 67–69, 72, 73, 89, 95, 98–104, 118, 126–135e, 138–140, 168–186, 189–200, 202–205, 207–224, 224c, 225–229, 238, 243–258a, 270–274, 286, 287.

Capstick's *Sound* (Cambridge University Press), *omitting* the following sections:—

163–166, 168, 170, 192, 193, 234, 243–246, 248, 261–266, 276–306.

Edser's *Heat* (Macmillan), *omitting* the following pages:—

233–238, 282, 283, 353–378, 425, 426.

Barton's *Heat*, *omitting* Articles 17, 23, 24, 68, 71, 72, 87, 105–108, 112, 113, 118, 128, 141–145 and 153–156.

Edser's *Light* (Macmillan), *omitting* the following pages:—

21–38, 79, 80, 135–146, 150–198, 237–285, 296–302, 306–310, 312–314, 369–388, 414–418, 431–442, 457–469, 482–484, 493, 494, 512–570.

Hutchinson's *Intermediate Book on Electricity and Magnetism* (University Tutorial Press), *omitting* the following sections:—

27, 28, 32, 38, 50, 51, 86–88, 103, 109, 110 (last part), 113, 129, 142, 161–163, 172, 179, 180, 181, 188, 192, 193, 198, 205, 208, 213, 221–223, 232, 233, 235, 238–241, 249, 258–260, 262, 263, 266–268, 270, 276, 281, 283, 290–292, 294–296, 297 (last part), 298–300.

Other suitable books for reference:—

1. Duncan and Starling: *Text-book of Physics*.
2. M. N. Saha's *Junior Heat*.
3. Knowlton's *Physics*.
4. Goddard's *Properties of Matter*.

PHYSICS : HONOURS PAPERS.

For 1938 and 1939.

The three-paper Honours course in Physics will include the pass syllabus though treated more fully and with special reference to practical applications, and will include an introductory course in modern developments.

The practical work will include in addition to those of the pass course a number of special experiments.

SYLLABUS.

*Theoretical.**Paper I.*

Steam and internal combustion engines, aeroplanes and air-ships, Gyrostat.

Theory of probability, Maxwell's Law of distribution of molecular velocities, relation between mean square, mean and probable velocities of molecules, molecular mean free path, collisions, Brownian movements, viscosity, specific heats of gases, Gaede and diffusion pumps, and McLeod gauge.

Michelson's interferometer and its uses including applications in Astronomy, colour photography.

Spectroscopy; emission and absorption spectra, scattering of light and Raman effect, spectral series, distribution of energy in black body radiation.

Auroras, lightning and electric condition of the atmosphere, ionisation currents, cathode rays, positive rays, mass spectrograph.

Paper II.

Construction, operation and characteristics of series, shunt and compound wound motors and dynamos; efficiencies of electrical machines, copper and iron losses; simple a.c. generators, motors, transformers, electric furnaces and power meters.

Emission of electrons from hot filaments, work function, characteristic curves, space charge, thermionic valves and their uses. Oscillatory circuits, resonance, frequency radiation, spark, arc, and valve transmitters of wireless signals, simple broadcast transmitters and receivers, valve amplifiers.

Photo-electric effect relation between velocity of emitted electrons and the frequency of incident light, failure of classical theory of light, quantum theory, Planck's constant " h " and its determination.

X-rays; history, production, types of tubes, high tension current rectifiers, ionisation of gases by X-rays; electroscopes,

ionisation chamber and electrometer, photographic effect, fluorescence, nature of X-rays, number of electrons in an atom, Compton effect, absorption scattering and reflection of X-rays, determination of wavelength, emission and absorption spectra, Moseley's Law, atomic number, radiography, examination of metal castings, and crystal analysis of simplest type.

Radioactivity, history, radioactive series, transformation hypothesis, half valve periods, position of elements in the periodic table, isotopes, radioactive rays and their properties, Wilson tracks, measurement of radioactivity, special electroscopes, counters, structure of atomic nucleus, age of minerals and of the earth.

Practical.

In the practical, in addition to those of the pass course, the following experiments shall be included :—

Measurement of wavelength of light by diffraction grating and biprism ; measurement of refractive index by total reflection ; calibration of spectroscope ; spectrum analysis ; calibration of thermocouple ; measurement of capacities ; low resistances and insulation resistances by Galvanometer ; mechanical equivalent of heat by electrical method ; characteristic curves of thermionic valves ; measurement of radioactivity.

A report of each of the above experiments is to be written in a special note-book and initialled by the instructor in charge. This report should include the date and a discussion of the method, the nature and magnitude of the errors of individual observations and their effect on the final result.

The following reference books are suggested :—

1. Duncan's Applied Mechanics.
2. Bloch's Kinetic Theory of Gases.
3. Principles underlying Radio communication, U.S. Signal Corps Pamphlet 40.
4. Crowther's Ions, X-rays and Ionising Radiations.
5. Houstoun's A Treatise on Light.
6. Michelson's Light Waves and their Uses.

CHEMISTRY.

For 1938 and 1939.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

In addition to a more detailed study of the subjects dealt with in the Intermediate, the following detailed syllabus is recommended :—

Paper (A).

PART I.

1. General survey of the elements excluding the rare earth metals treated from the modern point of view of the Periodic Classification.

2. The occurrence, preparation (in case of compounds), properties and uses of the following elements and their chief compounds. Outlines of modern methods of manufacture of those in italics:—

Group 0.—Helium, Neon, Argon.

Group I.—*Gold*, basic copper acetate, complex ammonia and cyanide compounds of copper, silver and gold; auric chloride, sodium sulphide, cuprous iodide.

Group II.—Magnesium, calcium, barium, strontium, cadmium, calcium cyanamide, magnesium phosphate, lithopone, basic calcium nitrate, Nessler's reagent, mercuric thiocyanate, mercuric sulphide.

Group III.—Boron, boric acid, borax, corundum, alums, aluminium acetate, alundum.

Group IV.—Silicon, lead chromate, basic lead chromate, lead acetate, carborundum, silicon tetrachloride, silicon tetrafluoride, hydrofluosilicic acid, silicic acid, stannic chloride, stannic acid.

Group V.—Scheele's green, microcosmic salt.

Group VI.—Sodium thiosulphate, chlorosulphonic acids, sulphur chloride, thionyl chloride, sulphuryl chloride, chromium, chrome alum, chromic anhydride and chromyl chloride.

Group VII.—Manganese, oxides of manganese, manganates and permanganates.

Group VIII.—Iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, platinum, iron alum, ferrous ammonium sulphate, cobalt chloride, cobalt nitrate, sodium cobalti-nitrite.

3. The reactions involved in the separation of the common metallic radicals into various analytical groups and their individual separation and in the separation and detection of the acid radicals.

4. A brief outline of the following industries from the chemical standpoint of view only:—

(a) Electroplating with Cu, Ag, Au and Ni.

(b) Silvering of glass.

(c) Portland cement.

(d) Artificial manures, *viz.*, calcium cyanamide, basic calcium nitrate, sodium nitrate and ammonium sulphate.

(e) Glass manufacture.

(f) Match industry.

5. A concise treatment of the following :—

- (i) Brass, bronze, special kinds of steel, Wood's and Rose's fusible alloys and type metal.
- (ii) Constitution of the oxides and the important oxyacids of N, P and S.
- (iii) Passivity and rusting of iron, treated in an elementary manner.
- (iv) Oxidation, autoxidation and reduction.
- (v) Nitrogen and phosphorous cycles in nature.
- (vi) Photography.
- (vii) Aluminothermy.
- (viii) Industrial gases: H_2 , CO_2 , water gas, producer gas, coal gas and oil gas.

The Course in Physical Chemistry will be illustrated by the following experiments :—

1. Determination of B.Pt. of a pure liquid.
2. Determination of B.Pt. of a solution in the above solvent and hence to find the apparent mol. weight of the solute.
3. To find the solubility of acids (sparingly soluble) by titration method.
4. To find the distribution coefficient of an acid between two non-miscible solvents.
5. To find the heat of neutralisation of acid with alkali.
6. To find the heat of ionisation of acetic acid.
7. To find the molecular weight of CO_2 .
8. Calibration experiments.
9. To study the saponification of N/60 ethyl acetate by means of N/30 NaOH and determine the value of the velocity constant K.
10. To determine the velocity constant K for hydrolysis of ethyl acetate by N/2HCL.
11. To study the action between KL (N) solution and N/10 $K_2S_2O_8$, and the velocity constant and order of reaction for the same.
12. To determine the solubility of Benzoic Acid and Salicylic acid at different temperatures in water.
13. Determination of molecular weight of water by Victor Meyer's Method.
14. Determination of the B.P. and molecular elevation constant with cane-sugar and hence to determine the molecular weight and degree of dissociation of NaCl by noting the elevation of the boiling point of the solvent.
15. Determination of the depression in the melting point of naphthalene by introducing a known weight of

acetanilide in it and from it calculating the molecular weight of the solute.

16. Determination of the density of KClO_3 solution at different temperatures by means of specific gravity bottle.
17. To determine the transition temperature of Glauber's salt.
18. To determine the value of velocity constant for hydrolysis of 1% solution of cane-sugar at the temperature of boiling water in presence of 1 c.c. of the given acid in 100 c.c. of the solution.

The syllabus in Organic, Physical and Practical Chemistry is given below :—

In addition to the subjects dealt with under Intermediate syllabus, the following is prescribed for the B.Sc. (Pass) Examination :—

PAPER B—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Higher aliphatic hydrocarbons, *e.g.*, pentane, hexane, heptane, Isomerism.

Petroleum Industry: Origin of petroleum, Flash point, Separation of important fractions, cracking.

Unsaturated hydrocarbons: General methods of preparation and properties. Meaning of: double bond, strain. Theory of Strain (elementary treatment, but not Thorpe-Ingold valency deflection hypothesis), Ozonide formation.

Addenda to ethylenic bond, Markonikoff's rule. Geometrical isomerism, determination of configuration in simple cases as that of the unsaturated dibasic acids such as maleic and fumaric acids. Thiele's theory of partial valency.

Acetylenic hydrocarbons: General methods of preparation and properties.

Haloid derivatives of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons (simpler compounds only).

Alcohols—general methods of formation—Fermentation—Fusel Oil—Reactions of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols—Grignard's reaction—its application. Organometallic compounds, *e.g.*, zinc ethyl, lead tetra-ethyl.

Allyl alcohol—Esters of alcohols with organic acids and mineral acids such as nitrites and nitrates. Difference between a nitro compound and a nitrite. Ethylene glycol, ethylene oxide, glycerine.

Ethers—Thio-ethers and thio-alcohols—sulphonal.

Aliphatic nitro compounds—their aci-form—Amines—their reactions and properties.

Aldehydes—ketones—preparation, properties and general reactions; condensation, polymerisation. Unsaturated aldehydes, *e.g.*, acrolein. Acids—esters—acid chlorides—amides—anhydrides.

Elementary treatment of oils and fats—soaps. Iodine value, saponification value of oils.

Halogen substituted acids such as the chloroacetic acids. Amino acetic acid. Hydroxy acids such as lactic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid.

Stereo-chemistry of carbon—resolution—asymmetric synthesis. Number of isomers in a compound containing more than one active carbon atom.

Acetoacetic Ester—keto-enol tautomerism, synthesis with the aid of acetoacetic ester.

Sugar,—hexoses—determination of configuration of glucose and fructose—muta rotation. Cane sugar manufacture, constitution—Starch manufacture.

Dibasic acids—malonic, fumaric and maleic.

Ethyl malonate, urea, uric acid, caffeine.

Aromatic: Coal-tar industry. Aromatic hydrocarbons. Constitution of benzene. Conditions governing substitution in the benzene ring. Crum Brown's rule—orientation. Directive influence of groups.

Nitration—nitro compounds—reduction of nitro compounds with reducing agents of different kinds—products of reduction.

Amino groups—characteristics and reactions—(acetylation, benzylation, Schiff's base formation). Diazo compounds—Sandmeyer's reaction. Phenyl hydrazine—Azo dyes.

The Witt and Quinonoid theories of colour and constitution (elementary treatment).

Phenols—mono, di and trihydric, reactions—Reimer and Tiemann's, Gatterman's, Kolbe's reactions.

Aromatic alcohols.

Halogen derivatives of benzene and toluene, benzyl chloride, benzilidene chloride, benzotrichloride. Acids—reactions and properties, cinnamic acid, hydroxy acids, coumarin, salicylic acid, aspirin, salol, gallic acid, inks.

Sulphonic acids—reactions and properties.

Saccharin.

Anthranilic acid.

Aldehydes—benzaldehyde, salicyl aldehyde, *p*-oxybenzaldehyde, vanillin, protocatechic aldehyde.

Ketones—Acetophenone, benzophenone, diphenyl methane—triphenyl methane—applications of Friedel and Craft's reaction in general.

Rosaniline.

Dibasic acids—phthalic acid, phthaleins, phenolphthalein and fluorescein.

Naphthalene, nitronaphthalene, hydroxy naphthalene.

Anthracene, anthraquinone, alizarin.

Cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, Sabatier and Senderen's reaction. Furfurane, thiophene, pyrrole, pyridine, piperidine, indole, quinoline, indigo. Conine, piperine, constitution of. Extraction of quinine from cinchona bark—general chemical properties but not the constitution of quinine.

PAPER (A). PART II.—PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. Critical history of the periodic classification of the elements and its uses.

2. Kinetic theory of gases and the derivation from it of simple gas laws. Van der Waal's equation. Calculations based on kinetic theory of gases.

3. General idea of the important methods available for determining the following physical properties of liquids: Density, surface tension, viscosity, refractivity and optical activity.

4. Van't Hoff's theory of dilute solutions including the experimental measurement of osmotic pressure, elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point, calculations based on the theory of solutions.

5. Law of mass action, its mathematical representation and application to homogeneous equilibria, Le Chatelier principle and its application to chemical equilibria. Simple calculations based on the Law of Mass Action.

6. Radioactivity, emission of α , β , and γ rays. Modern conception of the structure of the atom. Isotopes, Isobars. Electronic theory of valency treated in a simple way.

PAPER (B). PART II.—PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. The elementary study of colloids and their applications in every-day life and industry.

2. Distribution law and its application to liquid-liquid systems.

3. Phase Rule—the explanation of terms employed; application of phase rule to the following systems: water, sulphur, potassium iodide—water; sodium sulphate—water; Ferric chloride-water and lead-silver.

4. Velocity of reactions in homogeneous systems, mono, di and tri (simplest case) molecular reactions, calculations for finding the order of reaction; catalysis.

5. Thermochemistry and thermochemical calculations.

6. Electrochemistry, including modern ionic theory and the evidence on which it is based, migration of ions, transport numbers, conductivity and its measurement; Ostwald's dilution law

and the application of ionic theory to (i) analytical chemistry, (ii) strengths of acids and bases, and (iii) hydrolysis of salts. Calculations based on conductivity measurements and Ostwald's dilution law.

CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL.

I.—Preparations.

Inorganic Preparations :—

(1) Purification of commercial substances by—

- (a) Crystallisation, *e.g.*, preparation of potassium nitrate from Kallar;
- (b) Sublimation, *e.g.*, purification of commercial ammonium chloride; and
- (c) Chemical Methods, *e.g.*, preparation of sodium chloride from common salt and ferrous sulphate from Kipp waste.

(2) Preparation of yellow oxide of mercury, cuprous oxide and lead peroxide.

(3) Preparation of salts :—

Anhydrous aluminium chloride, potassium bromide, potassium chlorate, sodium thiosulphate, chrome alum, ferrous ammonium sulphate, potassium permanganate, potassium dichromate, chrome yellow.

Organic Preparations :—

Preparation of nitrobenzene, aniline, acetanilide, *p*-nitroacetanilide, sulphanilic acid, ethyl benzoate, benzamide, benzanilide, phenyl hydrazone of acetophenone, osazone of glucose. methyl iodide, iodoform.

II.—Qualitative Analysis.

Detection of common basic and acid radicles in mixtures containing not more than six radicles.

III.—Gravimetric Analysis.

Estimation of the following radicles: Chloride, silver, sulphate, barium, iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, phosphate, carbonate.

IV.—Volumetric Analysis.

(a) Acidimetry and Alkalimetry, excluding the estimation of Boric Acid and Borax.

(b) Oxidation and Reduction :—

1. Permanganate titrations. Estimation of oxalic acid, oxalates and ferrous salts.
2. Potassium dichromate titrations. Estimation of ferrous and ferric salts.

(c) Iodometry :—

Estimation of sodium thiosulphate, dichromate, arsenious acid, soluble arsenites, potassium-antimony tartrate, copper sulphate, chlorine water, bromine water and bleaching powder.

(d) Silver nitrate titrations: Estimation of halides in neutral and acid solutions.

Students may be required to prepare their own standard solutions.

V.—(a) Detection of the following elements in organic compounds: Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and halogens.

(b) Determination of melting and boiling points of organic compounds.

(c) Molecular weight of an organic acid by the methods of titration and silver salt.

BOTANY.

For 1938.

The distribution of the two papers is as follows :—

Paper A.—Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta.

Paper B.—Phanerogams, Physiology, Ecology and General Biology.

Histology.—The structure of the cell; the origin and growth of the tissues, the primary tissues and their distribution; the secondary tissues of the flowering plants; the distribution of the mechanical tissues.

Organography.—The morphological differentiation of the plant body in the main groups of the vegetable kingdom; the morphology of the shoot and root in the Pteridophytes and Spermatophytes; the phenomenon of alternation of generations and the homologies in the stages of the life-history of the Archegoniates and the Spermatophytes.

Physiology.—Turgidity and Tension of Tissues; the Physiology of Nutrition, Respiration, Growth and Reproduction; the Phenomena of Movements.

Systematic.—The Systematic Morphology and Physiology of the following groups :—

Algae :—Schizophyceæ, Chlorophyceæ, Characeæ, Phæophyceæ; Rhodophyceæ; Bacteria; Fungi :—Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Lichens; Bryophytes :—Hepaticæ; Musci; Pteridophytes :—Filicales Equisetales, Lycopodiales; Cycadales; Coniferales.

Angiosperms :—Gramineæ, Palmæ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Salicaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rutaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Malvaceæ, Cactaceæ, Umbelliferae, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatae, Solanaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Compositæ.

The taxonomic relations of these according to the system of Engler and Pranti as given in "Naturalische Pflanzenfamilien".

The candidates will be required to possess a good acquaintance with the following representative types :—

Oscillatoria; Nostoc; Chlamydomonas; Hematococcus; Volvox; Pediastrum; Ulothrix; Coleochaete; Oedogonium; Cosmarium; Closterium; Spirogyra; Zygnema; Botrydium; Vaucheria; Caulerpa; Cladophora; Chara; Ectocarpus; Fucus; Dictyota; Batrachospermum; Bacterium; Rhizopus; Pythium; Aspergillus; Humaria; Ustilago; Puccinia; Polyporus; Agaricus; Riccia; Pellia; Marchantia; Porella; Anthoceros; Sphagnum; Funaria; Fern; Equisetum; Selaginella; Marsilia; Cycas; Pinus; Taxus.

The representative types of the families of the Angiosperms to be taken so far as possible from the Punjab Flora. Some knowledge of plants of economic importance of the above families would be expected.

The candidates must also possess a knowledge of the fundamental principles of Heredity, Variation and Evolution and of the more important facts of Ecology as illustrated particularly by the local flora.

Practical Examination.

The practical examination will embrace (a) examination and description of microscopic specimens; (b) examination and description of plants or parts of plants; (c) identification of specimens; (d) preparation of specimens and tissues for microscopic examination; (e) microscopic technique; (f) fundamental experiments in physiology.

The following books are suggested :—

Coulter, Barnes and Cowles—Text-book of Botany.
Bower—Botany of the Living Plant.

Gager—Heredity and Evolution in Plants.
 Strasburger—Text-book of Botany.
 Kashyap—Practical Botany.
 Macdougall—Plant Ecology.
 Lawson and Sahni—Text-book of Botany.

Candidates will be required to submit at least one plant of each family of Angiosperms, properly mounted and named and initialled and dated by their Professors, at the time of examination.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examination, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1939.

Para. 6 after Angiosperms *delete* the names of the families and *substitute* the following :—

Gramineæ—Avena, Triticum, Zea.
 Palmæ—Phoenix.
 Araceæ—Colocasia.
 Liliaceæ—Asphodelous, Nothoscordum.
 Orchidaceæ—Zeuxine.
 Salicaceæ—Salix, Populus.
 Chenopodiaceæ—Chenopodium, Salsola, Suaeda.
 Caryophyllaceæ—Stellaria, Silene, Saponaria.
 Ranunculaceæ—Ranunculus, Delphinium.
 Papaveraceæ—Papaver, Argemone, Fumaria.
 Cruciferae—Senebiera, Brassica, Capsella.
 Rosaceæ—Prunus, Pyrus, Potentilla.
 Leguminosæ—Albizia, Acacia, Cassia, Lathyrus, Dalbergia.
 Rutaceæ—Citrus, Murraya.
 Euphorbiaceæ—Euphorbia, Ricinus, Phyllanthus.
 Malvaceæ—Malva, Althæa, Malvastrum, Ahutilon.
 Cactaceæ—Opuntia.
 Umbelliferae—Hydrocotyle, Coriandrum.
 Asclepiadaceæ—Calotropis, Cryptostegia.
 Convolvulaceæ—Convolvulus, Ipomea, Cuscuta.
 Labiatae—Salvia, Ocimum.
 Solanaceæ—Solanum, Datura, Withania.
 Cucurbitaceæ—Cucurbita, Luffa, Cucumis.
 Compositæ—Ageratum, Sonchus, Xanthium, Helianthus.

In the list of the books *delete*—

Bower—Botany of the living plants ;

Macdougall—Plant Ecology ;

Lawson and Sahni—Text-book of Botany ;

and *add* Dr. Kashyap—Lahore District Flora.

ZOOLOGY.

For 1938 and 1939.

The Animal Cell ; Asexual and sexual Reproduction ; the principles of Classification ; Heredity, Variation and Evolution. Geographical distribution of animals.

The structure, habits, development, classification and ecology of the following groups :—Protozoa, Porifera, Coelenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nemertini, Nematelminthes, Annelida, Rotifera, Polyzoa, Echinodermata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata. A detailed study of the types enumerated in the practical course.

Embryology as illustrated by the Chick, Frog and Rabbit.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique, and to examine, dissect or describe the following animals and skeletons, in addition to those prescribed for the Intermediate Examination :—

Monocystis, Aurelia, Nereis, Leech, *Asterias*, Prawn, Anopheles, Scorpion, Freshwater Mussel, Pila (*Ampullaria*), *Amphioxus*, Lizard, Columba. The skeletons of representatives of each class of *Oraniata*.

The following books are suggested :—

Parker and Haswell : Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan).

Shipley and Macbride : Text-book of Zoology (Camb. Univ. Press).

Marshall and Hurst : Practical Zoology (Smith Elder).

Borradaile : Manual of Zoology (Oxford University Press).

Dendy : Outlines of Evolutionary Biology.

Borradaile : The Animal and its Environment (Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton).

Dakin : Elements of General Zoology (Oxford University Press).

Candidates will be required to submit the original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may

be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

PHYSIOLOGY : 1938.

The General Histology of the Animal Cell, and the Structure ; Chemical composition and Functions of the Tissues of man and animals ; the Blood and Lymph ; the circulation of the blood and lymph embracing the mechanics of the circulation of the blood and of the movement of the lymph ; the Innervation and Nutrition of the Heart ; and the Innervation of the Blood-vessels ; the Physiology of Respiration ; the Chemistry of Digestion and Nutrition ; the Physiology of Absorption, Excretion, Metabolism and Dietetics ; Animal Heat ; the General Physiology of Muscle and Nerve ; Electro-Physiology ; the Structure, Development and Functions of the Central Nervous System ; the Structure and Functions of the Organs of Sense ; Reproduction ; the Chemistry of the Animal body.

In the oral and practical examination candidates will be examined in the above subjects, and will be practically tested in Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the construction and use of Physiological Apparatus and will be required to show a knowledge of Experimental Physiology.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Howell's Text-book of Physiology (Rebman).

Halliburton's Text-book of Physiology (Murray).

Starling: Principles of Human Physiology (J. and A. Churchill, London).

For the Practical part :—

Schafer's Essentials of Histology (Smith Elder).

Stirling's Practical Histology (C. Griffin).

Halliburton's Essentials of Chemical Physiology and Stirling's Practical Physiology (C. Griffin).

Schafer and Brodie's Experimental Physiology (Longmans).

Cole's Physiological Chemistry.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

For 1939.

Instead of "The General Histology.....and the Structure" read "Structure of the Animal Cell; structure, chemicalanimals".

GEOLOGY.

For 1938 and 1939.

Physical Geology.—Distribution of temperature in the earth's crust and the observation by which it is determined; chemical composition of the lithosphere; the general characters and composition of the hydrosphere; the composition and character of the meteorites. Solar System under Nebular hypothesis and Planetesimal hypothesis, density and rigidity of the earth, nature of the earth's interior.

Physical characters of continents, plateaux, mountain-ranges, river systems and the ocean basins. The geological processes and their action. Geological action of water, development of drainage systems, cycles of erosion. Rapid and slow movements of the earth's crust; causes of earth-movements; isostasy, fracture and faulting of rocks, origin and history of mountain-ranges. Volcanicity and theories of volcanic action; ore deposits—their classification and origin.

Mineralogy.—(i) In addition to those prescribed for the Intermediate course the study of the following mineral species:—Realgar, Molybdenite, Chalcocite, Greenockite, Millerite, Pyrrohtite, Niccolite, Bornite, Smaltite, Cobaltite, Marcasite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrargyrite, Proustite, Tetrahedrite, Stephanite, Enargite, Sylvite, Cryolite, Carnalite, Cuprite, Zincite, Ilmenite, Pyrolusite, Brucite, Diaspore, Goethite, Manganite, Psilomelane, Franklinite, Chrysoberyl, Rhodochrosite, Smithsonite, Witherite, Strontianite, Cerussite, Azurite, Felspar group, Leucite, Pyroxene group, Amphibole group, Sodalite group, Nepheline, Garnet group, Scapolite group, Zircon, Topaz, Andalusite, Sillimanite, Calamine, Staurolite, Apophyllite, Heulandite, Stilbite, Chabazite, Analcite, Mica group, Sphene, Monazite, Apatite group, Boracite, Pitchblende, Columbite—tantallite, Baryte group, Alunite, Wolframite, Scheelite, Wulfenite.

[N.B.—Students are expected to be acquainted with the industrial applications of these mineral species.]

(ii) Crystallography : Laws of Crystallography ; Form : Symmetry ; Systems of notation ; study of the following classes of crystals :—Galena, Tetrahedrite, and Pyrite classes of the cubic system ; Zircon class of the tetragonal system ; Beryl, Calcite, Tourmaline and Quartz classes of the hexagonal system ; Barytes class of the Orthorhombic system and normal classes of the Monoclinic and Triclinic systems ; the properties of Zones ; the common twinning laws ; imperfections of crystals.

(iii) Optical properties of Minerals ; Methods of obtaining polarized light ; Uniaxial and Biaxial crystals ; Pleochroism ; Interference colours ; Extinction angles ; Stauroscopes Optical sign.

Petrology.—The macroscopic and microscopic characters of the common types of rocks, their chemical composition, mineralogical constitution and distinctive structures. Magmatic segregation and differentiation ; classification of igneous rocks ; their secondary changes. Pneumatolysis, hydro-thermal changes, metasomasis, etc. Thermal and dynamic metamorphism ; the formation of secondary minerals and structures.

Palæontology.—The characters and affinities of the principal groups of fossils (Invertebrata), and their distribution in past geological periods. Morphological characters of the more important orders of fossils.

Stratigraphy.—The leading features and characteristic fossils of the British and Indian formations. Division of the Indian stratigraphical scale into minor groups and their correlation to the European standard stratigraphical scale ; special characters and features of the chief systems and series in the different parts of India. Physiographic features of India. Basis of chronology, evidence of fossils, physical evidence, diastrophism.

Practical Work.—

- (1) Description and identification of the common types of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks in hand specimens.
- (2) Identification by physical and chemical properties of the following minerals :—

Realgar, Molybdenite, Chalcocite, Pyrrothite, Niccolite, Bornite, Smaltite, Cobaltite, Arsenopyrite, Tetrahedrite, Enargite, Cryolite, Cuprite, Zincite, Ilmenite, Pyrolusite, Manganite, Psilomelane, Rhodochrosite, Witherite, Stronlianite, Leucite, Sodalite, Nepheline, Andalusite, Sillimanite, Calamine, Stanrolite, Apophyllite, Heulandite, Stilbite, Chabazite, Analcite, Sphene, Monazite, Baryte, Wolframite. (This is in addition to those done in the Intermediate.)

- (3) Description and identification in thin section under a petrological microscope of the following minerals (in addition to those done in the Intermediate) and rocks:—

Enstatite, Hypersthene, Nepheline, Leucite, Soda-lite, Nosean, Hauyne, Apatite, Spheue, Topaz, Serpentine, Chlorite, Epidote.

Granite, Syenite, Diorite, Peridotite, Rhyolite, Trachyte, Phonolite, Andesite, Basalt, Granophyres, Pitchstones, Dolerites, Sandstone, Limestone, Marble, Slate, Quartzite, Schist and Gneiss.

- (4) Description, identification and geological age of the following fossils:—

Alveolina, Nodosaria, Fusulina, Nummulites, Ventriculites, Syphonia, Barrosia, Didymograptus, Diplograptus, Climacograptus, Monograptus, Rastrites, Cyathophyllum, Heliophyllum, Lithostrotion, Omphyma, Zaphrentis, Cystiphyllum, Calceola, Thecosmilia, Isastraea, Syringopora, Favosites, Halysites, Cidaris, Hemicidaris, Phymosoma, Conulus, Clypeaster, Echinobrissus, Clypens, Echinocorys, Holaster, Micraster, Actinocrinus, Crotalocrinus, Platycrinus, Pentacrinus, Marsupites, Apiocrinus, Pentremites, Productus, Orthis, Pentamerus, Spirifer, Syringothyris, Uncites, Athyris, Atrypa, Rhynchonella, Terebratula, Stringocephalus, Fenestella, Protoretapora, Nucula, Arca, Pectunculus, Gervillia, Inoceramus, Avicula, Conocardium, Spondylus, Pecten, Lima, Ostrea, Gryphæa, Exogyra, Trigonía, Unio, Astarte, Cardita, Chama, Hippurites, Cardium, Venus, Pholadomya, Patella, Pleurotomaria, Bellerophon, Euomphalus, Natica, Turritella, Cerethium, Cypræa, Chrysodomus, Murex, Fusus, Clavella, Voluta, Pleurotoma, Conus, Hyolithes, Conularia, Nautilus, Orthoceras, Goniatite, Ceratite, Arietites, Harpoceras, Dactylioceras, Stephanoceras, Macrocephalites, Perisphinctes, Hoplites, Acanthoceras, Schlenbachia, Baculites, Scaphites, Turritites, Belemnites, Agnostus, Trinucleus, Olenellus, Paradoxides, Calymene, Illænus, Phacops.

- (5) Interpretation of easy geological maps and models illustrating structural geology and drawing sections from them; field work.

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing their original notes of laboratory and field work performed in the course of their studies. These notes are to be dated by the student and initialled by the teachers.

Books suggested :—

- A Text-book of Geology .. Lake and Rastall (E. Arnold,
London).
Geology of India .. D. N. Wadia (Macmillan).
Aids in Practical Geology .. G. A. J. Cole (Griffin).
Elements of Mineralogy Frank Rutley.
(revised edition).
Scott's Introduction to Geology (Macmillan).

HONOURS PAPERS.

GEOLOGY.

For 1938 and 1939.

- Paper (a)* Crystallography, optical properties, mineralogy,
petrology.
Paper (b) General geology, palæontology and stratigraphy.
Paper (c) Field work and practical.

Candidates for Honours in Geology will be required to show a fuller and more detailed acquaintance with the subject indicating more extended reading than pass men.

Books recommended :—

- Field Geology, by Geikie (for field work).
Text-book of Geology, Part I, by Longwell, Knoff, Flint.
Text-book of Geology, Parts 1, 2, by A. Geikie.
Invertebrate Palæontology. by Woods.
Text-book of Mineralogy, by Dana (revised edition).
Principles of Petrology, by Tyrrell.
Petrology for Students, by Harker.

ASTRONOMY.

For 1938 and 1939.

The same Syllabus as for B.A.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same Syllabus as for B.A.

AN INDIAN VERNACULAR (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same Syllabus as for B.A.

HUMAN ANATOMY.

For 1938 and 1939.

The tissues of which the body is composed. The systems into which the various constituent parts of the body are divided. Position, structure, relations and appearance of the different organs in the human body. A detailed knowledge of the human skeleton in the adult; the various articulations, their normal range of movements and common use in the body. The muscles with their nerve supply and general relations; their action on the different articulations. The vascular system; the lymphatics. The central nervous system and the peripheral nerves; the autonomic nervous system. The structure and formation of special sense-organs. The genito-urinary system. The digestive system, with its associated glands. The endocrine glands. The development of the Human Body.

Candidates are, in addition, required to show a knowledge of the elements of Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy, and acquaintance with modern conceptions of Human Evolution and Physical Anthropology.

In the oral and practical examination candidates will be required to dissect out parts of the human body and to examine and describe microscopic sections of a typical mammalian embryo.

Books suggested :—

1. Grey's Anatomy, Descriptive and Applied.
2. Cunningham's Anatomy.
3. Keith's Embryology and Morphology.
4. Arey's Developmental Anatomy.
5. Keith's Antiquity of Man.
6. Wilder's Laboratory Text-book of Anthropometry.

**Courses of Reading prescribed for the Honours
Schools Examinations.**

ENGLISH.

*For 1938 and 1939.**Marks.*

<i>Paper (A)</i> On two prose books out of four prescribed	
for paper (A) in English of B.Sc. (Pass)	
Examination	50

	<i>Marks.</i>
(B) With special reference to dictation and spelling, grammar, punctuation, correct and idiomatic use of words, letter-writing, paraphrasing, précis-writing, description of objects and phenomena and essay-writing	50
(C) On translation from Vernacular into English, writing of reports, and taking down notes concisely	50
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

Books prescribed for Paper A :—

For 1938.—

- (i) Men's Business (A Selection of Essays), by Harold Loukes (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Re. 1-12-0.
- (ii) One-Act Plays of To-day (Fourth Series), selected by Marriott (Harraps).

For 1939.—

- (i) Men's Business (A Selection of Essays), by Harold Loukes (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons). Price Re. 1-12-0.
- (ii) Short Modern Plays, by Guy Boas (Macmillan). Price Re. 1-11-6.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN BOTANY.

For 1938.

I. Honours Course in Botany :—

The structure of the cell ; the structure and development of the various tissues and tissue systems ; the general morphology of the various plant organs ; the Physiology of nutrition, respiration, growth and reproduction, including some knowledge of osmotic phenomena. A knowledge of the more important fossil types and of the principles of variation, heredity and evolution would be required. Some knowledge of the facts and principles of ecology and geographical distribution would also be required.

A fuller acquaintance with the subject as a whole than required for the Pass Course would be expected.

The systematic morphology and physiology of the following groups with a detailed knowledge of the types given below would be required. In the case of the flowering plants the types should be selected as far as possible from the local flora.

Schizophyta, Conjugatæ, Chlorophyceæ, Characeæ, Diatoms,

Phaeophyceæ, Rhodophyceæ, Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Lichens, Hepaticæ, Musci, Filicales, Equisetales, Lycopodiales, Psilotales, Ophioglossales, Cycadales, Ginkgoales, Coniferales, Gnetales, Potamogetonaceæ, Gramineæ, Palmae, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Musaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Salicaceæ, Moraceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rutaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Vitaceæ, Violaceæ, Malvaceæ, Cactaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Umbelliferae, Primulaceæ, Ericaceæ, Oleaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiata, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Compositæ.

The more important types of all the above-mentioned groups.

The practical examination will embrace (a) examination and description of plants and parts of plants, (b) preparation and description of microscopic specimens, (c) identification of specimens, (d) fundamental experiments in plant physiology.

The following books are suggested :—

- Strasburger : Text-book of Botany.
- Haberlandt : Physiological Plant-Anatomy.
- Raber : Plant Physiology.
- Fitzpatrick : The Lower Fungi.
- Weaver and Clements : Plant Ecology.
- Kostychev : Plant Respiration (Rs. 8-12-0).
- Barton Wright : Recent Advances in Plant Physiology.
- Goebel : Organographie der Pflanzen.
- Schimper : Plant-Geography.
- Lock : Variation, Heredity and Evolution.
- Punnet : Mendelism.
- West and Fritsch : British Freshwater Algae.
- Dame Gwynne-Vaughan : Fungi.
- Harshberger : Mycology and Plant Pathology.
- Butler : Fungi and Disease in Plants.
- Gaumann and Dodge : Comparative Morphology of Fungi (Harvard University, Rs. 28-2-0).
- Kashyap : Liverworts of the Western Himalayas and the Punjab Plain.
- Campbell : Mosses and Ferns.
- Bower : Filicales.
- Coulter and Chamberlain : Gymnosperms.
- Scott : Studies in Fossil Botany.
- Maximov : Text-book of Plant Physiology.
- Miller : Plant Physiology.
- Small : Practical Botany.
- Sharp : Introduction to Cytology.
- Bower : Primitive Land Plants also known as "The Archegoniatae".

For identification some suitable local flora will be provided. Duthie's Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain, and Parker's Forest Flora of the Punjab are suggested.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books at a date previous to the examination which will be fixed subsequently.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examination but the examiners should not be precluded from setting questions on the portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

The following indicates the distribution of question papers for the B.Sc. Honours Examination :—

Paper I. Essay.

Paper II. Algæ, Bacteria, Fungi including Mycology and Lichens.

Paper III. Liverworts and Mosses and Pteridophytes.

Paper IV. Taxonomy and Morphology of the Gymnosperms and Angiosperms, including Cytology.

Paper V. Physiology, Genetics and Plant Geography.

Paper VI. Oral and Practical.

II. Subsidiary Zoology, Physiology, Chemistry or Geology, for the Botany Honours School students the same as for B.Sc. Pass.

For 1939.

Add after Sharp: Introduction to Cytology :—

Dr. Kashyap : Lahore District Flora.

Fritsch : Structure and Reproduction of Algæ, 1935.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN ZOOLOGY.

For 1938.

I. The Syllabus for B.Sc. Honours in Zoology :—

The Animal Cell ; Asexual and Sexual Reproduction ; the principles of Classification ; Heredity, Variation and Evolution ; Animal Ecology.

The structure, habits, development and classification of the following groups, treated in a more advanced manner than in the case of the Pass Course :—

Protozoa, Mesozoa, Porifera, Coelenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nemertini, Nematelminthes, Annelida, Rotifera, Polyzoa,

Phoronida, Brachiopoda, Chaetognatha, Echinodermata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Hemichordata, Urochordata, Cephalochordata, Craniata.

Embryology of the Frog, Chick and Rabbit. A general knowledge of the extinct forms, and of the distribution of recent and fossil animals. A detailed study of the animals enumerated in the practical Course.

The distribution of question papers for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination will be as follows :—

Paper I. An essay on one or more of a number of suggested subjects.

Paper II. General and Theoretical.

Paper III. Invertebrata.

Paper IV. Chordata.

Paper V. Palæontology and Embryology.

Paper VI. Practical.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to show a practical knowledge of the methods of microscopic technique and to examine, dissect or describe the following animals and skeletons :—

Amœba, *Actinophrys*, skeleton of Foraminifera and Radiolaria, *Euglena*, *Trypanosoma*, *Paramœcium*, *Vorticella*, *Opalina*, *Monocystis*, Malarial parasite, *Sycon*, *Spongilla*, *Hydra*, *Obelia*, *Aurelia*, Sea anemone *Alcyonium*, skeletons of Madrepora and Tubipora, *Hormiphora*, *Leptoplana*, *Distomum*, *Taenia*, *Lineus*, *Ascaris*, *Nereis*, *Pheretima*, Leech, *Brachionus*, *Bugula*, *Asterias*, *Echinus*, a Holothurian, *Antedon*, Prawn, Crab, Cockroach, *Anopheles*, Centipede, Millipede, Scorpion, *Chiton*, Freshwater Mussel, *Buccinum*, Ampullaria, *Sepia*, *Balanoglossus*, *Ciona*, *Amphioxus*, Scoliodon, Bonyfish, *Rana*, Lizard, *Columba*, Rabbit, and the skeletons of representatives of each class of the Vertebrata.

Candidates will be required to submit the original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.) at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

The following books are suggested in addition to those recommended for the B.Sc. Pass Examination :—

System of Zoology, ed. Lankester.

The Cambridge Natural History.

- Sedgwick : Student's Text-book of Zoology.
 Marshall : Physiology of Reproduction (Longmans).
 Lull : Organic Evolution (Macmillan, New York).
 Macbride and Graham Kerr : Text-book of Embryology,
 Vols. I and II.
 R. C. Punnett : Mendelism (Macmillan and Co.).
 L. Doncaster : An Introduction to the Study of Cytology
 (Cambridge University Press).
 E. B. Wilson : "The Cell in Development and Heredity"
 (Macmillan, New York, 1925).
 E. V. Cowdry : "General Cytology" (Chicago University
 Press, 1924).
 T. H. Morgan : "Experimental Embryology" (Columbia
 University Press, 1927).
 E. V. Cowdry : "Special Cytology", Vols. I and II (New
 York, 1928).
 Locke : Recent Progress in Variation, Heredity and Evolu-
 tion.
 J. Gray : Experimental Cytology.

II. Subsidiary Botany, Physiology, Chemistry or Geology,
 for Zoology Honours School students the same as for B.Sc.
 Pass.

For 1939.

Delete "Locke : Recent Progress in Variation, Heredity and
 Evolution".

*HONOURS SCHOOL IN CHEMISTRY.

For 1938 and 1939.

1st Year—Physical.—Atomic and Molecular Theories ; Val-
 ency ; Law of Chemical Actions ; General properties of solids,

* The following books are suggested for study and reference :—

1. Organic Chemistry, by Sudborough (Blackie and Son).
2. Quantitative Analysis, by Caven, Parts I and II (Blackie
 and Son).
3. A Treatise on Physical Chemistry, Vols. 1 and 2, by
 H. S. Taylor (Macmillan).
4. Richter's Organic Chemistry.
5. Tredwell and Hall's Analytical Chemistry, Vols. I and
 II (Wylie).
6. Findlay's Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).
7. Cohen's Organic Chemistry, Parts I, II, III, published by
 Edward Arnold and supplied by Longmans, Green
 and Co.

liquids and gases; the Dissociation Theory; Mass Action. Catalysis, Arithmetical Problems relating to Chemical Theory.

Inorganic.—The occurrence, preparation and properties of the Elements and their chief compounds—excluding the rare metals—treated especially with regard to the Periodic Classification. Outlines of the main Metallurgical processes treated non-technically.

Organic.—The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation, General Characters and Constitutional Formulæ of the Paraffins, Olefines and Acetylenes: Their haloid derivatives, Alcohols, Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids, Ketones, Amines, Amides, Compounds of the Alcohol Radicals with Sulphur and Nitrogen. The Grignard reagent and its uses. The Carbohydrates; Cyanogen compounds; Urea; The Aromatic Hydrocarbons and their principal derivatives; Naphthalene, Anthracene and their principal derivatives: Pyridine and Quinoline: Furfurane: Pyrrol: Thiophene.

Practical Work.—Volumetric and Gravimetric Analysis. Qualitative Analysis.

2nd and 3rd Years.—Advanced courses in Organic, Physical and General Chemistry approximately of the same standard as the present M.Sc.

Practical Work.—Advanced Inorganic Analysis. Organic Preparations and Determinations. Physical Chemistry.

Syllabus in Subsidiary Physics for Honours School of Chemistry as for the Pass B.Sc. Course in Physics with the following changes:—

Omit Sound and put in its place:

Mathematics.—Analytic Geometry of Straight Line and Circle, Differentiation of Elementary Functions, including second differential coefficients, simple geometrical applications, integration of elementary functions.

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8. Organic Chemistry of Nitrogen, by N. V. Sidgwick (Clarendon Press, Oxford).
 9. Practical Organic Chemistry—James and Sudborough (Blackie).
 10. Text-books of Physical Chemistry, edited by Sir William Ramsay (Longmans).
 11. J. Walker's Physical Chemistry.
 12. A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry, edited by J. Newton Friend, D.Sc., etc. (Charles Griffin and Co.).

Salt and their Reactions, by Dobbin and Mackenzie (Publishers: James Thin, 54 and 55 South Bridge, Edinburgh) is prescribed as a text-book for Practical Chemistry.

Chapters I, II and V of Baker's Algebraic Geometry. Appropriate portions of Edward's Differential Calculus for Beginners and Edward's Integral Calculus for Beginners, or any other elementary text-book such as Elementary Analysis by Jessop (C.U.P.).

The papers for the final examination of the Honours School in Chemistry shall consist of :—

Four written papers :—

Paper (1) Physical Chemistry.

Paper (2) Descriptive Modern Industrial Chemistry.

Paper (3) Organic Chemistry.

Paper (4) Inorganic Chemistry ;

and three Practical Papers :—

Paper (5) Organic Practical.

Paper (6) Physical Practical.

Paper (7) Inorganic Practical.

Candidates shall be expected to pass in practical (total) and in each of the written papers. The pass percentage for each paper, and the aggregate required shall be as shown in Regulation 6 relating to the M.Sc. Examination.

The following is the syllabus for Descriptive Modern Industrial Chemistry :—

Introductory—

Important matters to be considered in deciding whether a particular Industry may prove successful if started.

Important matters to be considered in deciding on the location for a plant for any particular Industry.

Chemical Plant—

Breaking and Grinding.

Dissolving, mixing and Filtration including methods of separating solids from solids, solids from liquids, solids from gases, liquids from liquids, liquids from gases and gases from gases.

Distillation and Condensation.

Evaporation and Drying.

Containers and materials of construction for apparatus to handle various reactions.

Power Generation and Transmission and Fuels.

Ceramics—

Pottery, Cement, Brickmaking, Glass, Enamelling, Refractories.

Vegetable Oils, Animal Oils, Essential Oils—

Classification, Extracting, Refining, Uses.
Boiled Oils, and Dryers. Hydrogenation.

Mineral Oils—

Oil Wells, Crude Oil, Refining, Refinery Products.

*Sugar. Leather. Soap and Toilet Products.**Paper and Cellulose Derivatives—*

Rag and Pulp papers—Fibre Boards and products.
Pyroxolin, Viscose, Cellulose Acetates, etc.
Artificial Silk, Pyroxolin Lacquers, Celluloid.

Food Preservation and Milk Products—

Drying, Canning, Chemical Preservation, Cold Storage,
Packing, Transportation and Distribution.

*Coal Carbonisation and Road Tars.**Resin and Turpentine—Paints and Varnishes—*

Including Artificial Resins like Baekalite.

Fermentation Industries—

Alcohol and other alcohols, Methylated Spirit, Wine, Beer,
Spirits, Motor Spirit, Yeast, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Water Purification—

Purification for Boiler. Potable and Special Uses. Chemical,
Physical and Bacteriological methods.

Waste Disposal—

Factory Wastes—Town Sewage disposal.
Purification by Dilution, Filtration, Irrigation, Septic Tanks,
Activated Sludge, Bio-aeration.

*Starch and Allied Products. Matches.**Heavy Chemicals—*

Sulphuric, Hydrochloric, Nitric Acids.
Sodium Carbonate and Bicarbonate—Solvay Process, Sodium
Hydroxide—Lime and Electrolytic Methods, Salt, Chlorine,
Bleaching Powder, Electrolytic Bleach, Potash, Alum,
Gypsum.

Fertilisers—

Fixation of Nitrogen—Natural Ammonia, etc.
Potash, Lime, Gypsum, Phosphates.
Vegetable matter, Enzymes. Fertilisation through crop rota-
tion, Ultra-violet Light, Carbon Dioxide, etc.

The candidates would be expected to present the drawings completed in Mechanical Drawing together with a certificate from their instructor that the work was done by the candidate concerned and was satisfactory—as part of the necessary qualification for proceeding with the Honours School work.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN PHYSICS.

Syllabus for the Subsidiary subject (Mathematics).

Note.—Mathematics should be taught with special reference to physical problems.

The distribution of papers is as follows :—

	<i>Marks.</i>
<i>Paper I.</i> Algebra, Trigonometry, Plane and Solid Analytical Geometry	100
<i>Paper II.</i> Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Vector Analysis ..	100
Total ..	<u>200</u>

Algebra.—Surds and imaginary quantities; summation of series and elementary theorems on convergence and divergence; elementary theory of equations and graphical and numerical methods for solution of equations; elementary theorems on probability; determinants.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem; hyperbolic functions; expressions of hyperbolic and circular functions by exponentials; summation of trigonometric series; Fourier series.

Plane Analytical Geometry.—Transformation of co-ordinates; rectangular and polar equations of straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse and hyperbolas and their principal properties.

Solid Geometry.—Transformation of co-ordinates; equations of straight lines and planes and their principal properties; general equation of the second degree with reference to ellipsoids, hyperboloids and paraboloids.

Differential Calculus.—Definition of differential coefficient; differentiation of functions of a single variable; successive differentiation; Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and their simple applications; evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form; differentiation of implicit functions; partial differentiation; maxima and minima values of functions of one variable; tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, double points and tracing of curves; envelopes.

Integral Calculus.—Definition of integration; integration of simple functions of a single variable; integration of rational

fractions; integration by formulæ of reduction; determination of lengths and areas of curves and of surfaces of solids of revolution.

Differential Equations.—Equations of the first and second order and partial differential equations.

Vector Analysis.—Vector sum, difference, products and their principal properties.

Syllabus for the Principal subject (Physics).

The distribution of papers is as follows :—

- Paper I.* Mechanics.
- Paper II.* Heat.
- Paper III.* Light.
- Paper IV.* Electricity and Magnetism.
- Paper V.* Modern Physics.
- Paper VI.* Practical (a).
- Paper VII.* Practical (b).

In addition to whole of the pass course for the B.Sc. Degree, the following must be done :—

Physical Chemistry.

Pre-Bohr atomic and molecular theories; valency; the periodic classification of elements; laws of solution; colloidal solution; methods of determining atomic and molecular weights; laws of chemical action; velocity of chemical action and catalysis; photo-chemistry.

Mechanics.

Rectilinear motion; simple harmonic motion; effect of resisting medium; damped oscillations; compound pendulum; central forces; elastic and inelastic collisions.

Differential and integral properties of vectors and the application of vector analysis to general principles of mechanics.

Heat.

Thermodynamics.—Entropy; temperature-entropy diagram; principle of increase of entropy; Maxwell's thermodynamical relations and their applications; Joule-Thomson effect; correction of gas thermometer; liquefaction of gases.

General laws governing changes in physical and chemical systems and conditions of equilibrium; Clausius-Clapeyron equation; triple point; phase rule and its application; laws of

mass action; reaction isobar and isochore; Nernst heat theorem; chemical constant; theory of thermal dissociation; entropy and maximum probability; absolute value of entropy.

Radiation.—Concept of black body; Kirchhoff's law; total radiation from a black body; Stefan-Boltzman law; temperature of the sun; distribution of energy in the spectrum of a black body; Wien's displacement law; Planck's radiation formula.

Kinetic Theory of Gases.—Derivation of Maxwell's law of distribution of velocities; law of equipartition of energy; mean free path; phenomena of viscosity, conduction, diffusion, specific heats; Brownian movements and Einstein's formula; low pressure phenomena; Knudsen's theory of molecular streaming; effusion and vapour pressure of metals; high vacuum pumps and Knudsen's absolute manometer.

Specific Heat.—The quantum theory of the specific heat of a solid.

Conduction.—Rectilinear and periodic flow of heat.

Light.

Interference.—Wave Motion in general; group and wave velocity; visibility of fringes when the source has a finite width and when it consists of two point sources; displacement of fringes by a retarding plate in monochromatic and in white light; thin plate fringes, their locality and uses; multiple reflections; Brewster's fringes; Michelson's, Jamin's, Fabry and Perot's and Lummer and Gehroke's interferometers and their applications; thickness of an air film and of a mica plate.

Diffraction.—Division of the wave front into circular zones; the importance of the aperture or obstacle being circular and centric; zone plates, its various foci and the intensity of light at these; division of wave front into strips; Cornu's Spirals and Fresnel's integrals; Fresnel and Fraunhofer class of diffraction phenomena; resolving power of a telescope and a discussion of its magnifying power; resolving power of a grating; concave grating; echelon; resolving power of a microscope and the use of the condenser; ultra microscope.

Polarisation.—Preliminary ideas including Huygens construction and its verification; wave and ray velocities in uniaxials; ellipsoid of elasticity; wave surface; internal and external conical refractions; wave and ray velocities in bi-axials; interference of plane polarised light, parallel and convergent; isochromatic surfaces in uni- and bi-axials.

Spectral Theory.—Simple series spectra; Bohr's theory of hydrogen and ionised helium spectra; motion of nucleus; ellip-

tic orbits; relativity correction; elementary treatment of normal and anomalous Zeeman effect and of Stark effect; elementary quantum theory of band spectra.

Electromagnetic Theory.—Equations of the electromagnetic field; effect of medium on velocity; propagation of energy of plane waves; reflection, refraction and total reflection; propagation of waves in conducting media and in anisotropic dielectrics; the theory of dispersion.

Miscellaneous.—Fluorescence and scattering of light including an elementary treatment of Raman effect; relative motion between the earth and ether.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Magnetism.—A more detailed and thorough treatment of the pass course.

Electrostatics.—Gauss's theorem and its applications; Poisson's equation; Green's reciprocal theorem; relation between potential and charges on conductors; superposition of effects; coefficients of potentials, capacity and induction and their applications; longitudinal stress and lateral pressure in a tube of force; force on uncharged conductors in the field, specially spherical conductors; systems of condensers; theory of the quadrant electrometer; boundary conditions; electrical images and inversion.

Current Electricity.—Heat produced in a system of conductors; dissipation function; distribution of currents through an infinite solid; boundary conditions for currents.

Various forms of Wheatstone bridge; Kelvin bridge; Crompton potentiometer.

Determination of ionic velocities; application of thermodynamics to reversible cells; concentration cells; solution pressure; capillary electrometer.

Application of thermodynamics to thermo-electric circuits; thermo-electric diagram.

Electromagnetics; line integral of a magnetic field; boundary conditions; force on a magnetic body in a uniform magnetic field; force on current in a field; force of current on current; ballistic galvanometers; flux meter.

Magnetic properties of materials; demagnetisation; work due to hysteresis; effect of temperature and stress on magnetic bodies; magnetostriction; magnetic circuit.

Varying currents, their growth and decay; charge and discharge of a condenser; calculation of currents in secondary circuits; measurement of self and mutual inductances and capacities; circuit with inductance, capacity and resistance; oscillatory discharge.

Sextant; magnifying power of a telescope (two methods); focal lengths of concave lenses and convex mirrors; prism spectrometer: angle of the prism and minimum deviation.

Deflection and vibration magnetometers.

Resistance by P.O. box; end correction of a slide wire bridge; comparison of e.m.f.'s by Lumsden's method and by potentiometer; resistance of cells by potentiometer; conversion of a galvanometer into volt and ammeters and their calibrations; determination of electrochemical equivalents.

Second Year.—Young's modulus and rigidity by Searle's method; bulk modulus for glass; viscosity of air and hydrogen by flow.

Calculation of molecular weight by depression of freezing point and raising of boiling point (Beckmann's thermometer).

Ratio of specific heats of a gas; J by electrical methods.

Optical lever; resolving power of a telescope; calibration of a prism spectrometer; plane transmission grating; Polarimeter; optical bench: biprism and diffraction; Newton's rings; diameter of a lycopodium particle by diffraction rings and by high power microscope.

Hysteresis by magnetometer; high resistance; low resistance; Carey Foster's bridge; platinum thermometer; electrolytic resistance; constants of a ballistic galvanometer; capacities; inductances; thermocouple, its calibration and determination of the e.m.f.'s generated; characteristic curves of a triode valve.

Third Year.—Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio of glass by interference fringes; surface tension by the method of ripples; viscosity of a fluid by rotating cylinder; production and measurement of high vacua.

Stefan's constant; solar temperature; thermal conductivity by Lee's method; Joly's steam calorimeter.

Jamin's plates; refractive index and Cauchy's constants for air; Michelson's interferometer; determination of wave-lengths, analysis of spectral lines, thickness of a mica plate; thickness of an air plate; specific rotation of quartz; Babinet's compensator; Faraday effect.

Measurement of magnetic fields; capillary electrometer; Millikan's experiment; Triode valve as an oscillator (determination of velocity of sound with Kundt's tube), as a rectifier and as an amplifier; range of alpha rays; absorption coefficient of beta rays.

**Courses of Reading for the M.Sc. Examination of
1938 and 1939.**

Science Faculty.

PHYSICS (OLD TYPE).

For 1938.

Candidates shall be required to answer questions on Properties of Matter, Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, not involving more than an elementary knowledge of Differential and Integral Calculus and of Differential Equations. An acquaintance with important recent work will be expected.

In the practical examination candidates shall be required to perform physical measurements with the more usual instruments.

Examination of Laboratory Note-books containing a record of experiments performed during the course, initialled by the Professor of the subject.

The following books are suggested for study and reference :—

Properties of Matter, by Poynting and Thomson (Griffin).

Heat, by Preston (Macmillan).

Crowther's Ions, Electrons and Ionising Radiations.

Theory of Light, by Preston (Macmillan).

Physical Optics, by Wood (Macmillan).

Elementary Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism, by J. J. Thomson (Camb. Univ. Press).

Text-book of Practical Physics, by Watson (Longmans).

Starling's Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).

Andrade's Structure of the Atom (Bell).

Houstoun's Treatise on Light (Longmans).

Lewis : System of Physical Chemistry, Vol. III. Quantum Theory (Longmans).

General Physics, by Edser (Macmillan).

In the practical examination candidates must present Note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated and initialled by their Professor.

Examiners shall place an increasing emphasis upon the original Laboratory Note-books of the candidates.

In the practical examination the student shall submit a dissertation upon some special portion of a subject embodying and analysing the results of his own observations.

Distribution of Subject—		Marks.
<i>Paper I.</i>	Properties of Matter ..	75
<i>Paper II.</i>	Heat	100
<i>Paper III.</i>	Light	100
<i>Paper IV.</i>	Electricity and Magnetism ..	100
<i>Paper V.</i>	Electro-magnetic Theory and Recent Developments ..	100
<i>Paper VI.</i>	Thesis	75
<i>Paper VII.</i>	Practical	150

PHYSICS (HONOURS SCHOOL).

The M.Sc. Examination of the Physics Honours School can be taken *either* on thesis alone, or by written papers, practicals and a dissertation. The distribution of the various papers is as follows:—

Paper I, on one special subject such as Spectroscopy, or X-Rays; or Discharge of Electricity through Gases and allied phenomena, or Radio-activity, or Wireless and Television, or other subjects the teaching of which it may from time to time be possible to arrange.

Paper II, on the branches of Modern Physics mentioned in the B.Sc. (Honours School) syllabus but excluding that branch offered in *Paper I* above. A more advanced and detailed knowledge of the various branches will be required for this paper than that for *Paper V* of the B.Sc. (Honours School).

Paper III, practical (two days).

Paper IV, a dissertation.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN ZOOLOGY.

Each candidate for the M.Sc. Degree Examination of the Honours School shall furnish evidence of having been engaged in research work on some special subject or branch of Zoology for at least one year after passing the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination and shall, at the time of examination, submit a *thesis, a series of preparations and any other evidence of his work.

The dissertation shall exhibit a knowledge of recent work on the subject chosen, and should include an account of practical work performed by the candidate, in connection with the subject.

* To be judged by two examiners, one external and one internal, under whom each particular candidate has worked (*Syndicate Proceedings*, dated the 9th June, 1923, paragraph 14).

The subject shall be specified in writing to the Registrar at the time that the candidate makes his application. A viva voce examination shall be held on the subject of the dissertation submitted.

HONOURS SCHOOL IN BOTANY.

For the M.Sc. Examination of the Honours School in Botany each candidate shall furnish evidence of having been engaged in research work on some special subject or branch of Botany for at least one year after passing the B.Sc. Honours Examination, and shall, at the time of examination, submit a thesis, a series of preparations and any other evidence of his work.

The dissertation shall exhibit a knowledge of recent work on the subject chosen, and shall include an account of practical work performed by the candidate in connection with the subject.

The subject shall be specified in writing to the Registrar at the time that the candidate makes his application. A viva voce examination shall be held on the subject of the dissertation submitted.

GEOLOGY: 1938 AND 1939.

Candidates must possess a good general knowledge of dynamical and geotectonic geology, including the modern theories of metamorphism, earth-movements and vulcanicity. The stratigraphy of India with some degree of detail and of the rest of the world in a general manner, special attention being paid to the geology of the Punjab, Kashmir and the N.-W. Himalayas. A general knowledge of Palæontology, invertebrate and vertebrate; the macroscopic and microscopic characters of the important types of rocks; the characters, geological relations and occurrence of the economic mineral products of India.

Practical work :—

Recognition and description of minerals, rocks and fossils, measurement and projection of crystals, drawing of geological maps and sections, microscopic examination of rock and crystal sections, the preparation of micro-sections of Indian rocks and fossils, the preparation of rock-sections for the petrological microscope.

Candidates may be required to show some knowledge and experience of their subject in the field.

The following books are suggested :—

Chamberlain and Salisbury—Geology, Advanced Course, Vol. I (Murray).

Palæontologia Indica—parts dealing with the fossils of the Salt Range, Punjab and North-Western Himalayas.

Leith—Structural Geology (Constable).

Text-book of Geology, by Geikie, Vols. I and II, 4th edition (Macmillan and Co.).

Structural Geology, by Leith, Revised edition (Henry Holt and Co.).

Geology of India, by Wadia (Macmillan and Co.).

(N.B.—The necessary publications of the Geological Survey of India should be consulted for Indian Stratigraphy.)

The Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India—Records, G.S.I., Vol. LVII.

Invertebrate Palæontology, by Woods (Latest edition, Camb. Biological Series).

Outlines of Palæontology, by Swinnerton (Edward Arnold and Co.).

Geology of the Metalliferous Deposits, by Rastall (Camb. Univ. Press).

The Principles of Petrology, by Tyrrell (Methuen and Co.).

The Study of Geological Maps, by Elles (Camb. Univ. Press).

Notes on Geological Map Reading, by Harker.

Field Geology, by Lahee (McGraw Hill Book Co.).

Thomas and McAlister—Geology of the Ore Deposit (Arnold).

Dana—Text-book of Mineralogy.

Tutton—Crystallography and Practical Crystal Measurements (Macmillan) (new edition), chapters 30, 31, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 48 and 54.

Harker—Petrology (Cambridge University Press).

• Marks.

The distribution of the subject shall be as follows :—

<i>Paper I.</i>	Dynamical and Structural Geology ..	100
<i>Paper II.</i>	Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology	100
<i>Paper III.</i>	Geology of India (including the Economic Geology of India) ..	100
<i>Paper IV.</i>	Mineralogy (descriptive) and Petrology	100
<i>Paper V.</i>	Mineralogy	100
<i>Paper VI.</i>	Practical Geology	100
<i>Paper VII.</i>	Practical Geology II	100

Candidates must present Note-books containing their original notes of laboratory and field work performed in the course of their studies. These notes are to be dated by the students and initialed by the teachers.

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

PHYSIOLOGY : 1938 AND 1939.

1. The General and Special Physiology (including Histology) of the animal body.
2. A Course of Advanced Physiological Chemistry.
3. The Physiology of Reproduction and of Development.
4. The Elements of Physiological Psychology.

The practical examination will be on the same lines as for the B.Sc. Examination, but of a more advanced character, and include the Methods of Anatomical and Histological Research, experimental Electro-physiology and Physiological Chemistry.

The following books are suggested :—

The same as for the B.A. In addition—

Physiological Chemistry, by Gamgee (Macmillan) or by Bunge (Trübner).

Ladd's Physiological Psychology (Longmans).

Quain's Elements of Anatomy, Vol. I, Pts. 1 and 2 (Longmans).

A Text-book of Physiology, by British Authors, ed. Schafer.

Marshall : Physiology of Reproduction.

Distribution of Subject—

Marks.

<i>Paper</i>	<i>I.</i>	An essay on one or more of a number of suggested subjects	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>II.</i>	General and Theoretical	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>III.</i>	General and Theoretical	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>IV.</i>	Histology	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>V.</i>	Physiological Chemistry	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>VI.</i>	Practical	200

Note.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

TECHNOLOGY.

The following is the number and distribution of papers :—

Marks.

<i>Paper</i>	<i>I.</i>	Chemical Engineering	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>II.</i>	Chemical Engineering and Technical Chemistry	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>III.</i>	Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	100
<i>Paper</i>	<i>IV.</i>	Commercial Economics	50

			Marks.
Paper V.	Home paper or report on an Industry including viva voce	..	50
Paper VI.	Technical Analysis Practical, 1 day		100
Paper VII.	Chemical Engineering Practical,		
Paper VIII.	2 days .. ..	..	200
	Total	..	700

Paper I.—Chemical Engineering 100 marks.

Flow of Heat, Flow of liquids and gases, Transportation of materials in a plant, Solution, Size Reduction, Mechanical Separations, Drying, Evaporation, Distillation, Mixing and Kneading, Crystallisation, Refrigeration, Humidity Control.

Paper II.—Chemical Engineering and Technical Chemistry.
100 marks.

Fuels, Combustion, Furnaces, Power Generation and Transmission, Lubrication, Thermal and Electrical Insulation, Pyrometry, and High Temperature Production, Refractories, Materials of Construction of Chemical Plant, Factory Location and Design, Organic and Inorganic processes, Applied Electrochemistry.

Paper III.—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
100 marks.

(a) Electrical—

Direct current :—

Instruments, Ammeters, Voltmeters and Wattmeters.
Generators, different types and their use in electrical generating stations.
Faults and their remedies.
Systems of distribution.
Use of secondary batteries, installation and charging.
Different types of motors, practical uses and installation.
Motor starters.
Faults and their remedies.

Alternating currents :—

Single and three-phase systems. Instruments.
Alternators, transformers, motors and converting apparatus.
The course of lectures will be supplemented by practical tests in the electrical engineering laboratory.

(b) Mechanical—

Mechanisms, Machine tools, Strength of Materials, Shafts, Beams and Girders, Simple structures.

Paper IV.—Commercial Economics 50 marks.

An introductory course in Economics aiming at a presentation of Economic Theory and Practice as it affects industry to-day in the Punjab. A frank attempt at facing the obstacles confronting economic progress in India.

PART I.

Description of economic conditions in the West. Particular emphasis on methods of production—a study of mass production. The problems presented to India by world competition in the economic realm. A rapid survey of production methods in England, America and other European countries. Problems: labour, distribution, large scale production, governmental supervision.

PART II.

A synopsis of Economic Theory—production, exchange, value and distribution. Theory of money. Joint Stock principle.

PART III.

Some practical problems in Economics with special emphasis on conditions in the Punjab. Resources of the Punjab, the industrial possibilities scrutinised, the problem of labour efficiency, the seeming lack of economic opportunity, the “shyness” of capital, co-operative schemes, costing methods, transportation, agriculture, the Punjab’s economic position in India.

Industrial Organisation and Administration.

Paper V.—Home paper or report on an Industry including viva voce 50 marks.

On the possibilities of any particular Industry in the Punjab, together with detailed proposals for setting up a plant for a certain specified production for that Industry, including practical work on the raw materials used in that Industry.

<i>Paper VI.</i>	—Technical Analysis Practical, 1 day	100 marks.
<i>Paper VII.</i>	} Chemical Engineering Practical,	200 „
<i>Paper VIII.</i>		

Required Factory Work.

The M.Sc. Degree shall not be awarded to any candidate until he has completed approximately six months' work in a factory, previously approved by the Director. The satisfactory nature of the work of the candidate shall be certified in writing by the Director, after consultation with the Manager of the factory in which the candidate has worked.

The Board of Examiners will consider the whole result of the candidate and declare the candidate passed or failed accordingly and will arrange successful candidates in three divisions.

Courses of Reading prescribed for the F.O.L. Examination, 1938 and 1939.

ENGLISH : 1938 AND 1939.

The same courses as prescribed for the Intermediate in Arts for 1938 and 1939, respectively.

HISTORY : 1938 AND 1939.

The same courses as for the Intermediate in Arts for 1938 and 1939, respectively.

SANSKRIT.

For 1938.

Paper (a) Poetry.—The same as for Prājña, Paper I, for 1938.

Paper (b) Prose.—The same as for Prājña, Paper II, for 1938.

Paper (c) Grammar.—The same as for Prājña, Paper V, for 1938.

Paper (d) Translation.—From Sanskrit into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

For 1939.

Paper (a) Poetry.—The same as for Prājña, Paper I, for 1939.

Paper (b) Prose.—The same as for Prājña, Paper II, for 1939.

Paper (c) Grammar.—The same as for Prājña, Paper V, for 1939.

Paper (d) Translation.—From Sanskrit into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

ARABIC.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a) Poetry.—*Qaṭf al Azhār* (published by the Panjab University): Poetical Selections; Diwan Abu 'l-'Atahiya—first half.

Paper (b) Prose.—*Qaṭf al Azhār* (published by the Panjab University): Prose Selections; Tārīkh al-Khulafā: Abda' al-Asālib, pp. 189-332.

Paper (c) Grammar.—Marāḥ al-Arwāḥ; Kāfiya.

Paper (d) Translation.—From the Classical Language into the Vernacular and *vice versa*.

PERSIAN.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a) Poetry.—*Sabad-i-Gul (published by the University of the Panjab): Poetical Selections; Tuḥfat al-Ahrār-i-Jāmi, *omitting* Maqalas 17 and 18; Rubā'iyāt-i-'Umar Khayyām.

Paper (b) Prose.—*Sabad-i-Gul (published by the University of the Panjab): Prose Selections; Ruqqa'āt 'Alamgīri; Ḥakīm-i-Nabātāt.

Paper (c) Grammar.—Miṣbāḥ-al-Qawā'id, by Jalal-ud-Din Ahmed Ja'fari (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

Paper (d) Translation.—Persian into Vernacular, Vernacular into Persian.

INDIAN VERNACULAR.

URDU: 1938 AND 1939.

Paper (a) As for the Intermediate in Arts Examination (Optional), 1938 and 1939, respectively.

* *Note*.—Candidates are not expected to study biographies of little known poets in connection with the selections from the Tuḥfatal-Ḥabīb.

Paper (b) Prose and Poetry.—Ibn al-Waqt; Nairang-i-Khayāl; Chahār Gulzār-i-Hālī; Guldasta Muḥsin Kākoraṡī.

PANJABI : 1938 AND 1939.

Two written papers of three hours each— *Marks.*

Paper A.—Explanation and paraphrasing of passages in Poetry and Prose with questions on the text-books and their authors .. 50

Poetry—

- (a) Twenty-two Vars from *Adi Granth*.
- (b) Selections from *Hir Wari's Shah*, pages 108 to 194 (*Gulab Singh's* edition, 1911).
- (c) *Kafian Bullah Shah*.

Paper B.—

Prose—

Composition and Essay 50

- (a) *Janam Sakhi* of 1st *Guru* (*Dit Singh*).
- (b) *Pavitra Jiwan* (*Kh. Tract Society*).

Paper (b) should include questions on idioms, uses of words, phrases and proverbs and on the formation of words.

HINDI.

For 1938.

Paper (a) The same as for Intermediate Hindi (Optional), Parts (a) and (b), for 1938.

Paper (b) 1.—*Tulasī Rāmāyana*, *Kandās* III, IV and V.
2.—*Sacitra Mahābhārata*, by *Mahavīra Prasāda Dvivedī* (*Indian Press, Allahabad*).

For 1939.

Paper (a) The same as for Intermediate Hindi (Optional), Parts (a) and (b), for 1939.

Paper (b) 1.—*Tulasī Rāmāyana*, *Kandās* III, IV and V.
2.—*Sacitra Mahābhārata*, by *Mahavīra Prasāda Dvivedī* (*Indian Press, Allahabad*).

B.O.L. Examination, 1938 and 1939.**ENGLISH: 1938 AND 1939.**

The same courses as prescribed for the B.A. for 1938 and 1939, respectively.

SANSKRIT.*For 1938.*

- Paper (a)* The same as for Viśārada, Paper I, for 1938.
Paper (b) The same as for Viśārada, Paper II, for 1938.
Paper (c) The same as for Viśārada, Paper V, for 1938.
Paper (d) Translation—From Sanskrit into Hindi and *vice versa*.
 Composition.—In Sanskrit.

For 1939.

- Paper (a)* The same as for Viśārada, Paper I, for 1939.
Paper (b) The same as for Viśārada, Paper II, for 1939.
Paper (c) The same as for Viśārada, Paper V, for 1939.
Paper (d) Translation—From Sanskrit into Hindi and *vice versa*.
 Composition.—In Sanskrit.

ARABIC.*For 1938 and 1939.*

- Paper (a)* Poetry.—*Jawāhir al-Buḥūr* (published by the University of the Panjab): Poetical Selections; Sab 'Mu'allāqa.
Paper (b) Prose.—*Jawāhir al-Buḥūr* (published by the University of the Panjab): Prose Selections; *Sīratu Rasūl illāh* of Ibn Hishām, from Hijra to the end of the Battle of Badr.
Paper (c) Grammar.—*Mufaṣṣal*; *al-Kāfi fil-'Arūz wal-Qawāfi*.
Paper (d) Translation.—Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa*.
 Composition.—Essay in Arabic.

PERSIAN.*For 1938 and 1939.*

- Paper (a)* Poetry.—*Gulshan-i-Ma'āni* (published by the University of the Panjab): Poetical Selections; *Matla' al-Anwār-i-Khusro* (Aligarh Edition), *omitting* Maqalas 5 and 10; *Qaṣa'id-i-'Urfi* (*Qaṣa'id only*).

Paper (b) Prose.—Gulshan-i-Ma‘āni (published by the University of the Panjab) : Prose Selections ; Sarguzasht-i-Wazīr-i-Khān-i-Lankurān ; Intikhāb-i-Tadhkira Dawlat Shāh (Anwār-i-Ahmadi Press).

Paper (c) Grammar and History of Literature.—Kanz-ul-Balāghat and al-‘Arud wa’l Qawāfi (both published by Anwār-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad) ; Shīr-al-‘Ajam, Parts 1 and 2.

Paper (d) Translation.—Persian into the Vernacular and *vice versa*.

Composition.—Essay in Persian.

INDIAN VERNACULAR.

PANJABI : 1938 AND 1939.

Two written papers of three hours each— Marks.

- (a) Exposition, paraphrasing and explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose with questions on the text-books and their authors .. 50

The following Courses of Reading are prescribed :—

Poetry—

1. Bhagatan di Bani from Adi Granth.
2. Varan Bhai Gur Das.

Prose—

Part I, No. 2 (Biographies of Gurus 2nd to 6th) of Twarikh Guru Khalsa (Gayan Singh).

- (b) Unseen passages from modern books and journals with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express what he reads and his knowledge of Panjabi Idiom, Prosody and Figures of Speech .. 50

100

URDU.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paper (a) Poetry and Prose.—Nazm-i-Āzād, Qasā'id-i-Dhawq (the edition published by Sh. Mubarak Ali), Bāng-i-Durā, Yādgar-i-Ghālib, omitting the sections on Ghālib's Persian prose and poetry;

Darbār-i-Akbarī (excluding *Tatimma*); Talism-i-Zindagi, by Mian Bashir Ahmad, B.A. (Oxon); *Adabi Khatut-i-Ghalib (ed. by Mohammad Askari).

Paper (b) Prosody, Rhetoric and Composition.—Umdatul Qawā'id; Baḥr al-'Arūd; Taḥkīrat al-Balāghat (Delhi, 1900), omitting منعت هزل and the following passage on page 45 (under فصل متعلقات چوتھی اور اس حذف میں یہ نکتہ بھی ہوسکتا ہے (فعل حذف کر دیتے ہیں). Essay in Urdu.

HINDI : 1938 AND 1939.

Paper (a) Poetry and Prose.—

- (i) Tulasī Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa and Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.
- (ii) Bhūṣaṇa Granthāvali, edited by Shyama Vihari Misra, M.A., and Sukadeva Vihari Misra, B.A., Nagari Pracharni Press, Benares.
- (iii) Galpa Samuccaya, compiled by Prema Chand, Sarasvatī Press, Benares. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Paper (b) Prosody, Rhetoric and Composition.—

- (i) Alampkāra Prabodha, by Rama Ratna, Sahitya Ratna Bhandara, Agra.
- (ii) Chanda Prabhākara, Venkaṭeśvara Press, Bombay.
- (iii) An essay.

HISTORY.

For 1938 and 1939.

The Course is the same as for B.A. Arts.

* To be had of the Anwar-al-Matabi, Lucknow. Price Re. 1-12-0.

M.O.L. Examination, 1938 and 1939.

PERSIAN.

For 1938 and 1939.

Six papers of three hours each :—

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody.	Dabīr 'Ajām, by M. Asghar 'Alī Rūhī (Price Rs. 3-4-0) ..	I.
Arabic Literature	<i>Jawāhir al-Buhār</i> (published by the University of the Panjab)—Prose sections only ..	
History of Persian Literature.	Suggested book: <i>Shi'r-ul-'Ajām</i> , Parts 4 and 5 ..	
Prose ..	* <i>Chahār Maqāla</i> ; Abul Fadl Daftars I and III; Hājī Bābā Isfahānī; <i>Maqāmāt-i-Ḥamīdī</i> , omitting <i>Maqāmas</i> 17 and 18; <i>Wukalā-i-Muraf'a</i> ..	II.
Poetry ..	Selections from <i>Qa'ānī</i> (published by the Panjab University)—can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore; <i>Ghazaliyāt-i-Nazirī</i> ; <i>Sāqināmeḥs</i> of <i>Maykhāna</i> , <i>Martaba I</i> ; <i>Rubā'iyāt-i-Abū Sa'īd Abul Khayr</i> , <i>Rubā'iyāt Bābā Ṭāhīr</i> ..	III.
	1. Suggested book: ' <i>Shi'r-al-'Ajām</i> (Vols. I to V) ..	IV.
	2. <i>Sakhundān-i-Pārs</i> ..	
	3. <i>Nigāristān of Āzād</i> ..	
	4. <i>Ḥayāt-al-Nufūs</i> , by Ismā'il b. Muḥammad Tabrizī (Anwār-i-Aḥmadī Press, Allahabad) ..	
Mysticism and Moral Philo-sophy.	<i>Akhlāq-i-Jalālī</i> (<i>excluding Baḥth Naḥma</i>); <i>Kashf-al-Mahjūb</i> of Hujwiri up to the end of the Sufi Sects; <i>Gulshan-i-Rāz</i> and <i>Mantiq-al-Ṭāir</i> ..	V.
1. Translation from Vernacular into Persian and <i>vice versa</i> ..	..	VI.
2. Essays in Persian on a subject connected with the History or Literature of Persian ..	..

* Can be had of the Manager, Paisa Akhbar, Lahore, for 12 annas.

ARABIC.

For 1938 and 1939.

Six papers of three hours each :—

Paper I .. Qurān: al Baqra with the commentary of Baidāwī. Mu'attā of Imām Mālik. Sharḥu Nukhbat al-Fikr, Mu'āmalāt-i-Hidāyah, *excluding* sections :—

From "Kitāb-ul-Ijārāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'dhūn".

From "Kitāb-ul-Karāhiyya" to the end of "Masā'il-i-Mutafarriqa".

From "Kitāb-ul-Janāyāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'āqil".

Or,

Sharḥ-al-Lum'a—only the following chapters :—

Kitāb-al-Waqf, Kitāb-al-'Atiyya, Kitāb-al-Matāgir, Kitāb-al-Rahn, Kitāb-al-Kafāla, Kitāb-al-Ṣulḥ, Kitāb-al-Mudhara'a, Kitāb-al-Musāqāt, Kitāb-al-Wikāla, Kitāb-al-Shufā, Kitāb-al-Wasāyā, Kitāb-al-Nikāḥ, Kitāb-al-Talāq, Kitāb-al-Qhaṣb and Kitāb-al-Mirāth.

Paper II .. Ḥamāsa (*excluding* chapters 5, 9 and 10). Mutanabbi, *omitting* the following qasidas :—

(a) الاكل ما شية الغيرزلى

(b) ها الضف القوم ضبة

(c) لعا الله ورد انا و اما اتت به

له تعلق

(d) لهوى النفوس سريرة لا تعلم

Muḥiṭ-al-Dā'ira.

Paper III .. Maqāmāt-i-Harīrī—1st 15 Maqāmas, *omitting* Maqāma No. 10. Mubarrad's Kāmil, Vol. I, pages 1-189 (Cairo edition of 1323). Asrār-al-Balāgha or Mutawwal up to Mā'ana Qulto. Muqaddima Ibn Khaldūn, Book I, Faṣl 6, to the end of the work, *omitting* 'Ulūm-al-Sihr to the end of 'Ilm al-Kīmīyā.

Paper IV .. Zaidān's Tārīkh Ādāb-il-Lughat al-'Arabiya (whole).

Paper V .. One of the following :—

(a) Hujjat Allāh-al Bāligha (Cairo Edition), Vol. I only. Sadrā. Tasrīh Sharḥ-i Tashrīh.

(b) Bukhārī. Tirmidhi.

Paper VI .. (a) Translation from Arabic into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

(b) An essay in Arabic connected with the History or Literature of Arabic.

SANSKRIT.

For 1938.

Six written papers of three hours each :—

Paper I. The same as for Śāstri for 1938.

Paper II. Do. do.

Paper III. Do. do.

Paper IV. Questions on the literature of the Sanskrit language, including questions on Philosophical systems.

Paper V. The same as for Śāstri for 1938.

Paper VI. (a) Translation from Sanskrit into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

(b) An essay in Sanskrit connected with the History or Literature of Sanskrit.

For 1939.

Six written papers of three hours each :—

Paper I. The same as for Śāstri for 1939.

Paper II. Do. do.

Paper III. Do. do.

Paper IV. Questions on the Literature of the Sanskrit language, including questions on Philosophical systems.

Paper V. The same as for Śāstri for 1939.

Paper VI. (a) Translation from Sanskrit into Vernacular and *vice versa*.

(b) An essay in Sanskrit connected with the History or Literature of Sanskrit.

Examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature:—

Maulvi or Proficiency in Arabic Examination.

For 1938 and 1939.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Marāḥ-ul-Arwāḥ; Kāfiya ..	I.
Literature ..	Qatf al-Azhār (published by the Panjab University); Banat Su'ād and Lāmiyat-ul-'Ajam ..	II.
	Tarikh al-Khulafa (from Abu Bakr to Merwān al-Himār) ..	III.
	Al-Shihāb al Thāqib fi-Sinā'-at il-Katib ..	III.
Logic ..	Sharḥ Tahdhīb ..	IV.
Law ..	Qudūri; Sirāji or Kitābi Mavārith Min Sharāi' il-Islām ..	V.
Translation ..	Arabic into Urdu and vice versa ..	VI.

Maulvi 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic Examination

For 1938 and 1939.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS
Grammar ..	al-Mufaṣṣal of Zamakhshari ..	I
Prosody ..	Al-Kāfi fi'l 'Arudh-wal Qawāfi ..	
Literature ..	Siratu Rasūlillāh from Hijra to the end of the Battle of Badr; Tarikh al-Khulafa (al Saffāh to the end); Jawāhir al-Buḥūr (published by the Panjab University); Sab'a Mu'al-laqa: Mu'allaqas of Zuhair and 'Antara only ..	II.
Rhetoric ..	Mukhtaṣar-ul-Ma'anī (the whole) ..	III.
Logic ..	Qūṭbī ..	
Philosophy ..	Hadya Sa'idiya ..	IV.
Law ..	Sharifi, Sharḥ Sirāji, or Kitāb-ul-Mavārith Min Sharāi' il-Islām; Kanz ud-Daqa'iq ..	
Translation ..	Arabic into Urdu and vice versa ..	
Composition ..	Essay in Arabic ..	VI.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

(a) Prose :—

Darbār-i-Akbarī (first half);
 Zindagī, by Chaudhari Afzal Haq, M.L.C. Price
 Re. 1-12-0. Can be had of Qaumi Kutub Khana,
 Railway Road, Lahore.

(b) Poetry :—

Majmū'a Nazm-i-Āzād;
 Musaddas-i-Hāli;
 Intikhab-i-Makhzan, Part I, Hissa-i-Nazm.

Maulvi Fazil or Honours in Arabic Examination.

For 1938.

Paper I .. Qur'ān, para. 1 (including Sūrah al-Fātiḥa) with the Commentary of al-Baidāwī. Mu'aṭṭā of Imām Mālik. Sharḥ Nukḥbat al-Fikar, Mu'āmalāt-i-Hidāyah, *excluding* sections :—

From "Kitāb-ul-Ijārāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'dhūn".

From "Kitāb-ul-Karāhiyya" to the end of "Masā'il-i-Mutafarriḳa".

From "Kitāb-ul-Janāyāt" to the end of "Kitāb-ul-Ma'āqil".

Or,

Sharḥ-al-Lum'a—only the following chapters :—

Kitāb-al-Waqf, Kitāb-al-'Aṭiyya, Kitāb-al-Matāḡir, Kitāb-al-Rahn, Kitāb-al-Kafāla, Kitāb-al-Ṣulḥ, Kitāb-al-Mudḥara'a, Kitāb-al-Musāqāt, Kitāb-al-Wikāla, Kitāb-al-Shufā, Kitāb-al-Waṣāyā, Kitāb-al-Nikāḥ, Kitāb-al-Ṭalāq, Kitāb-al-Ḡhaṣb and Kitāb-al-Mirāth.

Paper II .. Hamāsa (*excluding* chapters 5, 9 and 10). Muḥīṭ-al-Dā'ira. Mutanabbi, *omitting* the following qasidas :—

(a) كل شبة الغيرز لى

(b) هذا الضف القوم ضمة

لها الله ورد انا واما انت به (c)

له ثعلب

لهوى النفوس سورة لا نعلم (d)

Paper III .. Maqāmāt-i-Harīrī—1st 15 Maqāmas, *omitting* Maqāma No. 10. Mubarrad's Kāmil, Vol. I, pages 1–189 (Cairo edition of 1323). Asrār-al-Balāgha or Muṭawwal up to Mā'ana Qultō. Futūḥ ul-Buldān of Balādhurī (from Futūḥ al-Sawād to the end, *omitting* 343¹¹, 427¹⁴ of the European edition).

Paper IV .. Sullam ul-'Ulūm. Tatimma Siwān al-Hikma (Arabic text, *omitting* the Risala quoted on page 173)—Panjab University Oriental Publication. Ishārāt.

Paper V .. One of the following :—

(a) Hujjat Allāh-al-Bāligha (Cairo Edition), Vol. I only. Sadrā. Tasrīḥ Sharḥ-Tashrīḥ.

(b) Bukhārī. Tirmidhī.

Paper VI .. An Essay in elegant Arabic.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

(a) Prose :—

Ruḥ-i-Ijtīmā';

Ifādāt-i-Mehdi, *omitting* the following pages :—

Pp. 279–284 (بنت عم),

Pp. 209–218 (فلسفۃ الخ),

Pp. 186–191 (خواب طفلى الخ);

Intikhab-i-Makhzan, Part II, Hissa Nathr (*omitting*

معجم ديكها كيون and آله يه نظرين

Ru'yā-i-Šādiqa;

*Adabi Khatut-i-Ghalib, ed. by Mohammad Askari.

* To be had of the Anwar-al-Matabi, Lucknow. Price Re. 1-12-0.

(b) Poetry :—

Diwān Ḥālī ma' Muqaddima ;
 Diwān-i-Ḡhālīb Urdu ;
 Bang-i-darā.

For 1939.

Paper III.—*Substitute* Mubarrad's Kamil, Vol. II only (Cairo edition of 1339, published by Al-Futuh-al-Adabiya Press) *instead of* Mubarrad's Kamil, Vol. I (Cairo edition of 1323).

Paper V.—*Substitute* Musayara with Musamara and the Hashiya of Allama Qasim *instead of* Sadra.

The rest as for 1938.

Examinations in the Sanskrit Language and Literature.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Sanskrit Language and Literature :—

Prajña or Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination

For 1938.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry ..	Kāvyamuktāvalī, by Duni Chandra, published by the Panjab University ..	I.
Drama ..	Bhāsa's "Nāgānanda" and "Pratimā-Nāṭakam" ..	
Prose ..	Hitopadeśa (expurgated edition), by Siva Datta ..	II.
General Knowledge.	(a) Ganita Kaumudi in Hindi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares. Price 6 annas ..	III.
	(b) The Anglo-Vernacular Middle Geography, Part II, Indian Press, Allahabad. Price 8 annas ..	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
	(c) "Bhārata Varṣa kā Itihāsa, Part I", by Veda Vyasa, M.A., LL.B. (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Book-sellers. Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound)	III.
Prosody and Nyāya.	(a) Vṛttaratnākara (b) Tarkasaṅgraha (c) Vāgbhaṭālanikārā	IV.
Grammar ..	General Principles sufficient to enable students to analyse any grammatical forms occurring in the text-books prescribed; (standard of questions to be indicated by Madhya Kaumudi)	V.
Translation ..	From Sanskrit into Hindi and vice versa	VI.

For 1939.

Paper I.—The same as for 1938.

Paper II.—The same as for 1938.

Paper III.—General Knowledge :—

1. Ganita Kaumudi in Hindi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares. Price 6 annas.
2. "Ajkāl", by Chandra Gupta Vidyālanikara (Āshā Niketana, 12A, Tapp Road, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).
3. "Bhārata Varṣa kā Itihāsa, Part I", by Veda Vyasa, M.A., LL.B. (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound).

Papers IV, V and VI.—The same as for 1938.

Viśarada or High Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.

For 1938 and 1939.

SUBJECT.	BOOK.	PAPER.
Drama ..	"Śakuntalā". Price (bound) 14 annas, (unbound) 12 annas ..	I.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Poetry	.. Visharadiya Kāvyaśaṅgraha, by Mādhavā Śāstrī Bhaṇḍārī, <i>omitting</i> Verses 3 and 14 of Canto I of Kumar Sambhava. Published by the Panjab Uni- versity. Price Rs. 3-4-0. (Can be had from the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore)	I.
Prose	.. "Harśacaritam, Uchchvāsa I, II, III and IV"	II.
Philosophy Astronomy.	or (a) Nyāya: Siddhānta Muktaṭvālī, by Viśvanātha; or, (b) Jyotiṣa: 1. Grahalāghava Pañca- tārāspaṣṭikaraṇānta; or, Tājakanilakanṭhī- Prathama Tantra. 2. Jātakālāṅkāra; or, (c) <i>for girls</i> — Dharmaśāstra: Manusmṛiti, Adhyāyas III-IX.	III
*Rhetoric	.. Viśvanātha Sāhityadarpaṇa	IV.
Grammar	.. Siddhanta Kaumudī of Bhaṭṭojī Dikṣita, first half, <i>omitting</i> Phakkikās (questions to be confined to the text only)	V.
Translation	.. From Sanskrit into Hindi and <i>vice versa</i>	
Composition	.. In Sanskrit "Prabandhaprakāśa", by Dr. Maṅgala Deva, Śāstrī, M.A., D.Phil., is recommended for study	VI.

* For Female Candidates the subject of Rhetoric to be dropped. The course prescribed for Paper IV of the Viśarada Examination for them is Bhagavad-Gīta with Sridhārī Tika

*Additional Hindi Papers (Optional).**Paper A.—Poetry and Drama :—*

1. “Kāvyaokaustubha”, by Vidyābhūṣana Miśra (Vidyābhaskara Book Depôt, Chowk, Benares City). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).
2. “Rājamukuta”, by Pt. Govinda Vallabha Panta (Gangagranthagāra, 36, La Touche Road, Lucknow). Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound).

Paper B.—Prose and Composition :—

1. “Atīta Kathā”, by Sant Ram, B.A. (Messrs. Dass Bros., Publishers and Book-sellers, Anarkali, Lahore). Price Re. 1.
2. “Ratnamālā”, by Prema Nidhi Śāstrī (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound).

In Paper B 25 marks are assigned to the Essay and 25 to the texts recommended.

Śāstrī or Honours in Sanskrit Examination.

For 1938.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
(a) Veda	.. Selections from Ṛgveda— Maṇḍala I, Sūktas 1, 13, 22, 25, 32, 50, 110, 113, 118, 124, 125, 154, 185; with the introduction to Śāyana's commentary and his commentary on the prescribed hymns. Sūkta No. 164 with the commentary of Ātmānanda as published in “The Commentary of Śrī Ātmānanda on the ‘Asya Vāmasya’ hymn of the Ṛgveda I, 164”, edited by Prema Nidhi Śāstrī and published by the Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore. Price 4 annas only ..	I.
(b) Vedānga	.. Yāska's Niruktam, I-IV and VII	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS
(a) Drama ..	Mṛcchhakatika ..	..
(b) Poetry ..	Māgha, Sargas III-XI, omitting the following stanzas from the Cantos given against them :—	..
Stanzas 45 and 55 ..	from Canto	3rd
„ 38, 40, 42, 45, 51, 62 and 67 ..	„ „	4th
„ 18, 23, 27, 29 and 34 ..	„ „	5th
„ 8, 13, 15, 24, 38, 71, 76 and 77 ..	„ „	6th
„ 15, 16, 21, 43, 45 and 73 ..	„ „	7th
„ 6, 26, 46 and 70 ..	„ „	8th
„ 45, 63, 74 and 75 ..	„ „	9th
„ 22 and 39 to 91 ..	„ „	10th
„ 5 and 23 ..	„ „	11th
(c) Prose ..	Kādambarī, first half ..	..
(d) One or two questions on the History of Kavya Literature.—Samskr̥ta Sāhitya kā Itihāsa (History of Sanskrit Literature), Vol. I, by Veda Vyasa, Hindi Press, Lahore, Price Rs. 2-4-0 (Students' edition), is recommended for study ..		II.
One of the following :—		
(a) Nyāyasastra ..	Gautama's Nyāyadarśana with Vātsyayana's Bhāṣya ..	..
(b) Vedāntasastra ..	Śaṅkarācārya's Śārīraka Bhāṣya ..	..
(c) Dharmasastra ..	Mitākṣarā ..	..
(d) Vyakaranaśāstra ..	Mahābhāṣya, first nine Āhnikas ..	..
(e) Alaṃkāraśāstra ..	Kāvyaṣaṅkṣa ..	..
(f) 1. Sāṅkhya—Sāṅkhyatattva—Kaumudi, with the commentary of Bāla Rāma Udaṣī, Guruman-dala, Haridwar.		III.
2. Yoga—Yogadarśana with Vyāsa's Bhāṣya ..		..
(g) Mīmāṃsādarśana with Śābara Bhāṣya, first four chapters ..	..	..
(h) Jyotiṣa—1. Bṛhajjātaka ..	..	..
2. Muhūrta Cintāmaṇi ..	..	..

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Translation ..	From Sanskrit into Hindi and <i>vice versa</i>	IV
Grammar ..	(a) Siddhānta Kaumudī of Bhattoji Dīkṣita, second half with Svarevaiddikī, <i>omitting</i> Phakkikās .. (b) Mahabhāṣya, Āhnikas I and II ..	
Composition ..	In Sanskrit	VI.

Additional Hindi Papers (Optional).

Paper A.—Poetry and Drama :—

1. “Sūra-sūkti-sudhā”, by Viyogi Hari (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0.
2. Śivā Bāvanī, Hindī Sāhitya Sammelana, Allahabad.
3. “Añjanā”, by Sudarṣana (Hindī-grantha-ratnākara Press, Hīrābhāgh, Girgaon, Bombay). Price Re. 1-2-0.

Paper B.—Prose and Composition :—

1. “Sāhitya-Sikara”, by Mahāvīra Prasāda Dvivedī (Taruna-bharata-granthavali-kāryālaya, Dārāganj, Prayag). Price 10 annas (unbound) and 12 annas (bound).
2. “Nibandha-ratnāvalī”, compiled by Rām Chandra Varmā [Sāhitya-ratna-mālā Kāryālaya, Benares. Price Rs. 2 (unbound)] is recommended for style.

For 1939.

Papers I–VI.—The same as for 1938.

Additional Hindi Papers (Optional).

Paper A.—Poetry and Drama :—

1. “Sūra-sūkti-sudhā”, by Viyogi Hari (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0.
2. “Sudama-Charita”, by Kalīdasa Kapur (Viśva-Sāhitya Granthamālā, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price 9 annas (unbound) and 11 annas (bound).
3. “Prithvī Rāj”, by Rūpa Narayana Pandeya (Gandhi Hindi-pustaka-bhaṇḍāra, Prayag), *omitting* pages 105–108. Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).

Paper B.—Prose and Composition :—

1. "Sāhitya-Sikara", by Mahāvira Prasāda Dvivedi (Taruna-bharata-granthavali-kāryālaya, Dārāganj, Prayag). Price 10 annas (unbound) and 12 annas (bound).
2. "Nibandha-Kusumāvali", by Gopāl Chandra Deva (Vidya-bhavan, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound).

Examinations in the Persian Language and Literature.

The following are the details of the examinations in the Persian Language and Literature :—

Munshi or Proficiency in Persian Examination.

For 1938 and 1939.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS
Grammar ..	Aḥsan-ul-Qawā'id ..	I.
History of Literature.	Suggested book: Shi'r-ul-'Ajam, Part I, by M. Shibli ..	
Prose ..	* "Sabad-i-Gul (Prose Selections only)"; † "Waqai' Alamgir", by Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad Sandilavi, M.R.A.S. Price Re. 1-8-0; Ḥakīm-i-Nabātāt, Gulistān (omitting Chapters III, V and VI) ..	II.
Poetry ..	* "Sabad-i-Gul (Poetical Selections only)"; Tuhfat-ul-Ahrār-i-Jāmī, omitting Maqalas 17 and 18; Rubā'iyāti 'Umar Khayyām ..	III.
Moral Philosophy	Akhlāq-i-Muḥsinī ..	IV.
Translation ..	Persian into Urdu, Urdu into Persian	V.

* Can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore.

† Can be had of the author whose address is Civil Lines, Aligarh.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
Elementary Arabic—		
Grammar ..	“Arabic Grammar for the second class of Middle Schools, by Qādī Mir Ahmād Shāh” ..	VI.
	or,	
Reader ..	“Naḥw Mīr” .. Sullam-ul Adab (Col. Holroyd’s edition) ..	

Munshī ‘Alim or High Proficiency in Persian Examination

For 1938.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Risāla-i-‘Abdul Wāsi’, <i>omitting</i> صنعت محاسب ..	I.
Prosody ..	‘Arūd Saifi ..	
History of Literature.	Suggested book: <i>Shi’r-ul-‘Ajām</i> , Parts 2 and 3 ..	
Prose ..	(1) * “Gulshan-i-Ma’ani (Prose Portion only)”; (2) <i>Sar Guzash-t-i-Wazīr-i-Lankurān</i> ; (3) <i>Intikhāb Tadhkira Dawlat Shāh Samarqandī</i> , published by the Anwār-i-Ahmadi Press. (Only literary and not historical questions are to be asked.) (4) <i>Mihri Nīmroz</i> ; (5) † <i>Lisān-al-‘Ajām</i> , Part I, by Mir Hussain Ali (Price 10 annas) ..	II.
Poetry ..	* “Gulshan-i-Ma’ani (Poetical Selections only)”; <i>Matla’-ul-Anwār-i-Amīr Khusrāw</i> (Aligarh edition), <i>omitting</i> Maqālas 5 and 10; <i>Qasā’id-i-‘Urfī</i> ..	III.
Moral Philosophy	<i>Akhlaq-i-Nāsiri</i> ..	IV.
Translation ..	Persian into Urdu and <i>vice versa</i> ..	V.
Composition ..	An essay in Persian ..	

* Gulshan-i-Ma’ani can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore.

† To be had of the author—Mir Hussain Ali—Farsi Book Depôt, Mahalla Chihil Bibian, Lahore.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
Arabic—		
Grammar ..	Kitāb-us-Şarf and Kitāb-un-Nahv, by Ḥājī ‘Abdur Rahmān ..	VI.
Reader ..	Qaṭf al-Azhār (published by the University of the Panjab)—Prose Selections only ..	

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional)

As for Maulvī ‘Alim Examination.

For 1939.

Paper II.—Instead of No. 5 substitute Wāqī‘āt-i-Alamgir, edited by M. Mohd. Abdullah Chughtai. Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).

The rest as for 1938.

Munshī Fāzīl or Honours in Persian Examination.

For 1938.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody ..	Dabīr ‘Ajām; by M. Aşghar ‘Alī Rūhī (Price Rs. 3-4-0) ..	I.
Arabic Literature	Jawāhīr al-Buḥūr (published by the University of the Panjab)—Prose sections only ..	
History of Persian Literature.	Suggested book: <i>Shi‘r-ul-‘Ajām</i> , Parts 4 and 5 ..	
Prose ..	* <i>Chahār Maqāla</i> ; Abul Fadl Daftars I and III; Ḥājī Bābā Isfahānī; Siyahat Nameh Ibrahim Beg, Vol. II; Wukalā-i-Muraṭṭa‘a ..	II.
Poetry ..	Selections from Qa‘ānī (published by the Panjab University)—can be had from Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore; <i>Ghazali-yāt Naẓīrī</i> —first half (up to the	III.

* Can be had of the Manager, Paisa Akhbar, Lahore, for 12 annas.

SUBJECT.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
	end of Radif Ra); Mantiq-al-Tair; Rubā'iyāt-i-Abū Sa'īd Abul Khayr, Rubā'iyāt Bābā Tāhir; *Diwan-i-Farrukhi—the first 151 pages— <i>omitting</i> the following:— (Matba' Majlis, 1311.)	
P. 5.	دوست دارم بیجاده لب (در مدح امیر محمدص *	
P. 22.	گر چون نگار بست (در مدح امیر ابویعقوب *	
P. 46.	ای پسر خواهی شاد (در مدح خواجه ابوبکر حصیری *	
P. 95.	عشق خوش است از مساعدت بود از بار در مدح سلطان محمد بن سلطان محمود *	
P. 100.	دل من لافری کی دارد شامد کردار (در مدح لافری الخ *	
P. 102.	وی ز لشکر گه دل بر (در مدح امیر ابو احمد محمدص *	
P. 111.	شبی گذاشته ... نگار (در مدح سلطان محمدص *	
Pp. 124-128.	ای دل نا شکیب مرده بار (در مدح امیر ابو احمد محمدص الخ دوش بوقت سحرأ در مدح امیر یعقوب *	
P. 141.	اے پسر بنار (در مدح امیر یوسف	
P. 145.	مرابا خوش بود هموار (در مدح سلطان مسعود الخ *	

III.

* The expurgated edition is available at the Qaumi Kutub-khana, Railway Road, Lahore. Price 12 annas.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
History ..	Tārīkh Wasṣāf, <i>omitting</i> the Arabic quotations (from the beginning to the end of Julūs Arghūn), edited by Prof. Mohd. Iqbal. Selections from the Siyar-al-Mutakh-khirin, pp. 1-226 (up to the end of the reign of Jahangir) (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad) ..	IV.
Questions to be asked both on the subject-matter and the language.		
Mysticism and Moral Philo-sophy.	Akhṭāq-i-Jalālī (<i>excluding</i> Baḥth Naḡhma); Kashf-al-Mahjūb of Hujwiri up to the end of the Sufi Sects; Rumaz-i-Hikmat, by M. Mohd. Sharif (Anwar-al-Matabi, Lucknow, Price Rs. 2) and Durrat ul-Akhbar (or Tatimma Siwān al-Hikma: Persian version) (Panjab University Oriental Publication), <i>omitting</i> the Risala quoted in biography No. 107 ..	V.
Translation and Composition.	Urdu into Persian .. An essay in elegant Persian ..	VI.

Additional Urdu Papers (Optional).

As for Maulvī Fāzil Examination.

For 1939.

Paper I.—Add Al-‘Arūd Wa’l Qawāfi, by M. Asghar Ali Ruhi.
Price 12 annas.

The rest as for 1938.

Examinations in Vernacular Languages.

URDU.

Proficiency in Urdu Examination.

For 1938 and 1939.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar ..	Misbāh-ul-Qawā'id (Etymology) ..	I.
Prosody ..	Bahr-ul-'Urūd ..	
Rhetoric ..	Tadhkirat al-Balaghat (Delhi, 1900), omitting <i>منعت هزل</i> and the following passage on page 45 (under <i>چوتھی فصل فعل معلاقات</i> : <i>اور اس حذف میں (فعل) حذف کر دیے ہیں</i> up to <i>حذف کر دیے ہیں</i> ..	II.
Literature, Poetry	Chahār Gulzār-i-Ḥālī .. Guldasta-i-Muhsin Kakauravi ..	III
Prose ..	Ibn-ul-Vaqt, by S.U. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad .. Nairang-i-Khayāl, by S.U. Maulvi Muhammad Husain Azad .. Urdū-i-Mu'allā ..	IV.
	1. Muwāzina-i-Anīs-o-Dabīr .. 2. "Moqaddimah" only of Diwān-i-Ḥālī ..	V.
Composition ..	An essay in Urdu ..	VI.

High Proficiency in Urdu Examination

For 1938.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar and Rhetorics.	Misbāh-ul-Qawā'id (Syntax) .. Nikāt-i-Sakhun by Syed Fazl-al-Hasan Hasrat Mohani, in 3 parts. Price Re. 1. (To be had of the author, Hasrat Road, Cawnpore) ..	I.
Language ..	Āb-i-Ḥayāt in full, omitting Mustazads of Jur'at and Syed Insha ..	II.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature, ..	Majmū'a-i-Nazm-i-Āzād ..	III.
Poetry.	Musaddas-i-Ĥālī ..	
	Intikhab-i-Makhzan Hissa-i-Nazm ..	
	Qaṣā'id-i-Dhauq: (the edition published by Sh. Mubarak Ali) ..	
	Yādgār-i-Nasīm, edited by M. Asghar (Indian Press, Allahabad) ..	
Prose ..	‘Ud-i-Hindī ..	IV.
	Yādgār-i-Ghālīb (omitting Persian quotations) ..	
	Darbārī-i-Akbarī (omitting the Ta-timma) ..	
	*Zindagī, by Ch. Afzal Haq, M.L.C. Price Re. 1-12-0 ..	V.
Composition ..	An essay in Urdu ..	VI.

For 1939.

Paper IV.—Instead of Yādgār-i-Ghālīb (omitting Persian quotations) substitute Ghālīb, by Mīhr, Lahore, 1936. (The Persian quotations to be omitted.) Price Rs. 2-12-0.

The rest as for 1938.

Honours in Urdu Examination.

For 1938 and 1939.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Philosophical and Historical Prose.	1. Rūh-al-Ijtimā' (Maarif Press, Azamgarh, U.P.) ..	I.
	2. Al-Fārūq, by Mawlana Shibli ..	
	3. Hayāt-i-Sa'dī, by Mawlana Ḥālī ..	
Literary Prose and Novel.	1. Intikhab-i-Makhzan, Part I, Hissa Nathr. ..	II.
	2. Intikhab-i-Makhzan, Part II, Hissa Nathr (omitting مکتوبات)	
	(مکتوبات دیکھا کنون and نظریں)	
	3. Manshūrāt, by Kaifi. Price Re. 1-8-0 (unbound) ..	

* Can be had of Qaumi Kutubkhana, Railway Road, Lahore.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
	4. Ifādāt-i-Mehdī, <i>omitting the following:—</i> Pp. 279–284 (بنت عم). Pp. 209–218 (فلسفۃ الخ). Pp. 186–191 (خواب طفلی الخ). 5. Ro'yā-i-Šādiqa, by Dr. Nazir Ahmad	II.
Poetry and Criticism.	1. Dīwān-i-Mīr Dard 2. Dīwān Ḥālī Ma' Muqaddima 3. Dīwān-i-Ghālīb Urdu 4. Qaṣā'id-i-Dhauq; (Sh. Mubarak Ali's edition)	
History of Literature.	1. Tarikh Adab-i-Urdū (Urdu Translation of Sakseña's <i>History of Urdu Literature</i> , Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow.) 2. *Nātak Sāgar, chapters 12 and 13 only, by M. Mohd. Umar Suggested books:— Gul-i-Ra'nā Shi'r-al-Hind Ab-i-Ḥayāt	IV.
Prosody and Rhetoric.	1. Tarjuma-i-Ḥadā'iq-al-Balāghat, by Ṣahbā'ī. Price 6 annas 2. †Risāla-i-Tadhkir Ta'nith, by Jalālī Lucknawī	
Composition ..	An essay in Urdu	VI.

* These Chapters have been separately printed and can be had of:—

1. Messrs. Mahmood Brothers, Publishers, Jammu,

or,

2. Messrs. Mumtaz Ali and Sons, Publishers and Book-sellers, 195, Railway Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

† Can be had of al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow.

HINDI.

*Hindi Ratna or Proficiency in Hindi Examination.**For 1938.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPER.
Grammar, Pro- sody and Rhetoric.	<p>The following syllabus is prescribed :—</p> <p>I. Orthography. Correct spelling to be emphasised.</p> <p>II. Parts of Speech :—</p> <p>(i) Noun (संज्ञा).</p> <p>(a) Kinds (भेद).</p> <p>(b) Gender (लिङ्ग).</p> <p>(c) Case (कारक).</p> <p>(d) Number (वचन).</p> <p>(e) Declension (रूपरचना).</p> <p>(ii) Pronouns (सर्वनाम).</p> <p>(a) Kinds (भेद).</p> <p>(b) Declension (रूपरचना).</p> <p>(iii) Adjective (विशेषण).</p> <p>(a) Kinds (भेद).</p> <p>(b) Degrees of comparison.</p> <p>(iv) Verb (क्रिया).</p> <p>(a) Kinds (भेद).</p> <p>(b) Voice (वाच्य).</p> <p>(c) Tense (काल).</p> <p>(d) Mood (प्रकार).</p> <p>(e) Number (वचन).</p> <p>(f) Person (पुरुष).</p> <p>(g) Gender (लिङ्ग).</p>	I.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
	(h) Nominal Verb (नामधातु).	I.
	(i) Compound Verb (संयुक्तक्रिया).	
	(j) Causal Verb (प्रेरणार्थकक्रिया).	
	(v) Adverb (क्रियाविशेषण).	
	(a) Kinds (भेद).	
	(b) Formation (रचना).	
	(vi) Postpositions (सम्बन्धबोधक).	
	(vii) Conjunctions (समुच्चयबोधक).	
	(viii) Interjections (विस्मयादिबोधक).	
	III. Parsing (शाब्दबोध) and Analysis (विश्लेषण).	
	IV. Punctuation (विरामचिह्न).	II
	V. Sandhi and Compounds (समास).	
	VI. Derivation (व्युत्पत्ति).	
	VII. उपसर्ग and प्रत्यय.	
	VIII. Explanation of easy idioms.	
Poetry	... "Hindi Vilāsa", edited by Sūrya Kānta, published by the Panjab University, <i>omitting</i> pages 38-73, pages 137-150 and pages 168-192. Price Rs. 2	III
Drama	.. "Dāhara", by Udaya Śaṅkara Bhaṭṭa (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1 "Durgā Dāsa", by Dvijendra Lala Rāya (Hindi-Grantha-Ratnākara Kāryālaya, Hirābāgh, Bombay). Price Re. 1 (Students' edition) "Aśoka", by Chandra Gupta Vidyā-lankāra (Viśva-Sāhitya Grantha-māla, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound)	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature ..	1. "Hindi-ratna-Saṅgraha", edited by Sant Ram, published by the Panjab University .. 2. "Galpamālā", by Banarasi Dasa (Punjab Sanskrit Pustakālaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound) ..	IV.
History ..	1. "Mevāra-gaurava", by Hari Śankara Sharmā (Rama Prasada and Bros., Agra). Price Re. 1 2. Bhārata Varṣa kā Itihāsa, Part I, by Satya Ketu Vidyālakāra (Sarasvatī Sadana, Gurukula Kāngri, Hardwar). Price Re. 1	V.
Composition and Essay-writing.	"Prastāva-pradīpikā", by Raghunandana Śāstri (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore): Price Re. 1-4-0, is recommended for study	VI.

For 1939.

Paper I.—The same as for 1938.

Paper II.—"Hindi Vilāsa", by Sūrya Kānta, published by the Panjab University, omitting pages 38-73, pages 137-150 and pages 168-192. Price Rs. 2.

Paper III.—Drama :—

1. "Dāhara", by Udaya Śankara Bhaṭṭa (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1.

2. "Amba", by Udaya Śankara Bhatta (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 10 annas (unbound) and 12 annas (bound).

3. "Pancha-rātra Nāṭaka", by Bala Deva Śhāstrī (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 7 annas (unbound) and 9 annas (bound).

4. "Aśoka", by Chandra Gupta Vidyālakāra (Viśva-Sāhitya Granthamālā, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).

Paper IV.—

1. "Hindī-ratna-Sangraha", edited by Sant Ram, published by the Panjab University.
2. "Galpamālā", by Banarasi Dasa (Punjab Sanskrit Pustakālaya, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound).

Paper V.—

1. "Māhārana Pratāpa", by Śrī Rāma Sharmā (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 10 annas (unbound) and 12 annas (bound).
2. "Bhārata Varṣa kā Itihāsa, Part I", by Bhagavad-datta (Svādhyayasādana, Mohan Lal Road, Lahore). Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound).

Paper VI.—

"Rachanā-pradīpa", by Sant Ram (Sant Ram, B.A., Krishna Nagar, Lahore): Price Re. 1-2-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-4-0 (bound), is recommended for study.

Hindī Bhūsana or High Proficiency in Hindī Examination.

For 1938.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar, Pro- sody and Rhetoric.	1. "Vyākaraṇa Mayanka", by Suresvara Pāthaka Vidyā-lankāra (Sarasvati-Bhandāra, Patna). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound)	I.
	2. "Sarala Alankāra", First Part, by Narottama Dāsa Svāmi (Indian Press Ltd., Prayāga). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound) ..	
Poetry	.. 1. Tulāsī Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa and Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa ..	II.
	2. "Śūra-sūkti-sudhā", by Viyogī Hari (Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-4-0 ..	
	3. "Takṣa-Śilā", by Udaya Śankara Bhaṭṭa (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-4-0 ..	
	4. Śivā Bāvanī, Hindī Sāhitya Sammelana, Allahabad ..	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Drama ..	1. "Pratimā Nāṭaka", by Bala Deva Śāstri (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound) 2. "Ādhunika Hindi Nāṭaka Sāhitya", by Veda Vyāsa (Veda Vyāsa and Co., Mac-lagan Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound). 3. "Chandra Gupta Maurya", by Jaya Sankara Prasāda (Bharati-bhandara, Rani Ghat, Benares City). Price Re. 1-4-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-6-0 (bound) 4. "Kundamālā", translated by Vāgīśvara (Viśva-Sāhitya Granthamālā, Mac-lagan Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1 (unbound)	III.
Prose ..	"Nāṭya-Sudha", by Kailash Nath Bhatnagar (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-8-0 "Bhāratiya Mahilā", by Pt. Bhagavad Datta, Vaidika Anusandhāna Samsthā, Model Town, Lahore. Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound)	IV.
History ..	"Itihāsa-darpana", Part II, by B. N. Varma (Rama Prasāda and Brothers, Agra). Price Re. 1 "Hindī Sāhitya kā Itihāsa", by Brajaratna Dasa (Kamalamani Granthamālā Kāryālaya, Bula-nala, Benares). Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound)	V.
Composition ..	Composition and Essay-writing "Gadya-Prakāśikā", by Viśvanātha Prasāda Misra (Vidyābhāskara Book Depôt, Benares): Price Re. 1-4-0 (unbound), is recommended for study	VI.

For 1939.

Paper I.—

1. "Vyākaraṇa Mayāṅka", by Sureśvara Pāthaka Vidyā-lankāra (Sarasvatī-Bhāṇḍāra Patna). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound).
2. "Sarala Alankāra", First Part, by Narottama Dāsa Svāmi (Indian Press Ltd., Prayāga). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).

Paper II.—Poetry:—

1. "Bhakta-pañcharatna", by Udaya Śaṅkara Bhaṭṭa (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound).
2. "Kalarva", by Hari Krishna Premi (Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-6-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-8-0 (bound).
3. "Śivā Bāvani", Hindi Sāhitya Sammelana, Allahabad.

Paper III.—

1. "Pratimā Nāṭaka", by Bala Deva Śāstri (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound).
2. "Ādhunika Hindi Nāṭaka Sāhitya", by Veda Vyāsa (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound).
3. "Chandra Gupta Maurya", by Jaya Sankara Prasāda (Bharati-bhāṇḍāra, Rani Ghat, Benares City). Price Re. 1-4-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-6-0 (bound).
4. "Kundamālā", translated by Vāgīśvara (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1 (unbound).

Paper IV.—

1. "Gadya-prasūna", by Kailash Nath Bhatnagar (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-5-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-7-0 (bound).
2. "Bhāratiya Mahilā", by Pt. Bhagvad Datta, Vaidika Anusandhāna Samsthā, Model Town, Lahore). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound).

Paper V.—

1. "Bhārata Varṣa kā Itihāsa", Part II, by Veda Vyasa (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price 15 annas (unbound) and Re. 1-1-0 (bound).
2. "Hindi Sāhitya kā Itihāsa", by Brajaratna Dasa (Kamalamani Granthamālā Kāryālaya, Bulanala, Benares). Price 14 annas (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound).

Paper VI.—Composition and Essay-writing.—

“Gadya-Prakāśikā”, by Viśvanātha Prasāda Misra (Vidyābhāskara Book Depôt, Benares): Price Re. 1-4-0 (unbound), is recommended for study.

*Hindi Prabhākara or Honours in Hindi.**For 1938.*

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar, Prose and Rhetoric.	1. “Alaṅkāra Kaumudī”, by Pt. Paramēśvarānanda (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-8-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-10-0 (bound) ..	I.
	2. Chanda Prabhākara, Venkaṭeśvara Press, Bombay ..	
Poetry	1. “Bhūṣana Granthāvalī”, Sāhitya-sevaka Kāryālaya, Benares, omitting शृंगार रस, pages 124-127 ..	II.
	2. “Kavira Kā Rahasyavāda”, by Rāma Kumāra Varmā, M.A. (Gandhi-Hindi-Pustaka Bhandara, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2 ..	
	3. “Sarasa Sangraha”, by Ayodhyā Sīrpha Upādhyāya (Navajivan Press, MacLagan Road, Lahore). Price 12 annas ..	
	4. “Prithvī Rāja Rāso”, by Mathurā Prasāda (Dayananda Press, Changar Mohalla, Lahore). Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound) ..	
Drama	1. “Candragupta”, by Dvijendra Lalā Rāya ..	III.
	2. “Śakuntalā Nāṭaka”, by Rājā Lakṣmaṇa Singh ..	
	3. “Uttara-Rama-Charita” ..	
	4. “Bhīṣma”, by Dvijendra Lalā Rāya (Hindi-Grantha-Ratnākara Kāryālaya, Bombay). Price Re. 1 ..	

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Prose	<p>1. "Ādhunika-Hindi Sāhitya kā Itihāsa", by Kṛiṣṇaśaṅkara, M.A. (Hindi Sāhitya-Kutira, Benares). Price Rs. 2-8-0 ..</p> <p>2. "Prema Sāgara", by Lallu Lal.</p> <p>3. "Premāśrama", by Prema Chand (Sarasvatī Press, Benares). Price Rs. 3-8-0 ..</p> <p>4. "Sāhityālocanā", by Śyāma Sundara Dāsa (Sāhitya-ratna-mālā Kāryālaya, Benares) ..</p> <p>5. Sāhitya Samikṣā, by Kālidāsa Kapūr (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price 12 annas ..</p>	IV.
History	<p>Hindi Sāhitya kā Itihāsa, by Rāma Candra Śukla (Indian Press, Allahabad. Price Rs. 4), or, "Hindi kā Vivecanātmaka Itihāsa", by Sūrya Kānta, Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha, Lahore ..</p> <p>The examiner shall give credit to candidates whether they answer questions according to one book or the other, prescribed for this paper.</p>	V.
Composition and Essay-writing.	<p>"Nibandha-ratnāvalī", compiled by Rāma Candra Varmā [Sāhitya-ratna-mālā Kāryālaya, Benares: Price Rs. 2 (unbound)] is recommended for study ..</p>	VI.

For 1939.

Paper I.—

1. "Alaṅkāra Kaumudī", by Pt. Paramēśvarānanda (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price Re. 1-8-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-10-0 (bound).
2. "Chanda Prabhākara" (Veṅkaṭeśvara Press, Bombay).

Paper II.—

1. "Bhūṣana Granthāvalī", Sāhitya-sevaka Kāryālaya, Benares, *omitting Sringar Ras*, pages 124–127.
2. "Kavira Kā Rahasyavēda", by Rāma Kumāra Varmā, M.A. (Gandhi-Hindi-Pustaka Bhandara, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2.

3. "Yaśo Dharā", by Maithilī Sarāṇa Gupta (Sāhitya-Sādāna, Chirgānva, Jhānsi). Price Re. 1 (unbound) and Re. 1-2-0 (bound).

4. "Prithvī Rāja Rāso", by Mathurā Prasāda (Dayananda Press, Changar Mohalla, Lahore). Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound).

Paper III.—

1. "Chandragupta", by Dvijendra Lala Rāya.

2. "Śakuntalā Nāṭaka", by Rājā Lakṣmaṇa Singh.

3. "Uttara-Rama-Charita", translated by Pt. Satya Narayana Sharma, Agra.

4. "Svapna Nāṭaka", by Bala Deva Śāstri (Messrs. Mehar Chand Lakshman Dass, Said Mittha Bazar, Lahore). Price 7 annas (unbound) and 9 annas (bound).

Paper IV.—

1. "Prema Sāgara", by Lallu Lal.

2. "Titālī", by Jaya Śankara Prasāda (Bharati-bhandara, Rājagṛhāṭa, Benares City) Price Re. 1-12-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-14-0 (bound).

3. "Ālochanādarśa", by Rāma Śankara Sukla (Indian Press Ltd., Prayāga). Price Re. 1-5-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-7-0 (bound).

4. "Sāhitya Śamīkṣā", by Kālidāsa Kapūr (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price 12 annas.

Paper V.—

1. Under consideration.

2. "Prāchīna Bhārata", by Veda Vyāsa (Sāhitya Bhavana, Hospital Road, Lahore). Price Re. 1-12-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-14-0 (bound).

Paper VI.—The same as for 1938.

PANJABI (GURMUKHI).

Budhiman or Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.

For 1938.

Grammar and Prosody.—

(a) Grammar:—

(i) ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਠੇਕੇ ।

(ii) Eight parts of speech, their classification, inflection and conjugation and parsing.

I.

(b) Prosody :—

(i) ਵਰਣ, ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ, ਗਣ, ਲਾਘੁ, ਗੁਰੂ, ਚਰਣ, ਤੁਕ ਤੇ ਬਿਸਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ।

(ii) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ, ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ :—

(ੳ) ਵਰਣਿਕ ਛੰਦ—ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਸਵੱਯਾ, ਕੋਰੜਾ ।

(ਅ) ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਛੰਦ—ਚੌਪਈ, ਦੋਹਿਰਾ, ਸੋਰਠਾ, ਰੋਲਾ, ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆਂ, ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ ।

Books suggested, for (a) :—

੧. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜੋੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੇਮ ।

੨. ਨਵੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਣ ਭਾਗ ੨ ।

By Bhai
Karam
Singh,
Khalsa
College,
Amritsar.

I.

For Prosody (b) :—

ਨਵਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਿੰਗਲ, by Bhai Karam Singh and Teja Singh, to be had from Bhai Karam Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price 2 annas

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature, <i>Old Poetry</i> and History of Literature.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ and ਸਲੋਕ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ, published by Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar Waran Bhai Gurdas, 1-15 Hans Chog, by B. Budh Singh	II.
Literature, <i>Prose</i>	(a) "Panjabee Lekh", by Mehtab Singh, Gyani, published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore (b) ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਲੱਭਾ, published by Punjab Text-Book Committee (c) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭੋਰੇ, by Prof. Teja Singh and S. S. Amole. Price Re. 1	III.
Literature, <i>Modern Poetry</i> .	(a) Lakhshmi Devi, by L. Kripa Sagar, Parts I and II (b) "Sunehari Kahan", by Feroz-ud-Din, published by Darshan Press, Amritsar. Price 12 annas (paper cover)	IV.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Drama, <i>Natak</i> ..	(a) ਦਾਮਨੀ, by B. Budh Singh ..	V.
	(b) "Ranjit Singh" (Part I), by Kripa Sagar ..	
	(c) ਚਾਂਦੀ ਦਾ ਡੱਬਾ, by S. Gurdial Singh Khosla (Gulab Chand Kapur and Sons). Price 12 annas (unbound) and 14 annas (bound) ..	
Composition ..	No fixed books ..	
		VI.

For 1939.

Paper IV.—(a) The same as for 1938.

(b) *Substitute*: ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਲਹਿਰਾਂ (Amrit Laihran), by Bibi Amrit Kaur, published by Amolak Rattan Bhandhar, Gumti Bazar, Lahore. Price Re. 1-2-0 (unbound) and Re. 1-4-0 (bound).

Paper V.—(a) *Substitute*: ਪੂਰਨ ਨਾਟਕ (Puran Natak), by L. Brij Lal Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., published by Bhai Jiwan Singh Chatter Singh, Bazar Mai Sewan, Amritsar Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound).

The rest as for 1938.

Vidwan or High Proficiency in Panjabi Examination.

For 1938.

Paper I.—

Grammar and Prosody :—

(a) Grammar :—

Orthography with emphasis on correct spelling of words ; eight parts of speech, their classification, inflection and conjugation ; syntax, parsing and analysis.

Books suggested :—

1. ਨਵੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ, by B. Karam Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price 6 annas (unbound) and 8 annas (bound).

2. ਨਵਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਗ ੨, by Bhai Karam Singh and Prof. Teja Singh. Price 6 annas (unbound) and 8 annas (bound).

(b) Prosody :—

- (i) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ, ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ :—

ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਛੰਦ—ਕਾਫੀ, ਬੈਂਤ, ਡੋਉਢ, ਸਵੱਯਾ, ਦਵੱਯਾ, ਮਜ਼ਲਿਲ, ਝੂਲਨਾ ਛਪੈ, ਰੁਬਾਈ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕਲਾ (ਜਾਂ ਸੋਲਗ) ।

- (ii) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਲੰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ :—

ਛੇਕ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਯਮਕ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਲਾਟ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਵੀਪਸਾ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸੰਤ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ (ਜਾਂ ਕਾਫੀਆ), ਉਪਮਾ, ਰੂਪਕ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਵਿਗਾਜ, ਨਿੰਦਾ, ਲੋਕੋਕਤੀ, ਛੇਕੋਕਤੀ, ਗੁਣੋਕਤੀ ।

Paper II.—

Literature, *Old Poetry* and History of Literature :—

- (a) ਜਪੁਜੀ ਤੇ ਮਾਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.
(b) Waran Bhai Gurdas, 16–40.
(c) Koilkoo, by B. Budh Singh.

Paper III.—

Literature, *Prose* :—

- (a) ਮੇਰਾ ਵਲਾਇਤੀ ਸਫਰ ਨਾਮਾ ਭਾਗ ੧. published by Phulwari Press, Lahore.
(b) ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਭਗਤ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ, by Onkar Nath Bhardwaj. Price 6 annas (unbound) and 8 annas (bound).
(c) ਦੁਖੀਏ, by S. Kartar Singh, M.A., Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price (paper cover) Re. 1-8-0.

*Paper IV.—*Literature, *Modern Poetry* :—

- (a) ਲਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਰ, by Bhai Vir Singh.
- (b) Vajid jide Shalok, by Pandit Omkar Nath.
- (c) Chandi-di-Var, annotated by Pandit Omkar Nath

*Paper V.—*Drama, *Natak* :—

- (a) Mudra Rakhsasa, by Gyani Shamsher Singh. "Ashok"
Price Re 1.
- (b) "Var Ghar", by I. C. Nanda.

Paper VI.—

Composition :—

No fixed book.

For 1939.

Paper I (b) (i).—Add: ਕਬਿਤੋਂ, ਸਵਯਾ, ਕੋਰੜਾ (Kabit, Sawayya, Korra).

The rest as for 1938.

Gyani or Honours in Panjabi Examination.

*For 1938.**Paper I.—*

Grammar and Prosody :—

(a) Grammar :—

- (i) Formation of words, correct spelling, punctuation, parsing and analysis.
- (ii) General questions on idioms, uses of words, phrase and proverbs.

(b) Prosody :—

(i) ਪੰਗਲ :—

- (1) ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ ?

(2) ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਭੇਦਾਂ—ਬਾਗਾਂਮਾਹ, ਸਤਵਾਗ, ਸੀਹਰਫ਼ੀ,
ਪੈਂਤੀ ਅਖਰੀ, ਸਦ, ਘੋੜੀਆਂ, ਸਿਠਣੀਆਂ
ਅਲਾਹਣੀਆਂ, ਗਜ਼ਲ, ਵਾਰ, ਚਉਬੋਲਾ, ਅਸ਼ਟਪਦੀ,
ਪਉੜੀ, ਸਲੋਕ, ਬਿਸ਼ਨਪਦਾ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ।

(3) ਲਘੂ, ਗੁਰੂ, ਵਰਣ, ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ, ਗਣ, ਚਰਣ, ਤੁਕ, ਬਿਸਰਾਮ
ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ।

(4) ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ, ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ :—
ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਵਰਣਿਕ ਸਵਯਾ, ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਸਵਯਾ, ਕੋਰੜਾ,
ਚੌਪਈ, ਦੋਹਿਰਾ, ਸੋਰਠਾ, ਰੋਲਾ, ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆਂ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ,
ਬੈਂਤ, ਨਵੀਨ ਬੈਂਤ, ਰੁਬਾਈ, ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕਲਾ
(ਜਾਂ ਸੋਲਹਾ), ਅਜ਼ਿਲ, ਡੋਉਢ, ਛਪੈ, ਝੂਲਨਾ,
ਸਫ਼ੋਲਾ ਰੱਤਾ. ਗੀਆ ਮਾਲਤੀ, ਰਸਾਵਲ, ਤਾਟੰਕ ।

(ii) ਅਲੰਕਾਰ :—

(1) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ—ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਚਿੱਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ।

(2) ਅਰਥ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ—ਉਪਮਾ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਂਤ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਰੂਪਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਉਲੇਖ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਅਤ-ਕਥਨੀ (ਜਾਂ ਮੁਬਾਲਗ਼ਾ) ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਅਸੰਭਵ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਅਧਿਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਨਿਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਦੀਪਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਦੇਹਲੀ ਦੀਪਕ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਏਕਾਵਲੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਸਾਰ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਯਥਾ-ਕ੍ਰਮ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਵਿਰੋਧ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਵਿਅਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,

ਉੱਲਾਸ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਅਵੱਗਿਆ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਅਨੁਗਿਆ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਲੇਸ਼ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਕਾਵਲਿੰਗ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਕਾਵ-ਅਰਥਾਪਤੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰੋਵੋਤੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ,
ਲਲਿਤ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਲੋਕੋਕਤੀ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਛੇਕੋਕਤੀ
ਅਲੰਕਾਰ, ਗੁਵੋਤਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ।

Books suggested :—

- (1) Panjabi Vyakaran, by Bhai Ram Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price Re. 1;
- (2) Nawin Panjabi Vyakaran, Part III, by Bhai Karam Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar. Price Re. 1;
- (3) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੋਹਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, by Sahib Singh, B.A., and M. Mahtab Singh Gyani. Publishers: Atma Ram and Sons. Price Re. 1-12-0; and
- (4) ਨਵਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਗ ੨, by Bhai Karam Singh and Professor Teja Singh. Price 6 annas (unbound) and 8 annas (bound).

Paper II.—

Religion and History of Literature :—

- (a) Gurmat Nirnaya, by Prof. Jodh Singh, M.A. Price Re. 1-14-0.
- (b) ਬਾਈ ਵਾਰਾਂ from Adi Granth.
- (c) Babiha Bol, by B. Budh Singh.

Paper III.—

Literature, Prose :—

- (a) Khule Lekh, by S. Puran Singh. Price 12 annas.
- (b) Nawab Khan, by Miran Baksh Minhas, revised by Jodh Singh.
- (c) ਹਿੰਦ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ.

Paper IV.—

Literature, Poetry :—

- (a) Bijliande Har, by Bhai Vir Singh.

- (b) Kafian Bullah Shah, published by the Panjab University.
 (c) **ਸੰਦਰ ਵਾੜੀ**, by Dhani Ram Chatrik, Sudarshan Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar. Price Re. 1-12-0.

Paper V.—

Drama, *Natak* :—

- (a) “Vikramorvashi with Introduction”, by Man Singh, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Punjab High Court, Lahore, published by Wazir Hind Press, Amritsar; and
 (b) “Subhadra”, by Ishwar Chandra Nanda, Govt. College, Lahore.

Paper VI.—

Composition :—

No fixed book.

For 1939.

Paper III.—(c) Hind-da-Itehas.

Book suggested —Hind-da-Itehas, by S. Waryam Singh, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer in History and Political Science, Khalsa College, Amritsar, and S. Mohan Singh, Lecturer in Persian, Khalsa College, Amritsar, published by Atma Ram and Sons, Lahore. Price Re. 1-10 0 (unbound) and Re. 1-12-0 (bound).

The rest as for 1938.

Panjabī Examinations in Persian Script.

For 1938 and 1939.

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper I.—</i> Modern Poetry.	(a) Asgar-u-Sugra by Pir Nek Alam, Pleader of Kulachaur.	(a) “Hir Ranjha” by Ahmad Yar.	(a) “Anwidh Moti” by M. L. Diwana. Price Re. 1 (unbound) & Re. 1-2-0 (bound).

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper I.—</i> (continued).	(b) "Puran" by Qadir Yar. (c) Man Tarang by Kripa Sagar (Panjab Univ.).	(b) Sohni, Fazl Shah. (c) Chattihandi Var by Q. Fazl-i-Haq.	(b) Musaddas-i-Hali in Panjabi verse by Ch. Sir Shahab-ud-Din, published by Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons. Price 12 annas.
<i>Paper II.—</i> Qissajat or Novels in Poetry.	(a) Kissa Bahram. (b) Hir Muqbal. (c) Sassi Punnu, Ghulam Rasul.	Saiful-Maluk Kalan.	Hir Waris Shah, <i>omitting</i> pages 245–253.
<i>Paper III.—</i> Pandname or Ethics in Poetry.	(a) Panj Ganj by Buta Gujra-ti. (b) *Vajid de Shalok by Pt. Omkar Nath.	(a) Maktubat-i-Dilpazir. (b) Siharfihari Munkamal Hidayatulla.	(a) Panjabi Tarjuma Diwan-i-Hafiz by Ghulam Haidar. (b) "Salok Farid", published by Allah Wale Ki Kaumi Dukan Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore.

* Can be had of the Punjab School Supply Depôt, Lahore.

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper III.—</i> (continued).	(c) Panjabi Tarjuma Diwan Hazrat Ghausul-Azam.	(c) Guldasta Miran Shah.	(c) Kafiha Bulleh Shah, Parts I and II.
	(d) Panjabi Tarjuma Diwan Hazrat Bu Ali Shah Qalandar	(d) "Darya-i-Marfaf" by Fard Faqir. (e) Dohre Hashim Shah.	(d) Abiyat-i Bahu.
<i>Paper IV.—</i> Dnyat or Religious Poetry.	(a) Hidayat-ul-Mussalmin by Mian Muhammad.	(a) Zahurul Islam.	(a) Baghi-i-Auliai-Hind by Mohd Din, published by the Allah Wale Ki Dukan.
	(b) Majma Ashar by M. Abdur Satar.	(b) Gulzar-i-Adam by Muhammad Husain, Ahmadabadi.	(b) * Khair-ul-Bashar by M. Abdul Latif Arif (omitting introduction and first four pages).
	(c) Galzar-i-Adam by M. Mohd. Muslam.		
<i>Paper V.—</i> Prose.	(a) Pakki Roti Kalan by M. Ghulam Rasul.	(a) Mitthi Roti.	(a) Adabi Afsane by Joshua Fazal Din. Price 14 as. (unbound) and Re. 1 (bound).

* Can be had of the author at Gujrat.

	Proficiency.	High Proficiency.	Honours.
<i>Paper V.—</i> (continued).	(b) <i>Puran Bhagat</i> by Brij Lal.	(b) <i>Dihati Talwar</i> by Joshua Fazal Din. Price 8 annas (unbound) and 10 annas (bound).	(b) <i>Premkahani</i> by Bawa Budh Singh. Price Rs. 2-4-0 (un- bound) and Rs. 2-6-0 (bound). (c) <i>Jatdi Kartoot</i> by Miran Bakhsh and Fazl-i-Haqq.
<i>Paper VI.—</i> Composition and Essay.	No fixed books.	No fixed books.	No fixed books.

*PASHTO.

*Proficiency in Pashto Examination.**For 1938 and 1939.*

- Paper I.* 1. *Fawá'id Sharí'at* (Price Re. 1).
 2. *Tafsir Waḍḍuhá* (Price 4 annas).
 3. *Zaming Muhammad Nabí* (Price Re. 1).
Paper II. 1. *Díwán 'Azím* (Price Re. 1).
 2. *Díwán Moḥammad Amín* (Price 8 annas).
Paper III 1. *Qatal*, by Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan
 Khattak, Publicity Office, N.-W.F. Province,
 Peshawar (Price 4 annas). (To be had of
 the author.)

* The Pashto books recommended can be had of M. Abdul Khaliq, Bookseller and Stationer, Kussa Khani Bazaar, Peshawar City, unless otherwise stated.

2. Qissa Qamaruzzamán Shahzáda (Price 4 annas).
3. Hagha Dagha, by K.S. Ahmad Jan (Price Rs. 5).
(To be had of the author K.S. Munshi Ahmad Jan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar.)

Paper IV. An essay in Pashto.

High Proficiency in Pashto Examination.

For 1938 and 1939.

- Paper I.* 1. Díwán Abdur Rahman (Price 8 annas).
2. Akhum Gada (Price Re. 1).
- Paper II.* 1. Shahnámeh Afághina (first 200 pages) (Price Re. 1-4-0).
2. Alif Laila, four parts (Price Re. 1).
- Paper III.* 1. Siráj ul Hájj (complete) (Price Re. 1).
2. Qissa-i-Saiful Mulúk (Afghani), by Sayyid Rahatullah (Price 8 annas).

Paper IV. An essay in elegant Pashto.

Honours in Pashto Examination.

For 1938 and 1939.

- Paper I.* 1. Kulliyát Khushál Khán (complete) (Price Rs. 5).
2. Díwán Háfiz al-púrí (Price Re. 1).
- Paper II.* Táríkh Afghanistan, by K.S. Ahmad Jan (Price Rs. 7). To be had of the author K.S. Munshi Ahmad Jan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar.
- Paper III.* 1. Qisas ul-anbiyá (Price Re. 1).
2. Asrar al-‘Arifín (Price Re. 1-8-0).
- Paper IV.* An essay in elegant Pashto.
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**Courses of Study prescribed by the Senate for the
Medical Examinations of 1938 and 1939.**

For the Degree of M.B.B.S.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1938.

Anatomy—

1. Gray's Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
2. Cunningham's Practical Anatomy.

Physiology—

1. Halliburton's Hand-book of Physiology.
2. Cole's Physiological Chemistry.
3. Anrep and Harris: Practical Physiology.
4. Schafer's Essentials of Histology.

For 1939.

Anatomy—

1. Gray's Anatomy: Descriptive and applied.
2. Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy,
Volumes 1, 2 and 3.

Physiology—

*Add "Applied Physiology, by Samson Wright" to the
courses for 1938.*

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1938.

Materia Medica—

Pharmacology and Therapeutics or the Action of Drugs,
by Cushny.

Or,

Hale White's Materia Medica.

Or,

Ghosh's Materia Medica.

Pathology—

- (i) A Text-book of Pathology, by Muir,

or,

- (ii) A Text-book of Pathology, by MacCallum.

(iii) Handbook of Bacteriology, by Bigger,

or,

(iv) An Introduction to Practical Bacteriology, by Mackie and McCartney.

For 1939.

Materia Medica—

The same as for 1938.

Pathology—

Substitute Text-book of Pathology, by Boyd *in place of* A Text-book of Pathology, by MacCallum.

The rest as for 1938.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1938.

Forensic Medicine—

Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence.

Or,

Smith's Forensic Medicine.

Or,

Dixon-Mann's Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

Hygiene—

1. Parkes and Kenwood's Hygiene.

Or,

Indian Hygiene and Public Health, by Dunn and Pandya.

For 1939.

Forensic Medicine—

The same as for 1938.

Hygiene—

Substitute "Hygiene and Public Health, by B. N. Ghosh and Stewart" *for* "Indian Hygiene and Public Health, by Dunn and Pandya".

Recommended for reference :—

Hygiene and Public Health, by Parks and Kenwood.

The rest as for 1938.

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

For 1938.

Medicine—

1. Price's Text-book of the Practice of Medicine.
2. Tropical Medicine, by Rogers and Megaw.
3. Hutchison and Rainy's Clinical Methods.

Or,

Finalyson's Clinical Manual.

Surgery—

1. Rose and Carless's Manual of Surgery.

Or,

Gask and Wilson's Text-book of Surgery.

2. Caird and Cathcart's Surgical Handbook.
3. Waring's Operative Surgery.

Midwifery—

1. Johnston's Midwifery.
2. Tweedy and Wrench's Rotunda Practical Midwifery.
3. Midwifery, by ten teachers.

Gynæcology—

Steven's Principles of Gynæcology,

or,

Gynæcology, by ten teachers,

or,

Blair Bell's Principles of Gynæcology.

Diseases of Children—

Hutchison's Lectures on Diseases of Children.

Eye Diseases—

Parson's Diseases of the Eye.

Nose, Throat and Ear Diseases—

1. Porter's Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat ; edited by Logan Turner.
2. Clinical Examination of the Ear, Nose and Throat, by Dr. Bhagwan Das Uberoi.

For 1939.

Medicine—

1. Beaumont's Medicine: Essentials for Practitioners and Students.
2. Tropical Medicine, by Rogers and Megaw.
3. Hutchison and Rainy's Clinical Methods.

Surgery—

1. Rose and Carless's Manual of Surgery.
2. Caird and Cathcart's Surgical Handbook.
3. Waring's Operative Surgery.
4. Romaines and Mitchiner's Text-book of Surgery.

Midwifery, Gynæcology, Diseases of Children, Eye Diseases and Nose, Throat and Ear Diseases—

The same as for 1938.

Books for reference in Pathology for fifth year students :—

1. The Pathology of Internal Diseases, by Boyd.
2. Surgical Pathology, by Boyd.
3. Text-book of Bacteriology, by M. N. De.

For the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. *Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy—*

A. Forty lectures and demonstrations over three terms to cover the following :—

1. Microscopical appearance of tissues.
2. Elementary Anatomy of the skeleton, joints, muscles, viscera, vessels, lymphatics, and nerves.
3. The topographic anatomy of the head, neck, central nervous system and sense organs.
4. The development of the jaws, face, buccal cavity, and teeth.
5. The dissection of the thorax and abdomen, with special reference to the circulatory, respiratory, alimentary and genito-urinary systems, and the dissection of the head and neck.

- B. 1. Special anatomy to include—The special characteristics of the dentitions of vertebrata in-

cluding mammals, pisces, amphibia, reptilia, and aves.

2. The tempora-mandibular articulation, movements of the mandible, and occlusion of teeth.

Text-book prescribed :—

Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative, by Headridge and Gibson.

2. *Physiology and Dental Histology—*

A. A course of 40 lectures and, or, demonstrations covering the following syllabus :—

1. An elementary knowledge of the working of the human body as a whole, with special reference to the applications of Physiology in dentistry.
2. The composition, properties, and function of saliva.
3. Mastication and deglutition.
4. Simple chemical Physiology tests for proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
5. The digestion, blood, bile and urine.
6. Histological methods,—fixing, hardening, decalcifying, embedding, staining, mounting and preserving, and recognition of tissues under the microscope.
7. Histology and functions of dental tissues, gums, alveolar process, maxillary sinus, nasal fossæ, pharynx, tonsils, tongue and associated glands.
8. Demonstrations in elementary experimental Physiology.

Text-book prescribed :—

Dental Histology, by Livingston.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. *Dental Materia Medica—*

A course of lectures and demonstrations extending over three months including :—

Antiseptics and drugs exercising corrosive action on tissues, anæsthetics and local anæsthetics, drugs acting on the heart and circulation.

Text-book prescribed :—

"Dental Materia Medica", by Marsden, 1926.

2. *Dental Pathology and Bacteriology—*

A course extending over six months and comprising not less than 20 lectures and demonstrations in Morbid Anatomy and Pathology and 20 lectures and demonstrations in Bacteriology.

- A. General Pathology to include a study of inflammation, infection, and immunity. Repair of soft structures and bones. Disorders of the blood, circulation and nutrition. Auto-intoxication, fever and pyrexia. Degenerations and retrogressive changes. Biology of neoplasms.
- B. Bacteriology to include the morphology and biology of micro-organisms with reference to staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci, *B. coli*, *B. typhosus*, *B. Diphtheriæ*, *B. tuberculosis*, Actinomycosis, *S. pallida*. The applications of bacteriology to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the mouth.
- C. Special Pathology. The pathology and malformations of the teeth and jaws. Ricketts, syphilis, tuberculosis, scurvy, hæmophilia, diseases of the salivary and lymph glands, cretinism, Acromegaly, and Actinomycosis.

Text-books prescribed :—

“Dental Pathology”, by Buston.

“Dental Bacteriology”, by Broderick.

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. *Dental Prosthetics and Elementary Metallurgy :—*

- A. A course of not less than 20 meetings in the following subjects :—

Indications for dentures. Preparation of the mouth. Impression-taking technique in full and partial dentures.

Analysis of forces which act on dentures. Distribution of Stress in bite-making.

Arrangement of teeth to make natural appearance.

Stability of dentures. Balanced occlusion.

Partial dentures, design and bone attachments.

Obturator and splints.

- B. Materials, precious metal and other metals, vulcanite, synthetic resins and substitutes. Effects of exposure in the mouth of metals, their alloys and amalgams.

Preparation of alloys, including those suitable for dies and counter dies.

Preparation of fusible alloys. Preparation of Materials employed in dental cements and their properties. Preparation of dental amalgams and

examination of them for changes in volume and permanence. Theory of blow pipe—use of fluxes. Description and use of furnaces and muffles.

Text-books prescribed :—

“Dental Prosthetics”, by Logan.

“Dental Metallurgy”, by Brown.

Candidates for the Degree of B.D.S., who have not obtained the M.B.B.S. Degree of the Panjab University, or of any other University in India considered equivalent for this purpose by the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the University will be required to attend additional courses of instruction in Medicine and Surgery, including a three months' course of instruction in Practical Medicine and Practical Surgery in the wards of a recognised Hospital, and pass the examinations in these two subjects.

2. *Medicine—*

A course of not less than 30 lectures in General Medicine, with special reference to disorders most commonly met with in oral infections, diseases of nerves, and paralysis.

Text-books prescribed :—

“Text-Book of Medicine”, by Conybeare.

“Clinical Methods”, by Hutchison and Hunter.

3. *Surgery—*

A course of not less than 30 lectures and demonstrations, with special reference to the General Principles and Practice of Surgery including inflammation, infection, wounds, blood and lymph vessels and glands, bones, joints, injuries to nerves, surgical affections of the mouth, tongue, lips, tonsils, gums, palate, and of the nose and naso-pharynx.

Text-book prescribed :—

“A Text-Book of Surgery for Dental Students”, by Mills and Humphreys.

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Subject.

Course of instruction.

1. Orthodontia .. A. A course of not less than 10 lectures covering the following :—
Terms and definitions used.
Factors influencing the eruption of teeth.

*Subject.**Course of instruction.*

Normal occlusion and factors producing it.
 Etiology of mal-occlusion.
 Diagnosis and classification.
 Treatment by extraction, and surgical methods other than by extraction and by appliances.

Text-book prescribed :—

“ Orthodontics ”, by Wilson.

2. Operative Dental Surgery and Dental Radiology.

A. The operating room, its design and requirements.
 Technique of sterilisation of instruments, etc.
 Oral examination, charting and recording.
 Oral hygiene.
 Technique of scaling.
 Teeth separation—immediate and mediate.
 Classification and preparation of cavities. Materials used in fillings.
 Methods of insertion and finishing.
 Inlays with modification of cavity designs.
 Dental pulp and its treatment, vital and non-vital.
 Root canals, technique and procedure of filling Minor surgical operations.
 Extraction of teeth, complications, accidents and sequelæ.

Text-books recommended :—

“ Dental Surgery and Pathology ”, by Calyer.
 Operative Dentistry, by Jamison.

B. X-ray tubes :—

Direct and alternating currents
 Spach coil and closed core transformers.
 Production and control of X-rays.
 Properties of X-rays, penetration and absorption, quantity and intensity, secondary and scattered radiation, dangers and protection, operating exposure, dosage, angulation, intra-oral films, bitewing films, extra-oral films.

Developing and fixing.

Interpretation. Methods of examination, anatomical considerations, normal conditions, pathological changes, differential diagnosis, mistaken interpretations.

Preliminary Law Examination.

(The latest editions are prescribed unless otherwise expressly stated.)

For 1938.

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| <i>Paper I</i> .. Jurisprudence and Roman Law. | 1. Jurisprudence, by W. N. Hibbert.
2. Jurisprudence, by Sir John Salmond, C. A. W. Manning.
3. W. A. Hunter's Introduction to Roman Law, revised by F. H. Lawson. |
| <i>Paper II</i> .. Constitutional Law (English and Indian). | 1. Constitutional Law, by E. C. S. Wade and G. G. Phillips.
2. The Government of India, by C. L. Anand. |
| <i>Paper III</i> .. Hindu Law, Mohammadan Law and Punjab Customary Law. | 1. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, <i>omitting</i> Sections 41 to 43, 45 to 56, and 60 of Chapter IV; Sections 68 to 94 of Chapters V to VII; Sections 149 to 157 of Chapter X; Sections 372 to 378 of Chapter XIX, and Chapters XXI, and XXVII to XXIX.
2. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Mohammadan Law, |

omitting Sections 50 to 65, 80 to 97, excepting names and definitions of the various classes of heirs under each head, and Chapter XIII dealing with Pre-emption.

3. A Treatise on Customary Law in the Punjab, by K. J. Rustomji (Students' Edition).

- Paper IV* .. Law of Contract and Specific Relief.
1. Principles of the English Law of Contract, by Sir William R. Anson, *omitting* Part VII (Agency).
 2. The Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), Sections 1 to 75 only.
 3. The Specific Relief Act (I of 1887).

The First Examination in Law, 1938.

(OLD REGULATIONS.)

**List of Acts and Books recommended for perusal.*

(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating amendments to date are prescribed.)

- Paper I* .. Jurisprudence and Principles of Roman Law.
1. Jurisprudence, by W. N. Hibbert, 1932.
 2. W. A. Hunter's Introduction to Roman Law, revised by F. H. Lawson, 9th Edition, 1934.

* Where in the case of any Act no commentary is suggested, the candidates are expected to read some suitable commentary as suggested by the Lecturer in the subject.

- Paper II* .. Constitutional Law of England and India.
1. Constitutional Law, by E. C. S. Wade and G. G. Phillips, *omitting* Parts IX, X and Appendices, 2nd Edition, revised 1935.
 2. The Government of India, by C. L. Anand, 5th Edition, revised 1936.
- Paper III* .. Hindu and Mohamadan Law, and Punjab Customary Law.
1. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936, *omitting* Sections 41 to 43, 45 to 56, 60, 68 to 94 and 149 to 157.
 2. Sir D. F. Mulla's Principles of Mohamadan Law, 10th Edition, 1933, *omitting* Sections 50 to 65, 80 to 97, excepting names and definitions of the various classes of heirs under each head, and Chapter XIII dealing with Pre-emption.
 3. A Treatise on Customary Law in the Punjab, by K. J. Rustomji (Students' Edition), 1934.
- Paper IV* .. Law of Contract and Tort.
1. Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla's Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) (Sections 1 to 75), Lawyers' Edition, 1931.
 2. Law of Torts, by Rattan Lal and Dhiraj Lal Thakore, 11th Edition, 1933.
 3. University Selection of ten cases on the Law of Contract and Tort.

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| <i>Paper V</i> | Indian Limitation Act (Sections only) and Civil Procedure Code (Sections only). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H. C. Mitra's Indian Limitation Act (IX of 1908) (<i>omitting</i> Schedule), edited by B. B. Mitra, 11th Edition, 1935. 2. Punjab Limitation (Custom) Act (I of 1920). 3. Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908), by Sir D. F. Mulla (Students' Edition) (<i>omitting</i> Schedules), 7th Edition, 1934. |
| <i>Paper VI</i> | Criminal Law (Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), by Rattan Lal and Dhiraj Lal, 14th Edition, 1933. 2. The Criminal Procedure Code (V of 1898) (as amended up to date), <i>omitting</i> Chapters 34, 38, 41 to 43, 46 and the Schedules. |

*List of cases prescribed for the First Examination
in Law in Contract and Tort.*

Contract Act Ss. 1-75.

1. *Byrne versus Van Tienhoven* (1880) 5 C.P.D., page 344, M. E. Rowe's Cases on Contract, page 6.
2. *Mahomed Buksh Khan versus Husseini Bibi*, I.L.R. 15 Cal., page 684 (P.C.).
3. *Kanhaya Lal versus National Bank of India, Ltd.*, I.L.R. 40 Cal., page 598.
4. *Hadley versus Baxendale* (1854) 9 Ex. 341=96 R. R. 742, M. E. Rowe's Cases on Contract, page 199.
5. *Mohori Bibee versus Dharmodas Ghose*, I.L.R. 30 Cal., page 539 (P.C.).

Tort.

1. Mayor of Bradford *versus* Pickles, L.R. (1895) A.C. 587. Kenny on Tort, page 8.

2 (a). Sharp *versus* Powell, L.R. 7 C.P. 253. Kenny on Tort, page 50.

2 (b). In re: Polemis and Furness Withy & Co. (1921) 3 K.B. 560.

3. Abrath *versus* N.E. Railway Company, L.R. 11 Q.B.D., page 79, 440. Kenny on Tort, page 512.

4. Rylands *versus* Fletcher, L.R. 3. H.L. 330. Kenny on Tort, page 600.

5. Ashby *versus* White 2 Lord Raymond 938; 1 Smith Leading Cases 240. Kenny on Tort, page 202.

(NEW REGULATIONS.)

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| <p><i>Paper I</i> .. Equity with special reference to trusts and mortgages.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indian Trust Act (II of 1882). 2. Law of Trusts, by G. W. Keeton. 3. The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) as amended to date, Sections 55 to 104, by B. B. Mitra. |
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Or,

Law of Transfer of Property, by Lal Gopal Mukerji (Chapters VIII to XIV) dealing with mortgages and charge.

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| <p><i>Paper II</i> .. Law of Crime including selected Chapters of the Indian Penal Code.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), by Rattan Lal and Dhiraaj Lal (Student Edition), <i>omitting</i> Chapters VI, VII, IX (A), XII-XIV, XVIII and XIX. 2. Outlines of Criminal Law, by C. S. Kenny (Books I and II only), revised by G. G. Phillips. |
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- Paper III* .. Law of Torts and Law of Easements with selected cases English and Indian.
1. The Law of Torts, by S. Ramaswamy Iyer.
 2. The Law of Easements founded on select cases, by D. A. Stroud.
 3. The Indian Easement Act (II of 1882).
- Paper IV* .. Mercantile Law. Law relating to Partnership, Companies, Agency, Bailment, Insurance, Patents and Trade Marks.
1. The Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881).
 2. The Sale of Goods Act (III of 1930), by Sir D. F. Mulla.
 3. The Indian Partnership Act (IX of 1932), by Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla.
 4. Company Law, by A. F. Topham.
 5. The Indian Companies Act.
As amended by the Act of 1936.
- Paper V* .. Public International Law.
- Option 1 Lectures on International Law, by Sir T. E. Holland.
- Or,
- Conflict of Laws. Students' Conflict of Laws based on Dicey, by Burgin and Fletcher.
- Option 2.

Note.—Books on English Law have been prescribed for study of general principles, a knowledge of the technicalities of English Law is not expected.

Examiners should bear this in mind when setting question papers.

**The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor
of Laws, 1938.**

(OLD REGULATIONS.)

**List of Acts and Books recommended for perusal.*

*(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating
amendments to date are prescribed.)*

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| <i>Paper I</i> .. | Principles of Equity with special reference to Mortgages, Trusts, and Specific Relief. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maxims of Equity. 2. The Indian Trust Act (II of 1882). 3. The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) as amended up to date, Ss. 58-104, by B. B. Mitra, 8th Edition, 1934. 4. The Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), by Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla, 6th Edition, 1931 (Lawyers' Edition). 5. University Selection of Cases on Principles of Equity. |
| <i>Paper II</i> .. | Punjab Land Revenue, Tenancy, Alienation of Land and Pre-emption Acts. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Revenue Law and Practice in the Punjab (Act XVII of 1887), by Arjan Das. 2. The Punjab Tenancy Act (XVI of 1887). 3. Sir Shadi Lal's Commentaries on the Law of Pre-emption in the Punjab, Students' Edition, 3rd Edition, 1935, |

* Where in the case of any Act no commentary is suggested, the candidates are expected to read some suitable commentary as suggested by the Lecturer in the subject.

revised by C. L.
Anand.

4. The Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), by Sir Shadi Lal, revised by C. L. Anand (Students' Edition), 3rd Edition, 1935.

Paper III .. The Indian Contract Act, the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Sale of Goods Act, and the Indian Partnership Act.

1. Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla's Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) (Ss. 124 to 238). Lawyers' Edition, 6th Edition, 1931.
2. The Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881).
3. The Sale of Goods Act (III of 1930).
4. The Indian Partnership Act (IX of 1932).
5. University Selection of Cases on the Law of Contract.

Paper IV .. The Civil Procedure Code (including the drafting of plaints, memorandum of Appeals, etc.), the Punjab Courts Act, and the Indian Limitation Act (Schedule only).

1. The Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908), by Sir D. F. Mulla (Students' Edition), 1934, Schedules I and II only.
2. The Punjab Courts Act (VI of 1918), by Shamair Chand, 1933.
3. Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.
4. H. C. Mitra's Limitation Act (IX of 1908) (Schedule only), edited by B. B. Mitra, 11th Edition, 1935.

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| <i>Paper V</i> .. Law of Evidence and Legal Practitioners' Act. | 1. The Law of Evidence (Act I of 1872), by Rattan Lal and Dhiraj Lal, 6th Edition, 1932.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879). |
| <i>Paper VI</i> .. Law relating to Minors, Registration, Court Fees, and Provincial Insolvency Acts. | 1. The Guardians and Wards Act (VIII of 1890).
2. The Indian Majority Act (IX of 1875).
3. The Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908).
4. The Court Fees Act (VII of 1870) as amended by Court Fees (Punjab) Amendment Acts up to date.
5. The Suits Valuation Act (VII of 1887).
6. The Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920). |

List of cases on Principles of Equity and the Law of Contract prescribed for the LL.B. Examination.

Principles of Equity.

1. Noaks & Co., Limited *versus* Rice (1902) A.C. 24.
2. Ramcoomar Koondoo and others (Defendants) *versus* Macqueen and others (Plaintiffs), 1872 Law Reports Indian Appeals Suppl. Volume, page 40=11 B.L.R. 46=18 W.R. 166 (P.C.).
3. Gokuldas Gopaldas (Defendant) *versus* Rambux Sechand (Plff.) and Another (Respondents), Law Reports 11 I. Appeals 126=I.L.R. 10 Cal. 1035 (P.C.).
4. Paul *versus* Robson, Law Reports 41 I. Appeals 180=I.L.R. 42 Cal. 46 (P.C.).
5. Ardeshir Mama (Plaintiff) *versus* Flora Sassoon (Defendant), Law Reports 55 I. Appeals 360=I.L.R. 52 Bom. 597.
6. Kerwick *versus* Kerwick, 47 I.A. 275; 48 Cal. 260.

Law of Contract.

1. Keighley Maxsted & Co. *versus* Durant (carrying on business as Bryan Durant & Company) (1901) A.C. 240.
 2. Bowes *versus* Shand (1877) 2 A.C. 455: 46 L.J.Q.B. 561.
 3. Rogers, Sons & Company *versus* Lambert & Co. (1891) I.Q.B. 318.
 4. Kali Bakhsh Singh and others (Defendants) *versus* Ram Gopal Singh and others (Plaintiffs), Law Reports 41 I. Appeals 23, I.L.R. 36 All. 81 (P.C.).
 5. Khan Gul and Another (Defendants) (Appellants) *versus* Lakha Singh and Another (Plaintiffs), I.L. Reports 9 Lahore 701 Full Bench.
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Examination for Diploma in Conveyancing and Pleadings, 1938.

(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating amendments to date are prescribed.)

Paper I.

- (a) Principles of Conveyancing
- (b) Forms and Practice of Conveyancing.
- (c) Indian Stamp Act.

Paper II.

- (a) Interpretation of Deeds and Wills.
- (b) Pleadings.

Books recommended for study :—

Paper I.

- (1) R. F. Norton's Treatise on Deeds, 2nd Edition, 1928—Chapters I to XV only.
- (2) K. C. Chakravarti's Law of Pleadings and Conveyances, 2nd Edition, 1931—the portion concerning Conveyances only.
- (3) Panna Lal's Draft Deeds in Urdu, 1926.
- (4) Sir D. F. Mulla's Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), 3rd Edition, 1935. (Candidates will be allowed the use of the bare Act in the Examination Hall.)

In regard to forms of Conveyancing the Lecturer is expected to guide the students with the help of the existing material. The syllabus comprises all important kinds of forms such as sale, mortgage, gift, lease, rent-deeds, will, codicil, exchange, partnership, trust, wakf, partition,

power of attorney, release, agency, arbitration, bond, agreement, promissory notes, acknowledgments, memoranda and articles of association, notices, etc.

Paper II.

- (1) Interpretation of Deeds, Wills and Statutes in British India, by K. S. Bannerji (T.L.L.), 1909, excluding the part relating to Statutes.
- (2) Beal's Cardinal Rules of Legal Interpretation, 3rd Edition, 1924, *omitting* Parts I (Case Law), III (Contracts) and VII (Statutes).
- (3) K. C. Chakravarti's Law of Pleadings and Conveyances, 2nd Edition, 1931—the portion concerning Pleadings.
- (4) The Law of Pleadings in British India with Precedents, by P. C. Mogha, 4th Edition, 1931.

The LL.M. Examination, 1938.

List of Books recommended for perusal.

(Only the latest editions of the text-books and Acts incorporating amendments to date are prescribed.)

GROUP I.

(A) *Jurisprudence.*

- (1) Sir T. E. Holland. The Elements of Jurisprudence, 13th Edition, 1928.
- (2) The Nature and Sources of the Law, by J. C. Gray, 2nd Edition, 1924.
- (3) The Austinian Theory of Law, edited by W. J. Brown (1926).
- (4) Salmond, Sir John. Jurisprudence, 8th Edition, by C. A. W. Manning, 1930.
- (5) C. K. Allen. Law in the Making, 1927.
- (6) Ancient Law, by Sir Henry Sumner Maine, with introduction and notes by Sir Frederick Pollock, 1930.

(B) *Constitutional Law of England and India.*

English Constitution.

- (1) E. H. Ridges. Constitutional Law of England, 5th Edition, edited by A. B. Keith, 1934.
- (2) A. B. Keith. Constitutional Law of the British Dominions, 1933.
- (3) C. Grant Robertson. Select Statutes, Cases and Documents, 5th Edition, 1928.

Indian Constitution.

- (1) The Government of India, by A. Eggar (Laws of India Series, Vol. III), 1924.
- (2) The Government of India Act, 1935, *omitting* Sections 320 to 476 and Schedules 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 relating to Burma.
- (3) Indian Constitutional Documents (1600–1918), by P. Mukherjee.

(C) Public International Law.

- (1) T. J. Lawrence. Principles of International Law, 7th Edition, 1923.
- (2) L. Oppenheim. International Law. A Treatise. 2 volumes.
Vol. I—Peace, 4th Edition, by A. D. McNair, 1928.
Vol. II—Disputes, War and Neutrality, 4th Edition, by A. D. McNair, 1926.
- (3) Pitt. Cobbett. Leading Cases on International Law, 2 volumes.
Vol. I—Peace, 5th Edition, by F. T. Grey, 1931.
Vol. II—War and Neutrality, 4th Edition, by H. H. L. Bellott, 1924.
- (4) Lectures on International Law, by Sir T. E. Holland, edited by T. A. Walker and W. L. Walker, 1933.

(D) Conflict of Laws.

- (1) A. V. Dicey. A Digest of the Law of England with reference to the Conflict of Laws, 5th Edition, by A. B. Keith, 1932.
- (2) W. N. Hibbert. Leading Cases on Conflict of Law, 1931.

(E) Roman Law.

- (1) W. A. Hunter. A Systematic and Historical Exposition of Roman Law, 4th Edition, 1903.
- (2) C. P. Sherman. Roman Law in the Modern World, 2nd Edition, Vols. I and II, 1924.

Or,

Hindu Law.

- (1) J. D. Mayne. A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th Edition, revised and edited by V. M. C. Trotter, 1922.
- (2) G. C. Sarkar Shastri. A Treatise on Hindu Law, 7th Edition, by R. N. Sarkar, 1933.
- (3) Colebrook's Mitacshara.

Or,

Mohammedan Law.

- (1) Syed Ameer Ali. Mohammedan Law, 2 volumes, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1912, and Vol. II, 5th Edition, 1929.
- (2) Sir R. K. Wilson. Digest of Anglo-Mohammedan Law, 6th Edition (T.L.L.), 1930.
- (3) Sir Abdur Rahim. The Principles of Mohammedan Jurisprudence (T.L.L.), 1911.

GROUP II.

(A) *Land Tenures in British India and Easements and Profits.*

- (1) B. H. Baden Powell. Land Systems of British India, 3 volumes, 1892.
- (2) Punjab Settlement Manual, by Sir James M. Douie, 4th Edition, 1930.
- (3) F. Peacock. The Law relating to Easements in British India (T.L.L.), 3rd Edition, 1922.

(B) *Transfer Inter-Vivos, and Wills and Succession.*

- (1) The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), as amended to date, by Sir D. F. Mulla, 1933.
- (2) Sir R. Ghosh. Law of Mortgage in India (T.L.L.), 5th Edition, 2 volumes, 1922.
- (3) Indian Succession Act (XXXIX of 1925).
- (4) Sir H. S. Theobald. A Concise Treatise on the Law of Wills, 8th Edition, 1927.

(C) *Equity with special reference to Specific Performance, Injunctions and Trusts.*

- (1) Lewin. Practical Treatise on the Law of Trusts. Ed. by W. Banks, 13th Edition, 1928.
- (2) Sir E. Fry. Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts, 6th Edition, 1921.
- (3) The Indian Trusts Act (II of 1882).
- (4) Sir J. Woodroffe. The Law relating to Injunctions in British India (T.L.L.), 5th Edition, 1929.

(D) *Hindu Law.*

- (1) J. D. Mayne. A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th Edition. Revised and edited by V. M. C. Trotter, 1922.
- (2) G. C. Sarkar Sastri. A Treatise on Hindu Law, 7th Edition, by R N Sarkar, 1933.
- (3) Colebrook's Mitacshara.

(E) Mohammedan Law.

- (1) Syed Ameer Ali. *Mohammedan Law*, 2 volumes, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1912. Vol. II, 5th Edition, 1929.
- (2) Sir R. K. Wilson. *Digest of Anglo-Mohammedan Law*, 6th Edition (T.L.L.), 1930.
- (3) Sir Abdur Rahim. *Principles of Mohammedan Law* (T.L.L.), 1911.

GROUP III.

(A) Law of Contract.

- (1) S. M. Leake. *Principles of the Law of Contracts*, 8th Edition, by R. R. A. Walker, 1931.
- (2) Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla. *Indian Contract Act* (IX of 1872). (Lawyers' Edition), 6th Edition, 1931.
- (3) M. E. Rowe. *Cases on Contract*, 1927.

(B) Law of Tort.

- (1) Sir J. Salmond. *Law of Tort*, 8th Edition, 1934.
- (2) J. F. Clerk and W. H. B. Lindsell. *Law of Tort*, 8th Edition, 1929.
- (3) C. S. Kenny. *A Selection of Cases illustrative of the English Law of Tort*, 5th Edition, 1928.

(C) Partnership and Sale of Goods.

- (1) Sir F. Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla. *Indian Partnership Act*, 1934.
- (2) Lord Lindley. *A Treatise on the Law of Partnership*, 10th Edition, 1935.
- (3) *The Indian Sale of Goods Act* (III of 1930), by Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir D. F. Mulla, 1933.
- (4) H. Aitken. *Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods*, 1921.

(D) Negotiable Instruments, Banking, Insurance and Trade Marks.

- (1) Sir J. B. Byles. *Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes and Cheques*, 9th Edition, 1931.
- (2) J. B. Porter. *Laws of Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee, omitting Marine Insurance*, 8th Edition, 1933.
- (3) M. L. Tannan. *Banking Law and Practice in India*, 1933.
- (4) Sir D. M. Kerly. *Law of Trade Marks and Trade Names*, 6th Edition, 1927.
- (5) *Practice and Law of Banking*, 4th Edition, 1930, by H. P. Sheldon.

(E) Company Law and Bankruptcy.

- (1) K. J. Rustumji. Company Law (Act VII of 1913), 1934.
- (2) Buckley. Law and Practice under the English Companies Acts, 11th Edition, 1930.
- (3) Sir D. F. Mulla. Law of Insolvency in British India (Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920), 1930 (T.L.L.).

GROUP IV.

(A) Law of Crime.

- (1) Russel, Sir W. M. O. Treatise on Crimes and Misdemeanours, 8th Edition, 2 volumes, 1923.

(B) Law of Crime.

- (1) The Penal Law of British India (Act XLV of 1860), by Sir H. S. Gour, 4th Edition, 2 volumes, 1928.
- (2) Syed Shams-ul-Huda. Principles of the Law of Crimes in British India (T.L.L.), 1902.

(C) Law of Evidence.

- (1) Woodroffe, Sir J., and Ameer Ali. Law of Evidence (Act I of 1872) applicable to British India, 9th Edition, 1931.
- (2) Taylor, P. Law of Evidence, edited by R. P. Croom-Johnson and G. F. L. Bridgman, 12th Edition, 2 volumes, 1931.

(D) Jurisprudence and Theory of Legislation.

- (1) Bentham's Theory of Legislation, by C. M. Atkinson, 2 volumes, 1914.
- (2) Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation, by W. J. Brown, 1917.
- (3) Sir T. E. Holland. Elements of Jurisprudence, 13th Edition, 1928.
- (4) The Nature and Sources of the Law, by J. G. Gray, 2nd Edition, 1924.
- (5) The Austinian Theory of Law, edited by W. J. Brown, 1926.

(E) Hindu Law.

- (1) J. D. Mayne. A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th Edition. Revised and edited by V. M. C. Trotter, 1922.
- (2) G. C. Sarkar Sastri. A Treatise on Hindu Law, 7th Edition, by R. N. Sarkar, 1933.
- (3) Colebrook's Mitacshara.

Or,

Mohammedan Law.

- (1) Syed Ameer Ali. Mohammedan Law, 2 volumes, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1912. Vol. II, 5th Edition, 1929.
 - (2) Sir R. K. Wilson. Digest of Anglo-Mohammedan Law, 6th Edition (T.L.L.), 1930.
 - (3) Sir Abdur Rahim. Principles of Mohammedan Jurisprudence (T.L.L.), 1911.
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Examination for Diploma in Commerce.

Syllabuses and Recommended Books.

ACCOUNTANCY.

First Year.

Cash-book, Purchase-book, Sale-book and other subsidiary books, Posting and Balancing of Ledger, Double Entry (Trial Balance). Simple Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

Second Year.

Bills of Exchange, Journalising Ledger Accounts, Income and Expenditure Account, Revenue Account, Consignments Accounts, Partnership Account, Capital and Revenue, Terms and Abbreviations, Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

Third Year.

Theory and Practice of Single and Double Entry Book-keeping including preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance-Sheets of Companies, Bad Debts Reserves, Goodwill, Stores Account, Income Tax and Super-tax.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

I. Revision of the Arithmetic prescribed in the Mathematics paper of the Matriculation Examination. Long and Cross Tots; Simple Interest. Discounts; Commission Brokerage. Abbreviated methods of calculations.

II. Percentages; Profit and Loss; Compound Interest.

Rates, Taxes and Dividends. Calculations in connection with Bills of Exchange; Bankers' Discount and Charges.

More detailed knowledge of previous work.

III. Calculations of freight, rail and shipping charges, and of the commercial transactions with which they are associated.

Stocks and Shares; Foreign Exchanges; Metric System. Elementary Statistics; averages; tabulation and graphs for Commerce. Index Numbers.

ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I. Practice in the use of the English Language in Commercial Correspondence of various kinds.

II. As in the First Year, together with drafting of other commercial documents such as circulars, reports, prospectuses and advertisements.

III. More advanced treatment of the syllabus for the First and Second Years together with summaries and précis-writing.

The main purpose of this course is to help students to express themselves clearly and concisely. Attention should be paid to handwriting and the examination tests will include Dictation and *viva voce*.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

Second Year.

(a) Contracts; various kinds, with special reference to Agency, Bailment and Sale of Goods.

(b) Partnership. Formation and dissolution.

Third Year.

(a) Company Law. Formation and general management of companies. Duties of Auditors.

(b) Negotiable Instruments of various kinds; how they are prepared and negotiated.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

I. Organisation of trade, wholesale and retail.

Ordering and despatching of goods. Prices and discounts, packing and forwarding. Road and Rail routes, charges and checking, Invoices, Statements, Debit and Credit Notes.

II. Receipts and Payments. Cheques and accounts department routine; dealings with a bank. Petty cash, Cross profits and charges against them. Net profit, on articles, on the turnover of a business and on the capital invested. Customs and Excise. More detailed knowledge of previous work.

III. Mechanism of Exchange, Indian Currency System, Money Orders, Bills of Exchange, Hundis.

Studies of business documents and a knowledge of the relevant calculations will be required at each stage.

Suggested Book :—

Grebby : "Modern Business Training".

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

First Year.

I. Introductory : Commerce, its basis. Geographical Differences and Commerce. Environmental control—its nature, scope and extent with special reference to Indian conditions.

II. Human Occupations : Agriculture, Industry, etc. Localisation of Industries ; Leading industries of India.

III. Commodities of Commerce :—

- (a) Wheat, Rice, Tea and Coffee.
- (b) Cotton, Jute, Silk, Wool.
- (c) Coal, Petroleum and Water Power.
- (d) Iron and Steel, Gold, Silver and Copper.

Bachelor of Commerce Examination.

Syllabuses and Recommended Books.

For 1938.

FIXED SUBJECTS.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Contracts.

General Provisions of the Law of Contracts including Sale of Goods, Bailments, Guarantee, Indemnity, Agency and Partnership. Only general principles should be studied from Stevens' Mercantile Law (Part I), the latest (ninth) edition, The Indian Contract Act, by Pollock and Mulla (Students' Edition) and the Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932.

Company Law.

Formation, management and administration of Companies.

*Law of Hundis and Negotiable Instruments.***The Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881.**

Note.—A study of the general principles of law only from the point of view of students of Commerce rather than of lawyers is expected. A detailed study of the Indian Acts is not necessary. They are recommended only for comparative study and reference.

Books recommended:—

- Stevens' Mercantile Law—Part I, and Chapter XVII of Part III on Insurance only.
- Pollock and Mulla—Indian Contract Act (Students' Edition).
- Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932.
- Amended Companies Act, Sections 1-154.
- The Negotiable Instruments Act.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION.

1. Capital.—With reference to the formation of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings, Relationship of First Cost to Turnover, Profits and Demands.

2. Production.—Location, Design, Construction, Organisation and Operation of Industrial works—Scale and Scope of Manufactures—Plant—Storage—Management—Staff—Handling of Labour, General Office Organisation—Examples.

3. Distribution.—Buying and Selling, including Wholesale and Retail Sales—Warehousing—Relations with Manufacturers—General Organisation.

4. General.—Insurance—Fire—Marine—Accident, etc. Industrial Combinations—Welfare Work.

5. Problems arising from the Employment of Labour.—Relations between Employers and Employees regarding Engagement, Dismissal, Rate-cutting, etc. Temperament. Trade Unions, Systems of Remuneration. Co-operation, Co-operative Societies Acts. Provident Fund Act.

6. Visits to such industrial works and markets as can readily be reached.

Candidates will be expected to have a good working knowledge of the Principles of Economics.

Recommended Books:—

- Stephenson : Principles and Practice of Commerce.
- Elbourne : Factory Administration and Accountancy.
- Silverman : Economics of Social Problems.
- Taussig : Principles of Economics, Vol. II, Chapters 45 to 67 inclusive.

Marshall (L. C.) : Industrial Society.
 Lee : Industrial Production.
 H. W. Houghton, A.C.I.S. : Salesmanship and Advertising.
 Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.
 Duncan : Principles of Industrial Management.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

I.—INDIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PUNJAB.

(a) *Home and Foreign Trade of India.*

1. Economic Geography of India.
2. Brief History of the Development of India's Trade with the World from 1600. The present position. The chief imports, their countries of origin. The importance of the Indian Markets to those countries. Relation of the Home production to the total consumption of those commodities.
3. Functions of the middleman in the trade of the country. The financing of the internal and external trade. The relation of tariff and trade. Public institutions. Consular Service. Chambers of Commerce.
4. The chief exports and their destinations. Importance of India as a supplier of the various commodities in those markets.
5. The trans-frontier trade (Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet).
6. Importance and Nature of the Internal Trade—inter-provincial and coastal.

(b) *Economic Conditions and Developments in the Punjab.*

The aim of this part of the paper is to see that the student can apply the knowledge he has acquired in his course to conditions in the Punjab.

It should be prepared by a geographical and economic survey of the Province as a whole, *e.g.*, physical features, climate, water, soil, etc., natural regions—and the effect of those on economic activities. The course should embrace a bird's-eye view of the existing position, the devices and prospective developments in the Province in such fields as the following :—

Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Transport (Road and Railway), Irrigation, Co-operation, Banking, Hydro-electric Schemes and Finances.

Books recommended :—

- (1) Gadgil—Industrial Evolution of India.
- (2) Bry Narain—Indian Economic Life.

- (3) Jather and Berry—Indian Economics, Volumes I and II.
- (4) Punjab Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee Report.
- (5) Moreland—From Akbar to Aurangzeb.
- (6) Latest edition of World Economic Survey, League of Nations.
- (7) Industrial Organisation of India, by Lokanathan.
- (8) Development of Foreign Capitalism in India, by Buchanan (Macmillan, New York).

II.—GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Since 1750.

A general outline of the Economic History of England in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution. This part of the syllabus shall not carry more than eighteen marks.

(1) The eve of the change—population, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, finance, etc. Prevailing economic thought—Mercantilism.

(2) During the change (1760–1820)—growth of population, inventors and captains of industry, roads and canals, the enclosure movement in agriculture, the growth of trade, etc. Prevailing economic thought—Adam Smith and Malthus.

(3) The new problems to which the change gave rise and their treatment—trade unions, factory legislation, poor relief, free trade, the credit economy, colonial policy, etc. Prevailing economic thought—the growth of the philanthropic spirit.

(4) Economic Geography of Great Britain.

Recommended Books :—

Ashley—Economic Organisation of England.

Knowles—Industrial and Commercial Revolutions of the Nineteenth Century.

Rees—Social and Economic History of England, 1815–1914.

Waters—Economic History of England.

Hammonds—Rise of Modern Industry.

JAPAN.

Economic Geography of Japan.

A general outline of the economic development of Japan, since 1850. Downfall of Feudalism. Beginning of the Industrial Movement. The change from Domestic to Factory Organisation. Development of the Silk and Cotton Industries. Japan's Power Problem. Mining and Shipbuilding Industries. Growth of Foreign Trade. State aid to Industry.

Recommended Books :—

- Hubbard, G. E.—“ Eastern Industrialisation and its Effect on the West ” (Oxford University Press).
 League of Nations (Economic Section)—Report on Japan.
 Allen—Modern Japan and its Problems—Chapters V to VIII.
 The Foreign Trade of Japan } Bureau of Commerce, Govern-
 (Latest Edition). ment of Japan. (Published
 The Industry of Japan (1929 } by Maruzen Co., Ltd.)
 Edition).
 Latest edition of Economic Conditions of Japan, H.M.
 Stationery Office.
 Nitobe—“ Japan ”.
 Moulton—“ Japan ”.
 Orchard—“ Japan's Economic Position ”.

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS.

GROUP I.

Trade and Transport.

(a) 1. *General Trade and Water, Air and Road Transport.*—

I. Detailed knowledge of the paper on General Trade as given under Group II.

II. *Shipping.*—Outline of its development. Modern Shipping and World Commerce with special reference to Indian Trade.

III. *Air Transport.*—Modern developments. Commercial possibilities. Effects on other forms of transport.

IV. *Road Transport.*—History and modern revival. Construction and maintenance of roads. Competition with railways. Co-ordination and control of services.

(a) 2. *Rail Transport.*—

I. Brief history and present position of railways especially in India. Economics of construction and maintenance. Ownership and control of tracks and services. Competition and co-ordination between railways and other forms of transport.

II. *Railway Finance.*—Economics of railway construction and maintenance. Analysis of capital and revenue expenditure—its chief characteristics—analogy with other industries—effects on price determination—passenger traffic—passenger fares—freight rates in theory and practice, classification of goods, special rates and discrimination—competition and combination—ownership and management—control of rates. Effects of railway rates on industries. Analysis of financial and statistical statements with special reference to India. Relations

to other forms of transport. Indian Carriers Act No. III of 1865 and Chapters V, VI and VII, *i.e.*, Sections 26 to 82 of the Indian Railways Act.

Books recommended :—

- (1) Fenelon—"Railway Economics".
- (2) Fenelon—Economics of Road Transport.
- (3) Mitchell and Kirkness—Report on the State of Road and Rail Competition in India.
- (4) Royal Commission on Transport. Final Report cmd. 3761, 1931.
- (5) Administration Report of Railway Board for 1932-33.
- (6) Owen—Ocean Trade and Shipping.
- (7) Johnson and Humbner—Principles of Ocean Transportation.

(b) 1. *Accounting.*—

Theory and practice of Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, including the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet; Consignment, Bills of exchange and Joint accounts; Partnership accounts including treatment of Goodwill and Company accounts including floatation, reconstruction, amalgamation, absorption and liquidation of Companies; Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserves; Receipts and Payments and Income and Expenditure accounts; Columnar Book-keeping; Departmental accounts, Branch accounts including Foreign Branch accounts; Sinking Funds and Self-balancing Ledgers.

(b) 2. *Banking and Currency.*—

Banking.—The nature of banking and the functions of the Banker. Simple banking operations and Clearing House System. How to read the Balance Sheet of a Bank. Banking and Money Market. The Reserve and the Discount rate. Causes of fluctuations in the Bank rate. Credit and its developments. The origin and management of Commercial Crisis. Central Banks. State control of banking.

Money and Currency.—The functions and economic significance of money. Various forms of money. Quantity theory of money. Currency appreciation and depreciation, causes, effects and remedies. Battle of monetary standards. Currency and Banking principles, Methods of regulating note-issue in different countries. Various proposals for international currency. The post-war currency problem in different countries. Foreign Exchanges.

Indian Currency system.—Historical development and present currency problems. The War and Gold Exchange Standard in India.

Recommended Books :—

1. Relevant portions of the following books :—

Marshall : Economics of Industry.

Chapman : Outlines of Political Economy.

The following may be consulted in addition for selected topics :—

Taussig : Principles of Economics.

2. Cannan : Money in relation to Rising and Falling Prices.

Withers : Meaning of Money.

Goschen : Foreign Exchanges.

Clare : A. B. C. of the Foreign Exchanges.

Gregory : Foreign Exchanges, before, during and after the War.

Keynes : Indian Currency and Finance.

Findlay Shirras : Indian Finance and Banking.

Report of the Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee.

Leaf : Banking.

GROUP II.

Banking.

- (a) 1. *Advanced Banking and Currency.*—

Historical and Comparative Study of Banking with special reference to England, U.S.A., Germany and France.

Indian Banking System.—Exchange Banks, Joint Stock Banks, The Imperial Bank of India. Problems of Indian Banking, Structure of Indian Money Markets. Co-operative Banks and Credit Associations.

Stock Exchanges.—Relations with Money Market. Working of Stock Exchanges, London, Bombay and Calcutta. Arbitrage, Bulls and Bears. Options, Straddling, Settlement. Economic effects of Speculation.

Banking Practice.—Opening and conducting of Bank accounts. Cheques, Forms, Endorsements, Crossing of Cheques, Negotiability, Forgery and Alterations. Bankers' marks on cheques. Termination of bankers' authority to pay cheques.

Bills of Exchange.—Forms and endorsements, Acceptance for Honour, Case of need, Noting, Protest, Discharge of a bill. Discounting of bills.

Bankers' Credits.—Travellers' Letters of Credit, Circular notes. Confirmed and unconfirmed Bankers' Credits. London Acceptance Credit. Documentary Credit. Bankers' Advances against marketable securities, goods and produce, real property, ships, guarantees, debts, Debentures of Companies. Unsecured advances.

Banking Investments.—Deposits of valuables with the Banks. Banks and Customers. Bank Organisation, Management and Accounts.

Detailed knowledge of the subjects in the syllabus for Banking and Currency specified under Group I.

Recommended Books :—

- Conant—History of Modern Banks of Issue.
- Dunbar—Theory and Practice of Banking.
- Tannan—Banking Law and Practice in India.
- Wolf—People's Banks.
- Withers—Stock and Shares.
- Minty—English Banking Methods.
- Minty—American Banking Methods.
- S. Evelyn Thomas—Banker and Customer.
- Andreades—History of the Bank of England.
- Report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

(a) 2. *Co-operation, Public Finance and Insurance.*—

1. *Co-operation.*—Principles and practice of Co-operation. Forms of Co-operation. Consumers' and Producers' Societies. Agricultural Co-operation; Co-operative Credit in rural and urban areas; its scope as regards long and short credit; its achievements and prospects in India. Co-operation abroad, with special reference to agricultural and credit societies in Europe and Japan.

2. *Public Finance.*—Scope and divisions of the subject. Theory of Public Revenue, expenditure and debts. Principles of Taxation. Principal sources of revenue in India. Land Revenue System; Customs and Excise; Income-tax. Expenditure; Defence, Industry and Trade, Education, Health. Growth of expenditure in recent times. Provincial Finance, its early history and present position. Indian Public Debt. Financial procedure.

3. *Insurance.*—Principles and forms. History and present position in India.

The following books were recommended for this paper :—

1. *Co-operation.*—

- Smith-Gordon and O'Brien—"Co-operation in many Lands".
- Kaji—"Co-operation in Bombay".

2. *Public Finance.*—

- Dalton—"Public Finance".
- Shirras, G. Findley—"Science of Public Finance". (Chapters I, VI, VII, X, XI, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XX (only gg. 5, 6, 7 and 8), XXV, XXVI, XXIX, XXXIII, XXXVI, g. 1.)

Sir Walter Layton's "Report on Indian Finance"
(Indian Statutory Commission, Part VII, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1931-32, II.)

3. *Insurance.*—

Wilson—"Business of Insurance".

(b) 1. *Accounting.*—

Theory and practice of Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, including the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet; Consignment, Bills of exchange and Joint accounts; Partnership accounts including treatment of Goodwill and Company accounts including floatation, reconstruction, amalgamation, absorption and liquidation of Companies; Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserves; Receipts and Payments and Income and Expenditure accounts; Columnar Book-keeping; Departmental accounts, Branch accounts including Foreign Branch accounts; Sinking Funds and Self-balancing Ledgers.

(b) 2. *General Trade.*—

I. *International Trade.*—Principles of International Trade. Finance and Foreign Exchanges in relation to International Trade. Free Trade and Protection. Working of Modern Tariffs. Subsidies and Bounties.

II. *Indian Trade.*—A study of the Course of Indian Trade during the five years ending on the 30th June preceding the examination.

III. *Salesmanship.*—Modern Methods of Advertising and Publicity Work.

IV. *Transport Facilities.*—The place of Transport in Modern Trade. Transport problems from the general commercial point of view.

Recommended Books :—

- (1) Taussig—International Trade.
- (2) Gregory, T. E.—Tariffs at Work.
- (3) World Production and Prices. } League of Nations.
- (4) Review of World Trade. }
- (5) Advertising Media, by Harold W. Eby—Butterworth and Co.
- (6) Psychology and Advertising, by A. P. Braddouck, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer at the University of Birmingham—Butterworth and Co.
- (7) Review of Trade of India, 1932-33.

GROUP III.

Accountancy.(a) 1. *Advanced Accountancy.*—

Theory and practice of Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, including the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet; Consignment, Bills of exchange and Joint accounts; Partnership accounts including treatment of Goodwill and Company accounts including floatation, reconstruction, amalgamation, absorption and liquidation of Companies; Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserves; Receipts and Payments and Income and Expenditure accounts; Columnar Book-keeping; Departmental accounts, Branch accounts including Foreign Branch accounts; Sinking Funds and Self-balancing Ledgers.

Accounts of particular businesses, such as Banks, Insurance Companies, Factories, Railways, Hotels, Charitable Institutions and other non-trading concerns; Cost accounts, Bankruptcy and Liquidation accounts; Hire purchase and Instalments system and Royalty accounts; Double account system.

(a) 2. *Auditing.*—

The continuous and the completed audit, the Detection of Fraud, Technical Errors and Errors of Principle, First and Subsequent Audit, Verifying Cash, Securities, Stock Sheets, Wages Sheets, Special considerations in different classes of audit, Valuation of Fixed and Floating Assets. Forms of Accounts and Balance Sheets.

Capital and Revenue items, the Auditor's Certificate, the Liabilities of Auditors, the conduct of investigations and certifying of average profits.

Books recommended :—

Dicksee : Advanced Accounting.

Lunt : Manual of Cost Accounts.

Cropper : Accounting.

Dicksee : Auditing.

Pixley : Auditors, their Duties and Responsibilities.

(b) 1. *Banking and Currency.*—

Banking.—The nature of banking and the functions of the Banker. Simple banking operations and Clearing House System. How to read the Balance Sheet of a Bank. Banking and Money Market. The Reserve and the Discount rate. Causes of fluctuation in the Bank rate. Credit and its developments. The origin and management of Commercial Crisis. Central Banks. State control of banking.

Money and Currency.—The functions and economic significance of money. Various forms of money. Quantity theory of money. Currency appreciation and depreciation, causes, effects and remedies. Battle of monetary standards. Currency and Banking principles, Methods of regulating note-issue in different countries. Various proposals for international currency. The post-war currency problem in different countries, Foreign exchanges.

Indian Currency system.—Historical development and present currency problems. The War and Gold Exchange Standard in India.

Recommended Books :—

1. Relevant portions of the following books :—

Marshall : Economics of Industry.

Chapman : Outlines of Political Economy.

The following may be consulted in addition for selected topics :—

Taussig : Principles of Economics.

2. Cannan : Money in relation to Rising and Falling Prices.

Withers : Meaning of Money.

Goschen : Foreign Exchanges.

Clare : A. B. C. of the Foreign Exchanges.

Gregory : Foreign Exchanges, before, during and after the War.

Keynes : Indian Currency and Finance.

Findlay Shirras : Indian Finance and Banking.

Report of the Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee.

Leaf : Banking.

(b) 2. *General Trade.*—

I. *International Trade.*—Principles of International Trade. Finance and Foreign Exchanges in relation to International Trade. Free Trade and Protection. Working of Modern Tariffs. Subsidies and Bounties.

II. *Indian Trade.*—A study of the Course of Indian Trade during the five years ending on the 30th June preceding the examination.

III. *Salesmanship.*—Modern Methods of Advertising and Publicity Work.

IV. *Transport Facilities.*—The place of Transport in Modern Trade. Transport problems from the general commercial point of view.

Recommended Books :—

- (1) Taussig—International Trade.
- (2) Gregory, T. E.—Tariffs at Work.
- (3) World Production and Prices. } League of Nations.
- (4) Review of World Trade. }
- (5) Advertising Media, by Harold W. Eby—Butterworth and Co.
- (6) Psychology and Advertising, by A. P. Braddouck, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer at the University of Birmingham—Butterworth and Co.
- (7) Review of Trade of India, 1932-33.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH.

Two Papers.

<i>Paper I.—Three hours :</i>		<i>Marks.</i>	
Essay ; the candidate shall be required to give a synopsis of the Essay separately	50 ⁺
Précis	30
Correspondence	20
			<hr/> 100

The questions relating to correspondence may require a candidate to draft a reply on the subject or subjects dealt with in a file of at least six printed letters.

Paper II.—Two and a half hours :

An unseen passage of fair length. The candidates will be required to rewrite the leading ideas of the passage in their own words			
	.. ..	.. ..	60
Drafting	.. ..	.. ..	20
Viva Voce—Time as required	.. ..	.. ..	20
			<hr/> 100

Books recommended :—

- Stevenson—Principles and Practice of Commercial Correspondence.
 Pitman—Commercial Correspondence and Commercial English.
 Hammond—Prose Composition Exercises.
 Robertson—Progressive Course of Précis-writing.

* The synopsis will carry 10 marks.

Pink and Thomas—English Grammar, Composition and Correspondence.
Gregory—Spirit and Service of Science.
Bronte—"Shirley" (World's Classics).
"Christopher Columbus" (pub. by Nelson)

For 1939.

FIXED SUBJECTS.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

- I. India, with special reference to the Punjab—
Under Books Recommended add :—
Calvert—"The Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab".
- II. Great Britain and Japan—
Under Recommended Books add :—
J. W. Thomas—"Japan To-day".

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS.

GROUP I.

- (a) 1. General Trade and Water, Air and Road Transport.—
Under Recommended Books :—
(a) Add Bonovia—"Economics of Transport",
and (b) *Substitute* "Administration Report of Railway Board (the latest edition)" for "Administration Report of Railway Board for 1932-33".
- (b) 2. Banking and Currency.—
Recommended Books :—
 1. Relevant portions of the following :—
 - (i) Chapin : Outline of Political Economics.
 - (ii) Taussig : Principles of Economics.
 2. Cannan : Money in relation to Rising and Falling Prices.
Withers : Meaning of Money.
Goschen : Foreign Exchanges.
Clare : A. B. C. of the Foreign Exchanges.
Gregory : Foreign Exchanges, before, during and after the War.

Keynes : Indian Currency and Finance.
 Findlay Shirras : Indian Finance and Banking.
 Chabiani : Studies in Indian Currencies.
 Leaf : Banking.

GROUP II.

(a) 1. Advanced Banking and Currency.—

Indian Banking System :—

Add “ Reserve Bank of India ” *after the words*
 “ The Imperial Bank of India ”.

Under Recommended Books add :—

“ Report of the Punjab Banking Inquiry
 Committee ”.

GROUP III.

Accountancy.

(a) 1 and (a) 2. Advanced Accountancy and Auditing.—

Under Recommended Books :—

Substitute Spicer and Pegler : “ Auditings ”,
 Batliboi : “ Advanced Accounts ”

for Dicksee : “ Advanced Accounting ” and
 Pixley : “ Auditors, their Duties and Responsibilities ”.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH.

The same as for 1938.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

Syllabuses of Subjects for the First Examination
in Agriculture.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

For 1938.

I. *Introductory*.—Origin of agriculture, its history, scope and objects. Relationship to other industries and sciences.

II. **Meteorology*.—Relation of geographical position (including altitude) to rainfall and temperature. The seasons, their character and causes. The effects of dew, frost and hail.

General description of agriculture of the Province as related to climate and geography.

III. *Elementary Agricultural Geology* with special reference to the geology of the Punjab.

- (a) Earth's crust, its present condition and composition.
- (b) Rocks, their formation and classification.
- (c) Minerals—composition and properties, with special reference to the part played by minerals in the formation of the soils.
- (d) Weathering; soil formation; geological classification of soils in relation to agricultural characteristics.

IV. *Soils*.—Classification.

General physical properties, mechanical analysis, and constituents of soils as correlated with agricultural properties, structure of soil, texture, effects on fertility.

V. *Water in soils*.

- (a) Amount held and how held.
- (b) Movements; effect of treatment on these. How affected by agricultural operations.
- (c) Losses of moisture from soils and their prevention.

VI. (a) Irrigation, sources of irrigation water; methods of raising water; application of water to land; advantages of different systems of irrigation; canal system; water requirements of crops; when to irrigate; management of irrigated lands; water-logging; salt lands.

* Attention of the teachers is invited to the following syllabus on *Meteorology*:—

Air, its composition; climate and factors determining it, variations of atmospheric pressures; solar and terrestrial radiation. Temperature variation—seasonal and diurnal, soil temperature, exposure of thermometers.

Moisture in the atmosphere:

Hygrometer, dew, frost, cloud, rain and snow.

Winds: Regular and periodic, influences that determine them, cyclones, anticyclones, wind force.

Variations of rainfall in India and their causes. Climatic Zones.

Scientific basis of weather forecasting. Daily Weather Report.

(b) Drainage: different methods—covered drains, open drains, laying of the drains, cost of laying in different systems; repairs; mole drainage, excavators. Water-logged areas and their reclamation. Drainage water—composition.

(c) Principles of dry farming and practice in the Punjab.

VII. *Soil management.*

(1) Tilth and condition of soils as affecting supply of plant food; influence of irrigation; aeration; leaching; etc. etc.

(2) Tillage and tillage implements.

(a) Preparatory.

(b) Seed-bed operations.

(c) After-tillage, harrowing and interculture.

VIII. Plant food; fertility; availability; effects of agricultural operations on these.

IX. *Manures.*

Necessity for manuring and objects; classification of manures; approximate composition; sources; natural and artificial manures; action, direct and indirect; methods of application; system of manuring; comparative value and cost of manures in India; unit value. Farmyard manure: supply, conservation, nitrification and decay.

X. Choice of crops and varieties as determined by climate, soil, seasons, special requirements and market.

XI. (a) Grain crops.

(b) Pulses.

(c) Fibre crops.

(d) Fodder crops.

(e) Crops grown for other purposes.

XII. Garden crops and vegetables of the Punjab; soil, season, rainfall requirements, manure requirements and methods of application; tillage, selection of seed, seed rate and methods of planting, care after planting, harvesting and special preparation, outturn, cost of cultivation and profit; effect on soil.

XIII. *Rotations.*

XIV. Agricultural Statistics of India, and especially of the Punjab. Division of land into arable, pasture, forest and waste.

Practical.

I. Each student will cultivate an area not less than one-tenth of an acre and grow kharif and rabi crops. Work on

plots will be done entirely by the students themselves or where this is impossible, under their direct supervision.

II. Preparation of vegetable beds and growing of vegetables, with conduct of simple tests.

III. Recognition of different manures; their approximate composition.

IV. Practical use and adjustment of all the farm tillage implements including the adjustment of ropes to indigenous implements; suitability for different tracts.

V. Carrying out of all the usual farm operations, *e.g.*, ploughing, harrowing, sowing, transplanting and harvesting.

VI. Use of appliances for raising water.

VII. Recognition of crops of the province and their principal classes.

VIII. Ability to recognise good seed and to select plants suitable for seed production; steeping of seed.

IX. Appraisalment of yield and quality of crops; different methods employed.

X. Tours in various parts of the Province to study local agriculture.

NOTE.—The whole of the practical work done by the students during the year will be recorded in the note-books which must be attested by the Professor of Agriculture. Candidates will be examined practically on the work recorded in their books.

Books :—

The following are recommended for all students :—

Soil Management—King (Orange Judd Company).

Principles of Agriculture—L. H. Bailey (Macmillan).

Principles of Irrigation Practice—J. A. Widstoe (Macmillan).

Text-book of Punjab Agriculture—Roberts and Faulkner (Civil and Military Gazette Press). Price Rs. 10.

Soils, their Properties and Management—Lyon, Fippin and Buckman.

Manures and Manuring—A. D. Hall.

Dry Farming—Widstoe.

Agricultural Geology of India, 1929—D. L. Sahasrabudhe (Aryabhushna Press, Poona).

Indian Vegetable Gardening—Gollan.

The Farmer's Raw Material—J. Hendrick (W. Green and Sons, Edinburgh).

Agricultural Meteorology—J. W. Smith (Macmillan and Company).

For 1939.

VIII. *After second line add "Causes of sterility in soil".*

IX. *Delete "natural and artificial manures" and add instead "manures and fertilizers".*

The rest as for 1938.

II.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

For 1938 and 1939.

(a) *Chemistry.*

Elementary treatment of the following :—

Distinction between Chemical and Physical Change; conditions affecting Chemical Change; Solution, Crystallisation, Filtration, and other operations employed in Chemistry; Elements and Compounds, Symbols, Formulæ and Equations; Modes of Chemical Action; Chemical Nomenclature; Laws of Chemical Combination; Atomic Theory; Chemical Equivalents; Atomic and Molecular weights, Valency, Avogadro's and Gay Lussac's Laws; Chemical Calculations; Volumes and weights of gases formed at specified pressures and temperatures; Problems relating to Gaseous Combinations; Percentage Compositions and Calculations of Formulæ; Ionic Theory and its simple applications. Mass action.

Non-Technical study of the following Elements and Compounds, their conditions in Nature, Laboratory Methods of Preparation and chief Properties: Oxygen, Hydrogen, Water, Carbon, its Oxides, Marsh Gas, Ethylene, Acetylene, Coal Gas, Oil Gas and Gas Plant. Saturation and Unsaturation, Nitrogen, its Oxides, Nitric Acid and Nitrates and Nitrous Acids and Nitrites, Ammonia, Chlorine, Hydrogen Chlorides, Bleaching Powder, Hypochlorites, Bromine, Hydrobromic Acid, Iodine and Hydriodic Acid, Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid; Sulphur, Sulphur Dioxide, Sulphur Trioxide, Hydrogen Sulphide, and the Sulphides, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids (excluding its commercial preparation), their Salts, Carbon Disulphide, Phosphorus, Phosphorous and Phosphoric Acids, Arsenious Oxide, Arsenic Oxide, Arsenic Acid, tests for Arsenic, Boric Acid and Borates; Silica and Silicates; the nature of Combustion, the structure of the Bunsen, Batswing, Blow Pipe and Candle Flames, Oxidation and Reduction.

Metals.—(a) Occurrence, Properties, analytical reactions and important uses of the following metals, together with the important methods of extraction of those in italics :—

Sodium, Potassium, Copper, Silver, Calcium, Magnesium, Zinc, Mercury, Aluminium, Tin, Lead, Arsenic, Iron, Chromium, Manganese, Barium and Cobalt.

(b) Study of the following metallic compounds including their methods of preparation and important uses together with the important methods of manufacture of those in italics :—

Sodium *Hydroxide*, *Carbonate*, bicarbonate, chloride, sulphate, thiosulphate, nitrate, nitrite, cyanide and phosphate, Potassium chloride, chlorate, bromide, iodide, *carbonate* and *nitrate* and cyanide. Ammonium sulphate, chloride and carbonate, Cupric oxide, cupric sulphate, Fehling's Solution, cupric chloride, cuprous chloride, silver nitrate, silver halides, *calcium oxide* and hydroxide, Paris Green, London Purple. Plaster of Paris, Calcium Carbonate, *Carbide*, Chloride, and *Superphosphate*. Magnesium oxide, carbonate, chloride and sulphate and Magnesia mixture. Zinc oxide, chloride and sulphate. Mercurous chloride. Mercuric oxide and *chloride*. Mercuric iodide and Nessler's Reagent, Aluminium oxide, chloride and sulphate. Potash alum. Stannous chloride. Stannic chloride. Lead nitrate and chromate, *white lead*, red lead and lead peroxide. Basic lead acetate, Arsine. Arsenious oxide. Tartar emetic. Potassium chromate and dichromate, Manganese dioxide, Potassium permanganate. Ferrous sulphate, Ferric chloride, Potassium ferrocyanide.

Elementary study of the following processes :—

Photography, electroplating, silvering of mirrors and tinning. (Agricultural aspect to be emphasised throughout and special attention to be paid to the compounds used as fertilisers, insecticides and fungicides).

Practical Chemistry.

The practical examination will be based on Dr. Dunnicliff's Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Classes (Macmillan), Parts 1 and 2. Demonstrations 51, 55 and 60 are excluded. Analysis of salts will be confined to Acids and Bases included in the syllabus.

Book recommended :—

Elementary Chemistry, by Holmyard. Price Rs. 4-7-0.

(b) **Physics.*

1. *Mechanics : Theoretical.*—Physical properties and states of matter.

* Attention of the teachers is invited to the following syllabus on Meteorology :—

Air, its composition; climate and factors determining it, variations of atmospheric pressures; solar and terrestrial radia-

Measurement of mass, weight and density.

Accelerated Rectilinear Motion; inertia; force; Newton's laws of motion; measurement of work and energy.

Composition and Resolution of forces; parallelogram of forces.

Parallel forces; determination of centre of gravity of a body.

Machines: the lever, the pulley and the inclined plane.

Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Bramah Press. Archimedes' Principle, Laws of Liquid Pressure, Relative densities, surface tension, viscosity. Elementary Principles of Aeroplane and Airship.

Practical.—Measurements of lengths and areas; use of scale and vernier calipers; practical use of opisometer and planimeter.

Measurement of mass; use of ordinary and spring balance.

Measurement of volume; determination of volumes by weighing; testing the accuracy of a burette.

Determination of density by hydrostatic balance of a liquid and a solid (a) heavier than water, (b) lighter than water.

Determination of density by specific gravity bottle of (a) powder, (b) any liquid.

Verification of the Principle of Parallelogram of forces.

Determination of the resultant of parallel forces, lever.

Determination of the value of g with the Simple Pendulum. Comparison of rates of percolation and of capillary rise of water in soils of different types.

2. *Heat: Theoretical.*—Definition of temperature; effects of heat; construction and use of instruments for measuring temperatures; expansion of solids, liquids and gases; specific heat and calorimetry; change of state; determination of the latent heat of water and steam; vapour pressure and hygrometry; formation of cloud, fog and dew; transmission of heat, conduction, convection, radiation and laws of radiation; mechanical equivalent of heat, elementary principles of steam-engine and internal combustion engine.

Practical.—Testing of the fixed points of a mercury thermometer; the reading of the Barometer.

tion. Temperature variation—seasonal and diurnal, soil temperature, exposure of thermometers.

Moisture in the atmosphere:

Hygrometer, dew, frost, cloud, rain and snow.

Winds: Regular and periodic, influences that determine them, cyclones, anticyclones, wind force.

Variations of rainfall in India and their causes. Climatic Zones.

Scientific basis of weather forecasting. Daily Weather Report.

Determination of the specific heat of a solid and a liquid (method of mixtures).

Determination of the latent heat of water.

Determination of maximum and minimum temperature and of humidity of the atmosphere by wet and dry bulb thermometer.

Use of rain-gauge.

Determination of soil temperature. Melting point of a fat, comparison of the rates of cooling of different liquids and of radiation from different surfaces.

3. *Light : Theoretical.*—Laws of propagation of light ; photometry ; laws of reflection ; reflection at plane and spherical mirrors and the formation of images ; laws of refraction ; refraction at plane surfaces by Prisms and Lenses ; combination of lenses to form a telescope, a microscope, an optical lantern, a photographic camera and a cinematograph ; the eye and its defects ; dispersion and colour, production of a pure spectrum ; elementary principles and use of spectroscope ; measurement of the velocity of light (Finzeau's method).

Practical.—

Verification of the laws of reflection and refraction of light ; measurement of the focal length of a concave mirror and of a convex lens ; tracing the path of a ray of light through a plate and a prism.

Combination of lenses to form a telescope and a microscope. Rumford photometer.

4. *Magnetism and Electricity : Theoretical.*—Properties of magnets ; simple phenomena of magnetism and of magnetic induction ; the magnetic field ; lines of force ; the earth as a magnet ; condition of equilibrium of a freely suspended magnet under the influence of two magnetic fields at right angles to each other ; the simple phenomena of electrified bodies ; conduction and insulation ; electrification by friction and by induction ; quantity of electricity ; the two kinds of electricity produced or destroyed in equal amounts ; distribution of electrification on conductors ; electric field ; strength of field ; the inverse square law of electric force ; potential capacity ; atmospheric electricity ; identification of electric discharge with electric current ; various cells ; accumulators ; magnetic field of current ; galvanometers ; electromotive force ; difference of potential ; resistance, Ohm's law ; the Volt, Ohm and Ampere ; heating and chemical effects of currents ; action on current circuits in a magnetic field ; electro-magnetic induction ; Faraday's law ; Lenz's law ; Transformer and induction coil ; transmission of electrical energy ; telegraphy ; electric bell ; telephony ; Hertz waves, their production and detection ; relation between the phenomena of heat, light, magnetism and

electricity. Principles of dynamo and electric motor, arrangement of lights and fans in electric circuits.

Practical.—

Tracing of lines of force in a magnetic field.

Comparison of two magnetic fields at right angles by a magnetometer.

Principle and use of slide wire bridge for comparison of resistances; comparison of electromotive forces by potentiometer.

The use of the Tangent galvanometer. Installation of an electric Bell Circuit. Setting up a practical Telephone Circuit. Charging of an accumulator.

Book recommended :—

A Class Book of Physics, by Gregory and Hadley (Indian edition), Macmillan and Co.

III.—BOTANY AND ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For 1938 and 1939.

(a) BOTANY.

External Morphology of the typical Angiosperms, macroscopic structure, functions and modifications of roots, stems and leaves.

Inflorescences and flowers : chief types, structure and uses.

Seeds and fruits :—

Structure, food-stores of economic value, distribution. Development of a seedling, conditions necessary for germination.

Plant cells, tissues and tissue systems.

The development and microscopic structure of roots, stems and leaves of Angiosperms.

The reproduction and life-history of Angiosperms. The structure and life-history of Gymnosperms as represented by *Pinus*.

Classification of Angiosperms and study of the characters of the following families :—

Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Solanaceæ, Linaceæ, Labiateæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaeæ and Gramineæ.

Plants representing these families to be taken as far as possible from field and garden crops and weeds. Botanical characters of the important weeds of farm crops; their modes of propagation and measures of control.

Practical Botany.

1. Study of the form and structure of roots, stems and buds of important field and garden crops.
2. Study of the structure of flowers and chief types of inflorescence.
3. Study of the fruits and seeds and contrivances for dispersal.
4. Microscopic examination of cells, cell contents and different types of starch grains.
5. Microscopic study of tissues.
6. Study of the characters of important plants representing families mentioned in the syllabus.

Candidates will be required to submit their original practical note-books initialled and dated by their Professors.

Books recommended :—

1. Agricultural Botany—J. Percival (Duckworth).
2. Botany with Agricultural Applications—John N. Martin (John Wiley and Sons, New York). Price 18s.
3. Practical Introduction to the Study of Botany—Farmer and Chaudhri (Longmans, Green and Co.).
4. Intermediate Botany—Charan Singh, Jiwan Singh and Harcharan Dass, published by Atma Ram and Sons, Lahore.

(b) ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**I. Vertebrates.***Anatomy.*

Characteristics of living matter, general account of animal cell and types of tissues.

The structure of the rabbit as a type of the Mammalia.

General external and internal anatomy of the horse, ox, sheep, with special stress on the digestive and reproductive systems.

A general account of the Mammalia.

General external and internal anatomy of the fowl, pigeon, crow or parrot. A general account of the Aves.

Elementary embryology of the chick, and a general account of the embryology of mammals, with special reference to placentation, parturition, etc. etc.

Physiology.

Food and physiology of nutrition; blood, its composition, circulation and functions; physiology of respiration, excretion, internal secretions, reproduction and lactation, skin and heat regulation. Physiology of nervous system and sense organs (mere outline). Immunity.

II. *Invertebrates.*

Anatomy and physiology of silk-worm.

General account of the class Insects, including broad outlines of classification.

Practical.

Examination and dissection of the rabbit. Examination of all the various systems of sheep or ox.

Skeleton of ox, horse and sheep. Examination of the different systems of the pigeon, crow or parrot. Examination of the different stages in the development of fowl. Types of placenta.

Simple experiments in Physiology: digestion, respiration, fatigue, etc.

Examination and dissection of the various systems of silk-worm.

Pinning, setting and preservation of insects, and recognising main orders.

Book recommended :—

Wood and Marshal—Physiology of Farm Animals.

IV.—MATHEMATICS AND LAND SURVEYING.

For 1938 and 1939

*(a) Mathematics.—*I. *Elementary mensuration of surfaces and solids.*

- (i) Areas of rectangles, easy examples on garden paths, cost of planting trees and fencing gardens. Areas of right-angled triangles; areas and heights of isosceles and equilateral triangles; cost of fencing; square plots inscribed in right-angled triangles; areas of triangles in terms of sides; rents of fields.

Areas of parallelograms, rhombus, quadrilaterals and trapezoids; sections of drains, ditches and embankments. Regular polygons with emphasis on hexagon and octagon. Simple cases of irregular rectilineal and similar figures. Circumference and area of circles; circular rings; cost of fencing circular fields and paths. Lengths of chords and arcs; areas of sectors and segments.

- (ii) Volumes of cubes and rectangular solids; cubic contents of tanks and cisterns.

Volumes of triangular and rectangular prisms, right circular cylinders, rings and segments of cylinders; volumes of stacks, wells, ditches, drains and embankments, etc.

Volumes of cones, doublecones and spheres. Easy examples on flow of water in tubes and time of filling tanks, cisterns, etc.

Surface areas of the solids mentioned above.

N.B.—Easy numerical examples bearing on science of Agriculture only to be set. Proofs of formulæ not required.

II. *Trigonometry*.—Sexagesimal and circular units of measuring angles, definitions of trigonometrical ratios and the relations connecting them. Trigonometrical ratios of 30° , 45° , 180° . Trigonometrical ratios of allied angles, A , $-A$, $90-A$, $180-A$, $360+A$. Addition and subtraction formulæ: $\sin(A \pm B)$, $\cos(A \pm B)$, $\sin A \pm \sin B$, $\cos A \pm \cos B$, $\tan(A \pm B)$ and their simple applications. $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$, $\tan 2A$. Relations between sides and angles of a triangle: Sine formula, cosine formula, Napier's analogies, values of $\sin A/2$, $\cos A/2$, $\tan A/2$ and $\sin A$ in terms of sides. Application of properties of logarithms to easy numerical examples in solution of right-angled and oblique triangles.

$$S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, r = S/s,$$

$$R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}, r_1 = \frac{S}{s-a}.$$

N.B.—Easy examples to be set and proofs of difficult formulæ not to be demanded.

III. *Algebra*.—Solution of quadratic equations involving one variable; sum, product and nature of its roots. Simple cases of A.P., G.P., H.P., and A.G.P. relating to the n th term, the sum of n terms and the mean in each case. $*P_r$, $*C_r$ with easy applications to questions of crops and plots. $*\text{Binomial theorem}$.

Simple cases of Ratio and Proportion.

N.B.—Same as under Trigonometry.

IV. *Graphs*.—Plotting of points, easy graphs of numerical equations of first and second degree, graphs of experimental data and making of frequency curves. Graphs of sine and cosine.

* Binomial theorem with positive integral index; statement and application of the Binomial theorem for negative and fractional indices (excluding the properties of coefficients).

(b) Land Surveying.—

Units of measurement, the chain, arrows, laths and whites, tape, poles, ranging straight lines, chaining, offsets, triangulation, checking triangles, setting out right angles with tape and with cross staff; field book, calculation of areas, conventional signs for various types of boundaries, trees, buildings, roads, railways, etc. Magnetic compass, plotting survey, drawing paper, tee and set squares, scales.

V.—ENGLISH.

For 1938.

The following books are prescribed :—

For Intensive reading :—

1. Representative Classical Essays, by Monk (Macmillan).
2. Master Thinkers, by Gibson (Nelson).

For Rapid reading :—

3. The Time Machine, by H. G. Wells.
4. The Milestones and the Great Adventure, by A. Bennett (Methuen).

For 1939.

Substitute—

1. "Talks with the Professor, by Listener, published by Geo Newns" *for* "Master Thinkers, by Gibson (Nelson)", *and*
2. "If's of History, by Hearnshawe" *for* "The Milestones and the Great Adventure".

The rest as for 1938.

VI.—MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the Intermediate Examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

For 1938 and 1939.

Courses of Studies in Principal Subjects.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

For 1938 and 1939.

PART I.

- I. Classification of domestic animals.
- II. Cattle (cows, bullocks, buffaloes) breeds, races found in the Province, description, distribution, merits and defects.
- III. Elementary knowledge of poultry, sheep, goats, horses, mules and camels.
- IV. Management of stock.
 - (a) Feeding.
 - (i) Composition and analysis of foods available in the Province ; nutrients and their utilisation.
 - (ii) Digestibility, determinations and coefficients.
 - (iii) Energy value of nutrients—
 - (a) in calorimeter,
 - (b) to animals.
 - (iv) Relative values of foods—
 - (a) for maintenance purposes,
 - (b) for productive purposes.Chaffing, grinding, bruising and cooking foods.
 - (v) Energy and protein requirements of animals—
 - (a) for maintenance,
 - (b) for various productive purposes. Rations for bullocks and for cows.
 - (vi) Summary of principles affecting economy and efficiency in feeding ; practical details.
 - (b) Housing of stock—Housing requirements in India, situation and construction. Drainage of cattle byres. Location and construction of manure pits.
 - (c) Breeding of stock, especially cattle. Heredity and variation, breeding for special purposes, characteristics of working and milking breeds, measurements and records, possibilities of dual purpose strain. Fecundity, care of breeding stock, periods of gestation, treatment of young animals, castration and its value and effect.

V. *Dairying*.—Nature of milk; general composition of milk of Indian cows. European and cross-bred cows, buffaloes and goats. Conditions exerting an influence on the quality and quantity of milk. The present position of milk supply in Indian cities and its improvement, with special reference to Lahore.

Conditions required to produce wholesome milk, contamination of milk; sources and prevention.

Treatment of milk; pasteurising; sterilising and marketing. Care of milk vessels, cream composition.

Separators, butter-making, churning, washing, salting, preserving; preparing for market.

Manufacture of cheese, casein, lactose, dried milk and condensed milk.

VI. *Dairy Bacteriology*.—Sources of contamination of milk. Growth, activities and kinds of bacteria in milk. Biological milk tests. Milk-borne diseases, normal and abnormal alterations of milk. Pasteurisation.

Bacterial content of butter—influence of bacterial action on taste and flavour—use of starters. Part played by bacteria in the manufacture and ripening of cheese—means of regulating the activities of micro-organisms in cheese.

Practical Work.

I. Tours to important cattle breeding and dairy farms in the Province.

II. Cattle—Determination of breeds. Detection of merits and demerits of individual animals.

III. Feeding and care of cattle; conducting a simple experiment in cattle feeding.

IV. Practical Dairy work.

Books recommended :—

Feed and Feeding—W. A. Henry and E. B. Morrison (Henry-Morrison Company, Madison, Wisconsin). Price £1-1-0.

Principles and Practice of Butter Making—McKay and Larsen (John Wiley and Sons). Price 15s.

Breeding and Improvement of Farm Animals, by Rice (McGraw-Hill Book Co., 6, Bouverie Street, London).

Principles and Practice of Cheese Making, by Van Slyke and Price (Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York).

Animal Nutrition, by T. B. Wood (University Tutorial Press, Ltd., London, W.C.2).

PART II.

I. Farm management.—Principles governing the different systems of farming, management of farm labour, bullock and

other labour. Costs of cultivation and stock-keeping. Comparison of incomes derived from stock breeding, dairying, and arable farming. Estimation of outturns. Valuation of crops.

Equipment of farms.—Capital required for various types of farming. Machinery and implements. Cultivation by tractors and steam tackle; power-driven threshers and other machinery, costs of such operations, utility.

Agricultural book-keeping.—Object and advantages of keeping farm accounts. Different systems of book-keeping, principles of the double entry system and their application; waste book, journal and ledger with object of each. Writing up waste book and journal; classification of accounts, drawing up a ledger; opening, posting and closing of ledger accounts; drawing up a trial balance, profit and loss account and balance sheet.

Bank accounts, bank cheques, discount, interest, bad debts and depreciation.

Appreciation and depreciation of live and dead stock; land and buildings; plant and machinery; bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Single entry system, its shortcomings; preparation of trading, profit and loss account and balance sheet; provision for discounts and doubtful debts; suspense account.

II. *Agricultural Experiments*—Selection of site for farms, laying out of land, shape and size of plots, methods of conducting various experiments.

Application of statistical methods—Nature and use of statistics, simple diagrams, frequency tables and graphs, different types of averages, measures of variability. Experimental error and probability. Index numbers.

Demonstration work—Multiplication of selected seeds and its distribution. Methods of demonstration and propaganda. Summary of Agricultural improvements. Organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

Practical Work.

I. Tours to study conditions in other parts of the Province.

II. The class will be divided into small groups and each group of students will carry out an experiment in a small plot approved by the Professor of Agriculture. All the work that the students do in their plots will be entered in note-books and attested by the teacher-in-charge. Candidates will be required to submit for examination their original Note-books initialled and dated by the teacher-in-charge of the class.

III. Further proficiency in use of implements and in cultivation.

IV. Visits to the College estate and surrounding farms.

Books recommended :—

- The Book of the Rothamsted Experiments—A. D. Hall and E. J. Russell.
 Farm Costs—Orwin (Oxford University Press).
 Farm Book-keeping—Kirkwood (W. Green and Son).
 Price 6s. 11d.
 Farm Implements and Machinery, by Bond (1923) (Benn Brothers, Ltd., 8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4, London).
 An Elementary Manual of Statistics, by A. L. Bowley.
 Price Rs. 6.
 Theory of Statistics, by Thurstone.

ELEMENTARY AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

*For 1938 and 1939.**(a) Elementary Economics.*

I. Elementary notions in Economics.

(i) Definition of Economics, its aim and scope.

Economic activity—want—effort and satisfaction.
 Economic life and economic system. Modern economic organisation—consumption—production, distribution, and exchange.

(ii) Consumption and demand.

Want—standard of living and standard of comfort.
 Standard of Life.
 Wealth, necessities, comforts and luxuries.
 Utility—the Law of diminishing utility.
 Demand—Law of demand—elastic and non-elastic demand.

(iii) Production and supply. Modern production and its characteristics. Supply. Law of supply. Laws of increasing, decreasing and constant returns.

(iv) Exchange. Market, Value and Price. Theory of Value. Law of supply and demand in a market. Connected values. Monopoly value.

(v) Organisation. Factors of production, land—labour—capital and organisation and their characteristics. Division of labour and scale of production. Forms of business organisation. Competition and combination.

(vi) Distribution—rent, interest, wages and profits.

(vii) Mechanism of Exchange. Money—prices—credit—banks—internal and external trade. Rate of Exchange.

- (viii) The State in relation to economic activity. Laissez Faire and State interference. Elements of Public Finance.

(In the study of this part of the syllabus, special attention should be paid to Indian conditions, both for purposes of illustration and application.)

II. Economic Geography of the Punjab.

Physical features and their economic importance, economic effects of its geographical position. Resources, agricultural, mineral and forest. Population, its distribution according to occupations. The village system—social and economic effects of village economy. Industries, trade and communications.

Books recommended for reference :—

1. Richards (Groundwork of Economics (University Tutorial Press). Rs. 6.
2. Thomas and Aggarwal—Elements of Economics for Indian Students (Mallotra Bros.). Rs. 4-4-0.
3. Silverman Substance of Economics (Pitman). Rs. 6.
4. Donie Punjab, N.-W.F.P. and Kashmir (Cambridge University Press).
5. R. K. Luthra—Elementary Economics for Indian Readers (R. S. Jaura, Katchery Road, Lahore). Price Rs. 4.

(b) *Agricultural Economics.*

I. Agriculture as an industry, its place in the economic system and its social and economic effects. A brief survey of the economic history of Agriculture in India and other countries. The transition to commercialised and scientific agriculture. The place of economics in modern agriculture and rural life. Scope and meaning of Rural and Agricultural Economics.

II. Agricultural law and custom—Tenures and land laws. Detailed study of the system of land revenue settlement and administration and of the laws relating to tenancy, alienation, pre-emption, partition and succession.

III. Economics of Punjab Agriculture :—

- (i) Special study of the factors of production.

Land area and situation and the law of diminishing returns.

Labour its supply, efficiency and wages.

Capital forms of agricultural capital—equipment.

Agricultural credit and indebtedness. Co-operative credit and Government loans.

Organisation—Management. Law of proportions and combination of factors of production. Factors governing the selection of crops and the size of holdings. Large and small scale production. Intensive and extensive cultivation. Cultivation by different systems of farming, their comparative merits. Land tenures and their economic effects. Batai systems—competitive and customary rents.

- (ii) (a) Survey of the economic history of the Province.
- (b) The study of the important economic problems in Agriculture—soil, climate, water supply, people, holdings, tenancy, indebtedness, rise of prices and marketing.

IV. The Punjab canals and colonies. Irrigation works, their economic effects, new projects.

Canal colonies, history, progress and economic importance, new schemes.

V. Marketing and distribution—detailed study of the existing system of marketing and transport with special reference to wheat and cotton trade. Marketing problems and facilities. Organisation in advanced countries. Direct and co-operative marketing. Marketing of fruits and vegetables.

VI. Punjab industries and trade—Industrial position of the Punjab. Industrial development in relation to Agriculture. Subsidiary and cottage industries.

Punjab exports and imports. Influence of rate of exchange, tariffs and sea-freights on agriculture and industries.

VII. Agricultural and rural organisation. Study of the origin, principles and progress of the Co-operative Movement in the Province and abroad. Its importance in rural organisation. Rural welfare and reconstruction, movement in other countries, rural uplift and rural community councils in the Punjab. Education and sanitation. Diet and standard of living, and its effect upon production. Economic surveys and rural problems.

VIII. Punjab Administration and Finance. General features. Development Schemes.

The following books and reports are recommended for reference:—

Taylor—Agricultural Economics (Macmillan).

Carver—Principles of Rural Economics (Ginn and Co.).

Rew—A Primer of Agricultural Economics (John Murray).
Rs. 3-12-0.

O'Brien—Agricultural Economics (Longmans, Green and Co.). Price Rs. 6.

Gray—Introduction to Agricultural Economics (Macmillan).

- Darling—The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (Oxford University Press).
- Darling—Rusticus Loquitur or the Old Light and New in the Punjab Village (Oxford University Press).
- Keatinge—Agricultural Progress in Western India (Longmans).
- Jathar and Beri—Indian Economics, Vols. I and II (Oxford University Press). Price Rs. 10.
- A. N. Bali—Studies in Indian Economics (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore).
- Land of Five Rivers. Volume I. Punjab Administration Report, 1921-22 (being the decennial portion of the Punjab Administration Reports) (Government Press, Lahore).
- Indian Year Book.
- Latest Report of the Government of India for presentation to Parliament.
- Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture.
- Reports on Punjab Administration, Land Revenue Administration, Industries, Co-operative Societies, etc.
- Publications of the Standing Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.
- Punjab Land Acts, Vols. I and II.
- Provincial (Punjab) and Central Banking Inquiry Committee Reports.
- Trevaskis—The Punjab of To-day, 2 Vols. (Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore).

II.—CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

For 1938 and 1939.

PART I.

(a) *Physical Chemistry.*

Atomic and molecular theory and the determination of atomic and molecular weights. The general properties of gases, liquids and solids. Solution and elementary electrochemistry.

The principle of construction and use in Physico-chemical measurements of the following instruments :—

Spectroscope, refractometer, polarimeter, calorimeter, potentiometer in the determination of pH values.

Chemical statics and dynamics. Catalysis. The colloidal state.

(b) *Organic Chemistry.*

Hydrocarbons.—Aliphatic, olefinic, acetylenic and aromatic; their halogen derivatives, alcohols, ethers, esters, aldehydes,

ketones, acids, amines and amides. Compounds of multiple function ; hydroxy and amino acids, urea and the uric acid group. Carbohydrates. Heterocyclic compounds and the simple alkaloïds.

As far as possible illustration will be extended to compounds of biochemical significance.

Books recommended :—

A Class Book of Physical Chemistry, by Lowry and Sugden.
Organic Chemistry—Norris (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York). Price about Rs. 8.
Or alternatively, Organic Chemistry—Cohen (Macmillan).

Practical.

1. Qualitative analysis of mixtures.
2. Quantitative analysis.

(a) Gravimetric.

Estimation of the following acid radicals ; carbonates and bicarbonates, sulphates, phosphates, chlorides, and the following metals :—iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium.

(b) Volumetric.

Preparation of standard solutions, and the use of the following in analysis :—

Potassium dichromate, Potassium permanganate, Iodine, Sodium thiosulphate.

(c) Estimation of Nitrogen in—

- (i) Nitrates by means of phenol sulphonic acid ;
- (ii) Nitrates by Lunge's Nitrometer method ;
- (iii) Ammonia by Kjeldahl's method.

3. Organic preparations :—

Identification of glucose, lactose, maltose by the Osazones method. Alcohol, ethyl bromide, acetone, acetaldehyde, Nitrobenzene, Aniline, phenol, citric acid, oxalic acid and iodoform. Identification of the elements in organic combination.

Methods of identification of the following groups :—

Alcoholic, phenolic and acidic hydroxyl ; carbonyl group in aldehydes and ketones ; the nitro, amino and amido groups ; esters ; separation of the hydrocarbon radical from its carboxy derivatives.

Determination of melting points and boiling points. Determination of vapour density by Victor Meyer's method. Molecular weight determination by the Cryoscopic method.

Books recommended :—

Notes on Qualitative Analysis—Fenton.

PART II.

(c) *Agricultural Chemistry.*

1. Soils.

Their origin, classification, chemical, physical and mineralogical characteristics. Chemical and mechanical analysis. Soil organic matter. Soil acidity and alkalinity.

2. Soil Physics.

Density and Thermal Properties of soils, Capillarity and the movement of moisture in soil. Moisture equivalents, wilting point, hygroscopic moisture. Evaporation. Soil Colloids. The soil solution and its osmotic properties. Salinity in soils.

3. The plant in relation to the soil, the elements essential for plant growth, absorption of nutrients, the rôle of mineral materials in plant metabolism and their provision by manures.

4. Biochemistry.

Chemical action in living matter ; catalysis and enzymic action. Some action of the yeast-cell illustrating intermediate metabolism. Foods and feeding stuffs ; their chemical composition. Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipoids and proteins. Rôle of minerals in nutrition. Vitamines. Maintenance rations and feeding for milk and fat production, Woolf-Lahman, Kellner, Armsby standards. Composition of milk, butter and cheese and the changes which milk undergoes in the preparation of the latter two.

General Bacteriology :—

Classification, morphology and reproduction of bacteria, relationship of bacteria to Agriculture. Nutrition and reaction of micro-organisms to moisture, air, temperature, light, etc. Symbiosis and antagonism.

Distribution of micro-organisms in nature. Elementary bacteriological technique. Sterilisation—Pasteurisation—Antisepsis and Asepsis. A general account of Pathogenic and non-Pathogenic organisms.

Bacteriology of Soil, Manures, etc. :—

Micro-organisms of the soil. Their distribution and relationship to the productivity of soils. Partial sterilisation of the soil.

Number of organisms in soil and their relation to moisture, air, temperature, soil reaction, with special reference to waterlogged and alkalic soils. Bacteria in relation to the

decomposition of organic matter including farmyard manure and green manure, sugars, starches, cellulose, rutting of gum, fats, etc.

The Nitrogen cycle—destruction of organic nitrogenous compounds—ammonification—nitrification—nitrate reduction—denitrification and fixation of Nitrogen (symbiotic and asymbiotic). Sulphur bacteria and iron bacteria in soil reactions. Methods of seed and soil inoculation. Silage and bacterial activity.

The following books are recommended for consultation :—

Hall's Fertilisers and Manures—Murray.

Chemistry of Food and Nutrition—Sherman (Macmillan and Co.). Price 6s. 6d.

Journal of Agricultural Science.

Soil Conditions and Plant Growth, by Russell.

Text-book of Biochemistry, by Cameron.

The Nature and Properties of Soils, by Lyon and Buckman (Macmillan and Co.).

Practical.

1. Analysis of soil :—

Mechanical analysis of soil.

Sedimentation.

Chemical analysis of soil.

Estimation of lime, carbon dioxide. Insoluble matter.

Total nitrogen, phosphates and potash.

Empirical analysis for available plant food material.

Analysis of alkali soils. Separation by means of Berkfeld filter.

2. Manures :—

Analysis and valuation of the following manures :—

Farmyard manure. Oil cake. Potash manures. Phosphatic manures. Superphosphate and basic slag. Calcium cyanamide.

3. Milk analysis :—

(a) Total solids by the absolute method, the use of Richmond's scale.

(b) Specific gravity of milk.

(c) Fat. Absolute method by extraction with ether (Werner's method), use of Lister Gerber's apparatus in estimating fat in milk.

(d) Proteins by Kjeldahl's method.

4. Butter, Ghee and Dairy products :—

Analysis for fat, moisture, added substance, examination of butter fat, physical and chemical constants of butter fat. Refractive index of fats and the use of the refractometer and butyrometer.

5. Analysis of fats and oils :—

The estimation of oil in oil-cakes.

The determination of saponification equivalent. Acid value, acetyl value, iodine values of fats. Example, Butter fat (ghee), cocoanut oil, castor oil, linseed oil, cotton-seed oil.

6. Sugar analysis :—

Determination of the amount of juice and bagasse yielded by an ordinary farm mill.

Analysis of juice. Specific gravity of juice.

Determination of total solids from sugar density-tables. The estimation of sugar, the use of polarimeter and saccharimeter. The determination of reducing sugar and use of Fehling's solution.

7. Fermentation :—

(i) The alcoholic fermentation of gur solution by common yeasts. The estimation of alcohol. Alcoholic tables, measurement of the contraction of alcohol on dilution.

(ii) Germination. The germination of barley and the preparation of malt. Preparation of amylase from barley and its action on starch. Diastatic power of commercial malt.

(iii) Action of trypsin and pepsin.

(iv) Rennet and coagulation of milk.

8. Protein reaction.

9. Cultivation of bacteria from soil, milk and plant nodules. Counting of bacteria. Examination of bacterial colonies. Isolation and study of pure cultures. Preparation of the hanging drop. Practical demonstrations in ammonification, nitrification, denitrification, nitrogen fixation and cellulose decomposition.

Text-book recommended :—

Auld and Ker—Practical Agricultural Chemistry. Price Rs. 6.

Other books of reference will be provided in the College library.

III.—BOTANY AND APPLIED BOTANY.

For 1938.

PART I.

(1) Classification and study of the following groups of Cryptogamic plants :—

- (a) *Thallophyta* :—Algae : *Oscillatoria*, *Ulothrix*, *Spirogyra*, *Vaucheria* and *Chara*. Fungi : classification of fungi and characters of the main groups. Lichens.
- (b) *Bryophyta* :—*Marchantia*, *Anthoceros* ; *Funaria*.
- (c) *Pteridophyta* :—Ferns (*Pteris*), *Marsilea*, *Equisetum*, *Selaginella*.

(2) The chemical elements found in plants.

(3) Physiological processes :—respiration, transpiration, absorption of food materials, and formation of food from them. The sources from which plants obtain their food materials. Growth and methods of measuring the rate of growth in stem and root. Fundamental facts of ecology. Ecology of farm crops and weeds.

Practical.

Study of the structural characters of Orptogamic plants mentioned in the syllabus and *Pinus*.

The setting up of and performance of physiological experiments given in the syllabus.

Collection of plants from various habitats and study of their adaptive characters.

Candidates will be required to submit their practical notebooks and collection, initialled and dated by their Professors.

PART II.

Seeds—Methods of estimating purity and germinating capacity ; identification of seeds of common crops and weeds. Structure of the seed coat of leguminous seeds ; causes of hardness of seeds and methods of improving germination ; causes of deterioration of seeds and their remedy.

The principles of Mendelism.

Detailed study of Agricultural crops, *viz.*, cottons, wheats, barley, rice, sugarcane, etc., with their points of economic interest ; influence of environment, effect of climate and cultivation.

Plant propagation—Various methods ; influence of these methods on the produce.

Plant variation—Improvement of crops by hybridisation and plant-to-plant selection. Possibilities of developing improved types.

Study of common plant products :—Characters, common uses, detection of impurities microscopically and otherwise.

Analysis of samples of seeds of farm crops for purity percentage. Use of various kinds of germinating apparatus and devices.

Study of morphological characters of crops in the field. Practice in hybridisation.

Fruit Culture.

Study of the important fruits of the Province.

Requirements of fruit plants :—climate, soil, water and manures.

Selection of Orchard sites. Practical training in budding, grafting, layering and pruning ; protection and care of plants.

Picking, packing and marketing of fruits.

Fruit preservation : (a) Canning and bottling of fruits and vegetables.

(b) Preparation of jellies, syrups, jams, marmalades, preserves, etc.

(c) Drying of fruits and vegetables.

The candidates will be required to prepare various fruit products in the laboratory and attend to practical work on the rest of the syllabus in the garden.

Food Bacteriology.

Principles involved in the preservation of food products. Food poisoning. Fermentation reactions in production of alcoholic beverages, bread, vinegar, etc.

Mycology.

The nature of fungi. Their position in the vegetable kingdom. Structure of hyphæ, sporophores, spores, methods of reproduction. Habits and habitats of fungi. Food and its sources. Saprophytes, parasites and their modifications. How fungi spread. Manner of infection. Effect of the parasites on the host tissues and organs. Predisposition to disease. Immunity.

Characters of the important families.

A special study of the common diseases of field and garden crops :—

Rusts of wheat (*Puccinia graminis*, *P. glumarum*, *P. Tritici*); Smuts of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*; *Tilletia tritici*). Barley (*U. Hordei*, *U. Nuda*) and Oat (*U. Avenæ*). Gram Blight (*Phyllosticta Rabiei*—*Ascochyta Rabiei*).

White rust (*Cystopus candidus*) and downy mildew (*Pero-nospora parasitica*) of cruciferous plants; early blight (*Alternaria solani*) and late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) of Potato; Rust of Shaftal (*Uromyces sp.*). Red leaf spot of Jowar (*Colletotrichum graminicolum*), Red rot of sugar-cane (*Colletotrichum falcatum*), Canker (*Pseudomonas citri*) and wither tip (*Colletotrichum gleosporioides*) diseases of citrus plants.

Angiospermic parasites, viz. :—

Striga, *Orobanche* and *Cuscuta*. Their methods of re-production and control.

Bacteria and their general actions. Bacterial diseases in plants.

Symptoms and prevention of diseases. Remedies and their mode of action.

Study of the symptoms of the diseases as prescribed in the syllabus and the structure of their causal fungi.

Preparation and application of fungicides; seed disinfectants, etc.

Bacterial diseases of plants.

An elementary study of the part played by bacteria in plant diseases.

Occurrence of disease, agents of transmission, isolation of the causative organism, artificial infection tests. Methods of control.

Books recommended :—

A Text-book of General Botany, by Holman and Robbins (John Wiley and Sons, New York).

Mendelism—Punnett.

J. N. Martin: Botany with Agricultural Applications (John Wiley and Sons, New York).

Firinger and Burns: Manual of Gardening (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).

Botany of Crop Plants, by Robbins (Blackiston, Philadelphia).

Fundamentals of Plant Breeding—John M. Coulter (D. Appleton and Co., New York). Price 10s.

Fungi and Diseases in Plants—Butler (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).

A Manual of Plant Diseases, by F. D. Heald (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).

Wickson—Californian Fruits (Pacific Rural Press).

Principles of Plant Physiology, by O. Raber (The Mac-Millian Co., New York).

For 1939.

PART I.

In (1) (a), after "groups" add "Rhizopus, Cystopus; Eurotium, Penicillium, Yeast; Agaricus".

PART II.

From the first paragraph *delete* "identification of seeds of common crops and weeds".

The rest as for 1938.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY-ENTOMOLOGY.

For 1938.

PART I.

1. Aim and scope.
2. Protozoa with special reference to the soil organisms and a general account of the pathogenic forms causing diseases of cattle. Protozoa causing diseases to insects particularly silk-worm and honey-bee.
3. An elementary account of the trematode and cestode parasites of farm animals.
4. Nematods with special reference to soil forms and pests of crops and their control. A general account of the Nematod parasites of domestic animals.
5. A brief account of the Annelida with special reference to the soil forms.
6. Arthropoda (other than insects) as pests of crops and disease carriers in domestic animals, and their control.
7. Mollusca as pests of crops and their control.
8. A general account of the Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia as enemies of insects. A brief account of the common snakes of the Punjab.
9. A general account of the Aves and a study of the species useful and harmful to Agriculture. Bird control and bird encouragement.
10. A general account of the Mammalia with special reference to groups harmful to crops particularly Ungulata, Rodentia, Chiroptera and Primates, etc. Mammals as enemies of insects.
11. Entomology (Pure).

Insect Morphology.

Exo- and Endo-Skeleton of head; comparative account of antennæ and mouth parts.

Exo- and Endo-Skeleton of Thorax; comparative account of wings and legs.

Exo- and Endo-Skeleton of abdomen, including a general account of the genitalia.

A general account of internal anatomy with special reference to digestive, respiratory, circulatory, excretory and reproductive systems.

Practical.

1. Study of the external and internal anatomy, and post-embryonic development of common examples of the groups mentioned above, excluding insects.

2. Field and laboratory study of the main pests of crops and disease carriers of domesticated animals and their control.

3. Insect Morphology, external and internal.

Books :—

Metcalf : Text-book of Agricultural Zoology.

Theobald : Agricultural Zoology.

PART II.

1. *Pure Entomology.*

Insect Embryology and post-embryonic development.

Insect Physiology and Psychology.

Insect Ecology and distribution.

Systematic Entomology—Classification up to families of the groups of economic importance.

Identification of insects of agricultural importance.

2. *Applied Entomology.*

Insect in relation to crops and fruits in the Punjab.

Pest of stored products and household pests (a general account).

Control measures :—Natural control—influence of winter condition, humidity, soil moisture, precipitation, wind, seasonal changes, etc.

Biological control :—Predaceous animals, predaceous and parasitic insect, fungal, bacterial and protozoic diseases.

Artificial control :—Agricultural operations, kind of cropping, cultivation, ploughing, rotation of crops, time of sowing, harvesting, clean cultivation, drainage, irrigation, trap-crops, etc. etc.

Chemical Methods—Insecticidal :—Stomach and contact poisons, fumigants, repellents, deterrents, soil insecticides.

Dusting, spraying and fumigating machinery.

Insect carriers of disease in man and domesticated animals.

Beneficial and useful insects—sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

3. *Legislation dealing with pest control.*
4. *Organisation of pest control work.*
5. *System of record.*
6. *Insect collection and its maintenance.*

(Students shall be expected to gain general familiarity with Entomological literature.)

Practical.

1. Study of the external and internal anatomy, and post-embryonic development of the common examples of the orders of Agricultural importance.

2. Field and laboratory study of the main crop, fruit, stored grain and household pests of the province.

3. Insect breeding, collecting, setting and preserving of insects.

4. Preparation and use of insecticides, contact and stomach poisons and fumigants.

5. Familiarity with the mechanism and use of spraying and dusting machinery.

6. Practical instructions in sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

(Students will be expected to take part in actual pest control operation.)

Books :—

Lefroy : Indian Insect Life.

 " " Pest.

Imms : General Text-book of Entomology.

Comstock : Introduction to Entomology.

Metcalf and Flint : Useful and Destructive Insects.

Anderson and Roth : Fungicide and Insecticides, and Appliances.

Various publications on Indian Entomology.

For 1939.

Part II.—Pure Entomology.—

Delete " Insect Embryology ".

Delete " Insect Physiology and Psychology ".

Delete " Insect Ecology and distribution ".

At the end of the paragraph add "Elementary Insect Ecology".

The rest as for 1938.

V.—ENGLISH.

FOR PART I.

For 1938.

For Intensive Reading :—

1. Selected Essays and Addresses, by T. H. Huxley, edited by P. M. Buck (Macmillan Co., New York).
2. Socrates, by H. F. Carhill (To-day and To-morrow Series).

For Rapid Reading :—

3. The War of the Worlds, by H. G. Wells.
4. Short Stories of To-day (Harraps).

For 1939.

For Rapid Reading :—

Substitute "East Lynne, by Mrs. Wood" and "Tales of Space and Time, by Wells" for "Short Stories of To-day" and "The War of the Worlds".

The rest as for 1938.

AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY.

For 1938 and 1939.

THEORY.

General.

Classification, morphology and reproduction of bacteria, relationship of bacteria to Agriculture. Nutrition and reaction of micro-organisms to moisture, air, temperature, light, etc. Symbiosis and antagonism.

Distribution of micro-organisms in nature. Elementary bacteriological technique. Sterilisation—Pasteurisation—Antisepsis and Asepsis. A general account of Pathogenic and non-Pathogenic organisms.

Bacteriology of Soil, Manures, etc.

Micro-organisms of the soil. Their distribution and relationship to the productivity of soils. Partial sterilisation of the soil.

Number of organisms in soil and their relation to moisture, air, temperature, soil reaction, with special reference to water-

logged and alkalic soils. Bacteria in relation to the decomposition of organic matter including farmyard manure and green manure, sugars, starches, cellulose, rotting of gum, fats, etc.

The Nitrogen cycle—destruction of organic nitrogenous compounds—ammonification—nitrification—nitrate reduction—denitrification and fixation of Nitrogen (symbiotic and asymbiotic). Sulphur bacteria and iron bacteria in soil reactions. Methods of seed and soil inoculation. Silage and bacterial activity.

Dairy Bacteriology.

Sources of contamination of milk. Growth, activities and kinds of bacteria in milk. Biological milk tests. Milk-borne diseases, normal and abnormal alterations of milk. Pasteurisation.

Bacterial content of butter—influence of bacterial action on taste and flavour—use of starters. Part played by bacteria in the manufacture and ripening of cheese—means of regulating the activities of micro-organisms in cheese.

Food Bacteriology.

Principles involved in the preservation of food products. Food poisoning. Fermentation reactions in production of alcoholic beverages, bread, vinegar, etc.

Bacterial Diseases of Plants.

An elementary study of the part played by bacteria in plant diseases.

Occurrence of disease, agents of transmission, isolation of the causative organism, artificial infection tests. Methods of control.

PRACTICAL.

Cultivation of bacteria from soil, milk and plant nodules. Counting of bacteria. Examination of bacterial colonies. Isolation and study of pure cultures. Preparation of the hanging drop. Practical demonstrations in ammonification, nitrification, denitrification, nitrogen fixation and cellulose decomposition.

Courses of Studies prescribed for Subsidiary Subjects.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS.

For 1938 and 1939.

Paras. IV and V of Part I, and II of Part II of the principal course.

Practical—I-IV of principal course.

2. CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

For 1938 and 1939.

The occurrence, methods of preparation and general characters of Methane, Ethane, Ethylene and Acetylene, and their derivatives, Halogen Compounds, Alcohols and Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Ketones, Monobasic Acids; Esters; Oxalic, Succinic, Tartaric and Citric Acids; Amines, Amino Acids, Glycine, Cellulose, Starch Dextrose; Lævulose and Cane Sugar; the processes of Fermentation; Urea and Uric Acid, Glycerol; the Fats and Soaps. Benzene, its homologues, and their more important derivatives, *viz.*, Halogen, Nitro and Amino Compounds, Phenols, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic and Salicylic Acids and their esters. Naphthalene. The Structural Formulæ, occurrence and properties of the following compounds: Furfurane, Pyrrol, Thiophene, Pyridine and Coniine.

Simple Bacteriology of the Nitrogen Cycle.

The chemical composition of the plant, chemical changes which take place during germination and growth.

The mechanical and chemical composition of the soil. The movement of water in the soil. The soil solution and the chemical needs of plants. Soil deficiencies. Manures and fertilisers.

Chemistry of Animal Feeding and Dairying.

Analysis of feeding stuffs and the determination of digestibility coefficients.

Physiological utilisation of the foods. Metabolism. Balance of Nutrition.

Maintenance Ration, Woolf-Lahman, Kellner and Armsby standards.

Feeding for fattening and milk production.

Rôle of minerals in Nutrition. Determination of Nitrogen and mineral balance sheets.

A more detailed study of Diets from the following stand-points :—

1. Net energy values.
2. Protein and Amino Acid Values.
3. Mineral content.
4. Vitamin content.

Composition of milk, butter, cheese and the changes which milk undergoes in the preparation of the latter two. The chemical and biological changes underlying the deterioration of the above substances.

Practical.

Purification of organic substances.

Separation of two organic compounds by fractional distillation. Testing for purity of organic substances. Detection of N, P, S, C, and Cl in organic substances.

Quantitative determination of Moisture, Ash, Fat, Fibre, Starch and Nitrogen in foodstuffs.

The quantitative determination of sugars, and their identification by means of the Osazone and other reactions; structure and use of the Polariscope.

The fermentation of sugar, preparation and estimation of Alcohol.

Preparation and purification of soap from fats.

The tests for and properties of proteins; their extraction from simple food materials.

The analysis of Milk, Butter and Cream and the detection and estimation of simple adulterants.

The mechanical and chemical analysis of soils.

The estimation of Phosphorus, Potash and Nitrogen in artificial manures.

Candidates will be expected to analyse qualitatively mixtures of not more than four radicals and may be asked to determine one quantitatively. Analysis of mixtures will be confined to acids and bases included in the syllabus for the First Examination in Agriculture.

Importance will be attached to the ability to set up apparatus bearing on the general theoretical and practical work.

Practical note-books must be presented at the examination and these will be taken into consideration in allotting marks.

3. BOTANY AND APPLIED BOTANY.

For 1938.

1. *Elementary Physiology.*—Elements of plant food and the sources from which they are obtained. Processes of respiration, transpiration, carbon assimilation and growth.

2. Methods of estimating purity and germination capacity of seeds. Identification of seeds of common crops and weeds. Causes of deterioration of seeds and their remedy.

3. Various methods of reproduction and the influence of these methods on the produce.

4. The types of the Punjab cottons, wheats, barley, rice, sugarcane, etc., with their points of economic interest.

5. Fundamental facts of Mendelism. Improvement of farm crops by plant selection and crossing.

6. *Fruit culture*.—Methods of cultivation of Date palm, Fig, Plum, Peach, Mango, Grape, Orange and Banana. Practice in pruning, grafting and budding.

Plant diseases.

Characters of the main groups of the Fungi.

The special study of the following diseases of field and garden crops:—

Rusts of wheat (*Puccinia graminis*, *P. glumarum*, *P. Triticina*). Smuts of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*, *Tilletia tritici*); Barley (*U. Hordei*, *U. Nuda*) and Oat (*U. Avenae*); Gram Blight (*Phyllosticta Rabiei*—*Ascochyta Rabiei*); Early blight (*Alternaria Solani*) and late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) of Potato; Red rot of sugarcane (*Colletotrichum falcatum*), Canker and wither tip diseases of citrus plants.

Angiospermic parasites, viz.:—

Striga, *Orobanche* and *Cuscuta*: Their methods of reproduction and control.

Symptoms and mode of attack of the diseases.

Preventive and remedial measures.

Preparation and application of fungicides.

Elementary facts concerning bacterial fixation of free nitrogen in leguminous crops and bacterial diseases in plants.

Explanation of the experiments being carried out in the Botanical Section.

The course will be accompanied by practical work in the field and laboratory.

For 1939.

From 2, delete "Identification of seeds of common crops and weeds".

The rest as for 1938.

4. AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY-ENTOMOLOGY.

For 1938 and 1939.

1. Insect morphology, external and internal, post-embryonic development.
2. Insect behaviour.
3. Classification into orders and main families of economic importance.
4. Applied Entomology.
5. Beneficial and useful insects.
6. Organisation of pest control.
7. A general account of useful and harmful birds and mammals.

Important insect pests of crops and fruit trees in the Punjab.
A general account of pests of stored grain and other important household pests.

Control Measures.

- (a) Natural control :—Influence of winter conditions, humidity, soil moisture, wind, etc. etc.
- (b) Biological control :—Important predator and parasites.
- (c) Artificial control :—Agricultural operations, scheme of cropping, clean cultivation, irrigation, trap-crops, etc.
- (d) Chemical methods :—Stomach and contact poisons, fumigants and repellents. Dusting and spraying machinery, sericulture, apiculture and lac-culture.

Practical.

1. A general study of the external and internal anatomy and post-embryonic development of the more important orders of the insects.
2. Field and laboratory study of the major crops, fruit, stored grain and household pests.
3. Collecting, setting and preserving of insects.
4. Preparation and use of insecticides.
5. Use of spraying and dusting machinery.
6. Demonstration of the methods of sericulture, lac-culture and apiculture.

Books :—

Metcalf and Flint : Useful and Destructive Insects.
Lefroy : Indian Insect Pest.

Courses of Studies prescribed for Qualifying Subjects.

For 1938 and 1939.

MANUAL TRAINING.

FIRST YEAR.

Carpentry.—The use of tools, straight halved joint, angle halved joint, cross, halved or cross lap joint, dovetailed lap joint, bevelled halving, shouldered dovetailed halving, double notching, dovetailed notching, tredgold notching, cogging, bridle joint, oblique bridle joint, tabled scarf, splayed scarf, vertical scarf, dovetailed scarf, double forked joint.

Metal Work.—Single and double rivetted lap joints, single and double rivetted butt joints with single and double cover plates, soldering, brazing.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

THIRD YEAR.

Materials.—Choice of materials used in works, specification and properties of timber, stone, brick, lime, concrete, iron, steel, other metals. Stresses and strains, tension, compression, bending, neutral axis, shearing, torsion, moment, bending moment, moment of resistance, moment of inertia, elastic limit, modulus of elasticity, factors of safety.

Structures.—Calculation of strength of beams and shafts, polygon of forces as applied to trusses, retaining walls and arches.

Roads.—Laying out, formation, metalling, consolidation, maintenance, influence of materials and strata, traffic effects and repairs.

Buildings.—Plans, elevation and sections, classes of masonry, standard sizes of materials used in construction and works generally, taking out quantities and estimating cost.

Machines.—Soil working and their mechanics, farmyard machines, internal combustion and steam engines, pumps and lifts, Persian wheel, charsa, pulsometer, air lift, reciprocating pumps, centrifugal pumps.

Hydraulics.—Wells and well sinking, boring tube wells, cone of depression, loosing water, regaining water, field application, flow of water in pipes, channels and over weirs and notches.

Land Surveying.—The optical square, prismatic compass, box sextant, theodolite, Abney level, Dumpy level, Y level. Temporary, semi-permanent and permanent adjustments of levels, levelling staff. Levelling and check levelling, recording levels, reduction and checking of levels, plotting sections from levels.

2. VETERINARY SCIENCE.

General anatomy will be taught by the Zoological Section. The course in Veterinary Science will be mainly practical and will cover the following subjects. The examination will be practical only :—

Hygiene.—The sanitary location of stables; ventilation; drinking water; wholesome food; cleanliness and stable management.

Drugs and Pharmacy.—Different terms used, *viz.*, antiseptics, disinfectants, demulcents, counter-irritants, caustics, stimulants, anti-spasmodics, astringents, anthelmintics, tonics, alteratives, stomachics, purgatives, diuretics, with examples of each. Medicine to be discussed only in connection with specific diseases as mentioned in the course.

Different ways of giving medicines, methods of making infusions, decoctions, balls, powders, etc.

Liniments, ointments, lotions, mixtures.

Weights and measures used in pharmacy.

Toxicology.—Common poisons: their symptoms and treatment.

General diseases.—Conformation of healthy stock and the more common defects. Nature of contagious diseases, their prevention and treatment :—

- (1) Rinderpest; Hæmorrhagic septicæmia, Black quarter, Anthrax.
- (2) Foot and Mouth disease, Liver fluke, Cow-pox.
- (3) Strangles, Surra, Glanders and Farcy, Dourine.
- (4) Rabies, Tetanus.
- (5) Lampas, Irregular teeth, Choking, Sore throat.
- (6) Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Impaction of rumen, Tympanitis; fever.
- (7) Cold or catarrh, Laryngitis, Cough.
- (8) Conjunctivitis, Ulcer in the cornea.
- (9) Mange, Urticaria.
- (10) Retention of urine.
- (11) Signs of Inflammation, its results and treatment.
- (12) Sprains of ligaments, tendons and muscles; symptoms and treatment.
- (13) Bone spavin, Splint, Ring bone.

- (14) Capped elbow, Capped hock, Bog spavin and Wind galls.
- (15) Minor surgery including the treatment of wounds ; simple lameness.
- (16) Laminitis, Prick in shoeing.
- (17) Diseases of the hoof.
- (18) Signs of pregnancy and parturition, inversion of vagina.
- (19) Mammitis.

Diseases of young calves.—Constipation, white scour, joint ill.

Points to note in purchasing horses and cattle.—Identification marks, important defects, ageing, etc.

Handling stock.—Securing and throwing of animals, administering of medicines, giving of balls, drenching, dressing of wounds, taking of pulse, respiration, temperature, bandaging, poulticing, inhaling, fomentation and blistering.

Text-book : “Some Diseases of Cattle in India”, as revised by Colonel Walker and Dr. Edwards.

MILITARY SCIENCE (OPTIONAL).

For 1938 and 1939.

The same as for the B.A. Examination.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Syllabuses for the M.Sc. Degree in Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

A candidate may take either Part A or Part B of the syllabus detailed below according to the subject of his thesis.

A. *Soil Chemistry* :—

A study of chemical equilibrium in heterogeneous system.

Rôle of Colloids in soils.

Evolution and Chemistry of soils.

Soil fertility.

Statistical interpretation of experimental data.

B. *Biochemistry* :—

Detailed study of carbohydrates, lipoids, proteins and vitamins.

Chemistry of plant and Animal products and Nutrition.

Note.—In addition, the candidates whether taking A or B will be expected to possess a general knowledge of the application of Chemistry to industries such as sugar, oil and fruit products and rôle of Colloids in dairy products, insecticides, etc.

Books recommended :—

1. A System of Physical Chemistry, by Lewis.
2. Organic Chemistry, by Cohen (Vols. I, II and III).
3. Soils, their Origin, Constitution and Classification, by G. W. Robinson.
4. Colloids in Agriculture, by Marshal.
5. Annual Reviews of Biochemistry.
6. Feeds and Feeding, by Morrison.
7. An Outline of Biochemistry, by Gortner.

Paper I.—Theoretical aspect of the subject in the part selected with particular reference to the candidate's thesis.

Paper II.—A knowledge of the published experimental work on the portion of the syllabus selected with particular reference to the subject-matter of the candidate's thesis.

DAIRYING (INCLUDING ANIMAL BREEDING AND ANIMAL FEEDING).

Theory.

I. *Milk Production.*

(a) Production, handling and processing of milk. Milking machine, pasteurisation, clarification, homogenisation and sterilisation machinery. Milk supplies of Indian cities.

(b) Breeding and improvement of milch cattle, with special reference to physical basis of inheritance, laws of inheritance, systems of breeding, their application to various conditions and the aims of the breeder; development of the various breeds of cattle in the world, possibilities of establishing a dual purpose breed in India.

(c) Advanced dairy cattle feeding. Theory and practice in animal nutrition. Production of fodder, dairy buildings and sanitation.

II. *Dairy Economics.*

Economics of dairy farming, cost of production of milk, butter, ghee. Factors affecting cost of production, marketing of dairy produce. Dairy statistics.

III. *Dairy Chemistry.*

IV. *Dairy Microbiology.*

V. *Dairy Technology and Manufacture.*

Factory management and manufacture of dairy products, and bye-products such as butter, ghee, curd, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, ice cream, *khoya*, casein and lactose.

Practical.

1. The students will be expected to study the complete working of their College dairies and to have sufficient experience of other recognised dairies.

2. *Dairy Microbiology.*

Examination of milk, butter, cheese, etc., for their bacterial content. Preparation of starter cultures for butter and cheese.

Paper A.—(I) Milk Production, and (II) Dairy Economics.

Paper B.—(III) Dairy Chemistry, (IV) Dairy Microbiology, and (V) Dairy Technology and Manufacture.

Books recommended :—

1. Market Milk—Kelly.
2. Dairy Cattle and Milk Production—Eckles.
3. Dairy Cattle Feeding and Management—Putney and Larsen.
4. Milk Secretion—Gowen.
5. Dairy Technology and Ice Cream—Larsen and White.
6. Principles and Practice of Cheese Making—Vanslyke and Price.
7. Butter Industry—Hunziker.
8. Condensed Milk and Milk Produce—Hunziker.
9. Breeding and Improvement of Farm Animals—Rice.
10. Animal Genetics—Crew.
11. Breeding—Devenport.
12. Animal Nutrition—Armsby.
13. Feeds and Feeding—Henry and Morrison.
14. Animal Nutrition—T. B. Wood.
15. Scientific Feeding of Farm Animals—Kellner.

GENETICS AND BIOMETRY.

THE AIM AND VALUE OF GENETICS.

Principles of Evolution, Variation and Heredity ; Causes of Variation.

Laws of inheritance—Interaction of factors.

Chromosome : Structure, division and changes :—

Ploidy, Heteroploids—The Chromosome theory of inheritance. Linkage: Crossing over. The inheritance of quantitative characters; multiple factors.

Genetic purity; inbreeding and its significance—Pure line theory—Selection, Hybrid vigour.

Biometry: Application of statistics to genetics. The normal curve, probable error, correlation, etc.

Practicals: Practical in Histological technique.

Hybridisation of some common cultivated plants. Field practice in methods of selection. The students will be expected to be in touch with the crop breeding work going on at the Institute.

Books recommended :—

1. Sinnot and Dunn—Principles of Genetics (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).
2. Bateson W. Mendal's Principles of Heredity (Cambridge University Press).
3. Punnett—Mendelism (Macmillan Co., Bombay).
4. Sharp—An Introduction to Cytology (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).
5. Morgan, Strutevant, Muller and Bridges—The Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity (Henry Holt and Co., New York).
6. Lock—Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution, revised by Doncaster (John Murrays, London).
7. Babcock and Clausen—Genetics in relation to Agriculture (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).

MYCOLOGY AND AGRICULTURAL MYCOLOGY.

Theory.—Classification of fungi with a special study of the families to which the fungi causing diseases of Indian crops and fruit trees belong.

Physiology of fungi; principles of control of plant diseases, methods of testing disease resistance.

A detailed study of fungus and virus diseases of crops, vegetables and fruit trees.

Practicals.—1. Examination and identification of fungi (up to specific names) causing diseases of crops, vegetables and fruit trees. Preparation of culture media; isolation of pure culture; methods of sterilisation and inoculation. Preparation and application of fungicides. Histological technique.

Books recommended for study and reference :—

1. Stevens—Fungi which cause Plant Disease (Macmillan, London and New York).

2. Heald—Manual of Plant Diseases, 1933 (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).
3. Butler—Fungi and Diseases in Plants, 1918 (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).
4. Owens—Principles of Plant Pathology, 1928 (John Wiley and Co., Ltd., New York).
5. Bessay—Text-book of Mycology, 1935 (Blackiston and Sons, Philadelphia).
6. Brooks—Plant Diseases, 1928 (Oxford University Press, Bombay).
7. Fawcett and Lee—Citrus Diseases and their Control, 1926 (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).
8. Hesler and Whetzel—Manual of Fruit Diseases (Macmillan and Co., New York).
9. Clements and Shear—Genera of Fungi (Wilson Company, 1931, New York).

HORTICULTURE.

Detailed study of the propagation methods; interaction of stock and scion and different stock used for various fruit trees.

Growth habits of fruit trees; nature and position of buds, their differentiation and the factors that influence fruit bud formation.

Pollination studies in different fruits with special reference to self-fertility, self-sterility, etc. Fruit setting and factors governing it. Study of alternate bearing and thinning of fruits.

Advanced studies of Irrigation and manurial requirements of fruit trees.

Pruning and training fruit trees, with special reference to system of pruning; season for pruning; its influence on fruiting, vigour, age of bearing, size of the trees and fruit, etc.

Structure, colour, quality and composition of fruits, harvesting, picking, packing and marketing of the same.

Study of the following :—

Citrus fruits, mangoes, pomegranates, loquat, guavas, figs, ber, falsa, dates, apples, cherries, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, almonds, walnuts, persimmons, grapes, litchies, bananas and bush fruits, strawberry. (Every student shall select a special fruit or group of fruits for an advanced study.)

Practical.—To cover the above syllabus.

Books to be studied :—

1. Fruit Growing, by W. H. Chandler (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York).
2. The Fundamentals of Fruit Production, by V. R. Gardner, F. C. Bradford and H. D. Hooker (McGraw-Hill Book Co., 370, 7th Av., New York).

3. Manual of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits, by W. Popenoe (Macmillan and Co., Ltd., New York).
4. California Fruits, by Wickson (Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, U.S.A.).
5. Manual of Fruit Gardening, by Firminger, revised edition by Dr. Burns (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta).
6. Orcharding, by Breadford and Hooker.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY.

Plant Physiology.—Advanced studies on the nutrition of plants. Mineral constituents, their source, absorption and function. Methods of pot and field experiments for determining soil fertility.

Osmotic properties of cell membranes, laws of Osmosis. Methods of determining osmotic properties of cell sap; Plasmolysis water balance and water requirements of plants. Translocation of water. Theories of ascent of sap.

Transpiration and its relation to environments; methods of its quantitative examination. Wilting and its physiological significance.

Respiration: Relationship of aerobic and anaerobic respiration. Methods of measuring it.

Respiratory quotient and causes of variation of its value.

Photosynthesis: Its nature and methods of measurement. Factors affecting photosynthesis. The law of limiting factors. Chlorophyll: Its chemistry and functions.

Nitrogen: Its sources and absorption. The Nitrogen cycle. Growth and factors influencing it.

Movements and their significance; application of electricity; H-ion concentration.

Practical Work.—The course will be accompanied by practical work and a record of it will be kept by the students.

Books recommended :—

1. Raber—Plant Physiology (Macmillan).
2. Barton Wright—Recent Advances in Plant Physiology (Blackiston and Sons).
3. Maximov—Text-book of Plant Physiology. N. A. (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).
4. Miller—Plant Physiology (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York).
5. Small, E. E. C.—Practical Botany (London, J. and Church Hill).
6. Palladin, V. I.—Plant Physiology, 1926 (edited by Livingston).

7. Harvey, R. B.—Plant Physiological Chemistry, 1930.
8. Jost, L.—(Translation by Gibson) Lectures on Plant Physiology, 1913.
9. Kostychev, S.—Chemical Plant Physiology, 1931.

BACTERIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY.

1. Differentiation and inter-relationship of micro-organisms in the soil. Number of different groups of micro-organisms found in soil and methods of their determination. Pure culture study and classification of soil bacteria. Life cycles of bacteria. General physiology, Autotrophic bacteria and their importance, Morphology, Heterotrophic bacteria, important groups, Nitrogen fixing bacteria. Anaerobic bacteria, bacteria reducing nitrates and sulphates, bacteria capable of decomposing celluloses with other complex carbohydrates and hydrocarbons, thermophilic bacteria, bacteria decomposing urea, uric acid and Hippuric acids.

Soil fungi, Algæ, actinomycetes, protozoa and other non-protozoan flora and their economic importance.

2. Chemical activities of micro-organisms. General principles of microbial metabolism. Energy transformation in metabolism of micro-organisms, chemistry of decomposition of non-nitrogenous organic matter by soil micro-organisms, decomposition of proteins and other nitrogenous compounds by soil micro-organisms. Influence of available energy on transformations of nitrogenous compounds by micro-organisms. Oxidation process. Reduction processes. Fixation of nitrogen. Transformation of sulphur.

3. Microbial processes and soil fertility. Transformation of minerals in soil. Transformation of organic matter in soil. Microbial analysis of soil as an index of soil fertility. Soil microbial equilibrium. Influence of air drying and partial sterilisation upon activities of micro-organisms in soil, environmental conditions, soil treatment and plant growth influences on micro-organisms and their activities in soil. Soil as a habitat for micro-organisms causing plant and animal diseases. Soil inoculations.

4. Bacteria in relation to industries, such as silage, sewage disposal, food preservation, manufacture of vinegar, beverages and dairy products.

5. Bacteria in relation to plant diseases, and the methods employed for finding out the causative agent. Important diseases and their methods of control.

Practical.

General bacteriological technique. Preparation of various culture media, staining spores and flagella, differential staining,

preparation from tissues and cutting of sections by microtome. Isolation of pure cultures. The study of bacterial physiology, Carbon dioxide evolution, ammonification, nitrification, nitrogen fixation, alcohol vinegar and acid formations, nitrogen reduction. Sulphur and cellulose transformations, Silage and Farmyard Manure fermentations. Legume inoculations and preparation of commercial inoculation cultures. Dairy bacteriology. Bacteriology of plant diseases. Isolation and identification.

A journal should be maintained in which all experiments carried out should be entered. Permanent microbial slides should be prepared. Both these would have to be produced at the time of the practical examination.

Books recommended :—

1. Principles of Soil Microbiology—Waksman.
2. Microbiology—Marshal.
3. Bacterial Diseases of Plant—E. F. Smith.
4. Industrial Fermentation—Allen.
5. Practical Bacteriology—A. Cunningham.
6. Laboratory Manual of General Microbiology—Fred and Waksman.

ZOOLOGY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Paper I.

Advanced Insect Morphology.
Histology and Histological Technique.
Insect Physiology and Psychology.
Insect Embryology.
Metamorphosis.

Paper II : —

Advanced Systematic Entomology, Special study of a selected group. Advanced Insect Ecology. Insect Distribution. Principle of variation, heredity, animal evolution, etc., with special reference to insects. Parasitism.
System of Record, Statistical study of entomological problems.

Practical.—Study of External and Internal Anatomy, embryonic and post-embryonic development of the common examples of the orders of insects. Insect Histology—Preparation of stained serial sections of the various organs as well as of entire insects. Apparatus and equipment of an Entomological laboratory. Use of apparatus for ecological study.

Photography and drawing insects and attacked specimens of plants, etc.

Books.—In addition to books recommended for B.Sc., the following are suggested for reference :—

1. E. L. Bouvier—The Psychic Life of Insects.
2. G. H. Carpenter—Insect Transformation.
3. H. Eltringham—The Senses of Insects.
4. H. Eltringham—Histological and Illustrative Methods for Entomologists.
5. A. D. Immes—Social Behaviour in Insects.
6. J. A. Nelson—The Embryology of the Honey Bee.
7. Slingerland—Insect Photography. U.S. Dept. Agri. Division of Ent. Bull. 46.
8. R. E. Snodgrass—The Anatomy and Physiology of the Honey Bee.
9. R. E. Snodgrass—Principles of Insect Morphology.
10. Thompson—Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests.
11. B. P. Uvarov—Insects and Climate. Trans. Ento. Soc. 79, 1–247.
12. W. M. Wheeler—Ants, their Structure, Development and Behaviour.
13. W. M. Wheeler—Social Life among the Insects.
14. H. Weber—Lehrbuch der Entomologie.
15. Shelford—Laboratory and Field Ecology.
16. Wigglesworth—Insect Physiology.

(Students are expected to gain general familiarity with Entomological literature and refer to various periodicals.)

The syllabuses for the remaining subjects are yet under consideration.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Syllabuses and Courses of Reading for the Engineering Examinations.

SYLLABUSES.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

GROUP A.

Paper (a)—Mathematics.

Graphs and differentiation of standard functions and rules for the differentiation of a product and a quotient of two functions and function of a function. Successive differentiation. Inverse

functions. Applications to the determination of speed and acceleration of moving bodies and the rate of increase of physical quantities. The slope of curves. Equation to the tangent and normal. Small increments and errors. Approximating to the root of an equation. Maximum and minimum values of a function. Curvature of a curve. Curvature of a beam. Motion in a circle. Banking of railway tracks.

Integration as the inverse of differentiation. Standard integrals. Integration by substitution and by parts. Definite integrals. Area under a curve. Work done by a variable force. First and second moments of plane areas and the theorem of parallel axes. Mean and root mean square values.

Evaluation by logarithms. Logarithms to any base, and relations between them. Applications to engineering problems. The slide rule, theory and practice. Solution of trigonometrical equations, by graphs and otherwise. Graphs of formulæ and graphical solution of equations where algebraic methods fail.

Determination of laws to satisfy observed values from experiments. Simple co-ordinate geometry. Areas of irregular curves from observed values. Mid-ordinate and Simpson's Rules. Work done by varying forces. Average values. Mechanical and electrical problems involving differentiation. Tangents to curves, and orthogonal curves.

Problems in engineering on maximum and minimum values. Areas of curves by integration. Volumes of solids of revolution, and surface area of curves where equation is not known. Centre of gravity by integration and graphical methods: complex functions.

Paper (b)—Mechanics.

Vector and scalar quantities. Addition of vectors. Specification of a force. Addition of forces. Triangle and polygon of forces. Components of forces. Application to cranes, simple roof trusses, and bodies at rest on inclined planes.

Moments of forces. Reactions of beams, and lever safety valves. General conditions of equilibrium under a system of coplanar forces. Parallel forces, and their resultant Couples. Centre of Area and Centre of Gravity. Tension in loaded cords and hanging chains. Stresses in telegraph wires. Behaviour of metals under increasing stresses. Stress-strain diagrams. Elastic limit, elastic and ductile extension; resilience. Calculations of stresses and strains in bars, and columns. Shear stress and shear strain, and transverse modulus. Examples of shear in practice. Calculations of shearing forces, and design of pins under shear. Strength of thin shells and pipes.

Bending moment and Shearing Force diagrams for loaded beams in simple cases. Torsion and torsional stresses in shafts. Angle of twist and torsional stress. Belt friction.

Power required for train haulage. Electric and steam trains, Kinetic Energy due to linear or rotary motion. Momentum and rate of change of momentum. Impact. Solid and fluid friction. Work lost and heat generated. Centrifugal force. Super-elevation of rails. Elementary work in hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

GROUP B.

Paper (a)—Engineering Drawing and Design.

Forms of screw threads and their projections, sections of the corresponding nuts; lead and pitch of multiple threads. Projection of coiled springs. Standard forms of rivets, bolts, studs, set screws, nuts, keys and key-ways, feathers. Various methods of locking a nut.

Hand sketches of machine parts and the production of scale drawings from sketches. Examples will be taken from following: Stuffing box of a steam engine, the piston, the crosshead, the connecting rod, the eccentric, the D slide valve, plummer blocks and bearings, pipe and shaft couplings and simple machine details.

The correct method of showing dimensions on a machine drawing.

Paper (b)—Practical Geometry.

Position in space defined and exhibited. Fundamental Rules of Projection. The straight line and perpendicular plane. The oblique plane. Horizontal projection or Figured Plans. Planes and Solid Figures in given positions. The Projection of Curves and Curved Surfaces. Tangent Planes to Surfaces. Surfaces in Contact. Intersection of Surfaces and Interpenetration of Solids. Development of surfaces with special reference to Sheet Metal Work. Trihedral Angles and Spherical Triangles. Cast Shadows.

GROUP C.

Paper (a)—Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Methods of thermometry. Measurement of high and low temperatures. Heat Expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their practical consequences and applications. Calorimetry, specific heat and effect of temperature, specific heats of gases.

Change of state. Boiling point and effect of pressure upon it. Latent heat. Connection between latent heat and temperature. Total heat.

Vapours and vapour pressure. Hygrometry.

Transmission of heat, conduction and diffusion of heat and determination of constants. Heat insulation and insulators in

common use. Logging of steam pipes. Convection currents. Radiation and absorption of heat. Laws of cooling. Mechanical equivalent of heat. Isothermal and adiabatic expansion and equations for a gas.

Second law of thermodynamics. Carnot's cycle. Heat engines and their efficiency. Absolute temperature. Entropy. Temperature diagrams, simple practical applications. Wet and dry steam and use of steam tables.

Electrostatic induction, conduction and distribution of Electricity. Electric Machines and other sources of electrification. Condensers; simple theory of electrostatic potential. Condensers in series and parallel. Energy of a condenser. Electrometers. Specific inductive capacity. Electrostatic units. Phenomenon of discharge; Atmospheric electricity; Magnetic attraction and repulsion; Distribution of Magnetism. Terrestrial magnetism. Laws of magnetism; Magnetic force, Magnetic fields, Magnetic shell. Calculation and discussion of magnetic fields due to current in a short straight wire, infinitely long wire, circular wire. C.G.S. and practical unit of current. Solenoid. Force in a magnetic field on a current-carrying linear conductor, rectangular coil. Mutual action of current for two parallel conductors and co-axial coils. Ohm's law of E.M.F. and currents. Ratio constant. Resistance, practical units of electromotive force and resistance. Effect of temperature and light on resistance. Conductors and insulators. Materials used in Electrical Engineering and their electrical properties, Cables and insulations. Resistance of conductors in series and parallel-divided circuits, shunts, earth returns, line leakage. Kirchoff's laws of E.M.F. and current. Network of conductors—Wheatstone net.

Galvanometers: Astatic, Tangent, moving magnet, moving coil, Ballistic.

Ammeters: Moving iron, Moving coil, Dynamometer, Hot wire.

Voltmeters: Moving iron, Moving coil.

Magnetisation of iron.—Effects due to the presence of iron near or inside current-carrying conductor. Magnetic flux, flux density—lines of induction, permeability, variation of permeability. E.M.F. reluctance, flux, magnetic circuit. Calculations, magnetic leakage. Cycle of magnetisation, hysteresis, hysteresis loss, Steinmetz hysteresis tester. Flux measurement and measurement of permeability by magnetometer method, ring and bar and yoke methods and traction method.

Electromagnetic induction.—Relative motion, electrical and magnetic circuits. Flux linkages, variation of flux, Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction. Lenz's law, quantitative

relation. Faraday's disc experiment, eddy currents, energy loss due to eddy currents.

Inductance.—Electrical inertia of a circuit, and growth of current, flux linkage variation. Self-inductance, coefficient of unit inductance. Energy in the magnetic field, calculation of L. for a solenoid. Mutual inductance coupling coefficient. Induction coil vibrators. Other instruments. Ampere balance, Watt balance. Use of shunts, figure of merit of the instrument. Supply meters, motors, clocks and electrolytic types.

Electrical measurements.—Measurements of E.M.F. direct deflection, tangent galvo, potentiometer, Crompton type potentiometer.

Measurements of resistances.—Wheatstone bridge, meter and post office box form, Resistance of Galvo by Wheatstone bridge, Internal resistance of a cell by Wheatstone bridge. Potentiometer, internal resistance of a cell. Low resistance by Kelvins bridge; High resistance cable insulation, etc., by direct deflection.

Measurement of currents.—Potentiometer, Tangent Galvo, Voltmeter.

Thermal effects of current.—Heat and work, electricity and work, Joule's law, determination of mechanical equivalent of heat by electrical method. Units of electrical energy and power. Electric lamps, efficiency, candle power, Arc lamps. Current-carrying capacity of wires, fuses. Electric heaters.

Thermo-electricity.—Seeback phenomenon, thermopile pyrometer, Peltier effect, Thomson effect. Piezo electricity.

Chemical effects of currents.—Theory of dissociation. Ion charges and migration of ions. Faraday's laws of electrolysis. Electroplating, electrotyping, rectification of metals, copper for conductors.

Secondary cells.—Theory, operation and maintenance.

Paper (b)—Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

Dissociation Theory, Electro-chemistry, including electrolytic alkalies, aluminium, steel, copper refining. Thermo-chemistry, combustion, flame calorific value of fuels. Solid, liquid, gaseous fuels. Metallurgy and chief uses of iron, copper, lead, tin, magnesium, zinc, aluminium, mercury, silver, nickel, manganese and chromium.

Important compounds of the above.

Cast iron, mild steel, steel, alloy steels, wrought iron, silicon steels, etc., their manufacture, properties and uses.

Alloys of industrial importance; their composition, manufacture and uses.

Mortars and cements, composition, uses and properties and ways of testing.

Paints and other preservatives for engineering materials.

Petroleum and lubricants.

Crushing and grinding.

Mechanical separation of mixtures.

Transportation of materials through the plant.

Solution and mixing.

Absorption of gases.

Evaporation (including simple and multiple effect), Distillation.

Crystallisation and drying.

Filtration, humidity control, purification of air.

Purification of water for potable, industrial and boiler use.

Methods of waste disposal.

Furnaces.

Refractory materials, insulation.

Heat transmission and losses.

Materials of construction.

Temperature measurement and control.

Practical.

Loss of heat from hot surfaces, iron, copper, aluminium.

Evaporation of water.

Determination of the overall coefficient of heat transfer, hot gases to water.

Laws of crushing and grinding.

High temperature measurements.

Exercises in calculating heat balance.

Qualitative analysis of alloys and simple minerals.

Gravimetric analysis of iron, copper and zinc.

Temporary and permanent hardness of water and total solids and suspended matter.

Analysis of simple alloys (gravimetric).

Analysis of stack gases.

Determination of ash, moisture and sulphur in coal.

Calorific value of coal, wood, oil, etc.

Viscosity of lubricants.

GROUP D.

Papers (a) and (b)—Surveying.

General principles. Chain surveying. Chains. Rods. Tapes. Cross-staff. Optical squares. Methods of chaining. Field-book. Tie-lines. Offsets. Obstacles. Chaining on Slopes. Stepping. Clinometers. Plotting. Computation of Areas.

Levelling. Levels. Levelling Staff. Field-book. "Rise and Fall" and "Collimation" Methods. Reduced levels. Datum. Bench Marks. Cross-Sections. Contours. Boning Rods.

Surveying with instruments. Theodolite. Surveying compass. Box Sextant. Plane Table. Range Finders. Care of Instruments. Traverse Surveys. Bearings. Closing Error. Measurement of Heights of inaccessible objects.

Adjustment of Instruments. Chain. Theodolite. Level.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

GROUP A.

Paper (a)—Pure Mathematics.

Differentiation and integration by graphical methods. Speed and acceleration from time-displacement curve and time-displacement curve from speed-time and acceleration time diagrams. B.M. from load curve, etc. Volumes of solids of revolution. Prismoidal rule for volumes of solids, tanks, cuttings and embankments. Volumes by double integration. Lengths of arcs, lengths of suspension chains and telegraph wires. Areas of surfaces. Solid angles. Theorems of Pappus and Guldinus. Moments of inertia of simpler solids. K.E. of rotation and the torque for angular acceleration. Motion of simple rigid bodies on the level and on the inclined plane.

Rectangular co-ordinates. Straight line and the circle. Curve traced by a point on a curve rolling on another curve. The cycloid, the epicycloids and the hypocycloids. Forms of wheel teeth. Polar co-ordinates. Polar diagrams. Tangent properties. The logarithmic, spiral and non-circular gearing. The Rousseau diagram and the Mean Spherical Candle Power.

Paper (b)—Applied Mathematics.

General conditions of equilibrium. The principle of virtual work. Friction and C.G.

Deflections of beams—Non-uniform sections. The compound interest Law and applications. Simple Harmonic Motion and time of oscillation. Motion of parts of machines with respect to rectangular co-ordination.

Applications in solid geometry

More difficult logarithmic calculations ; Use of approximations from binomial theorem ; Expansion of functions. MacLaurin's theorem. Proof of De Moivre's Theorem ; Applications in electrical problems. More difficult determination of laws to satisfy observed values from experiments. Determination of

